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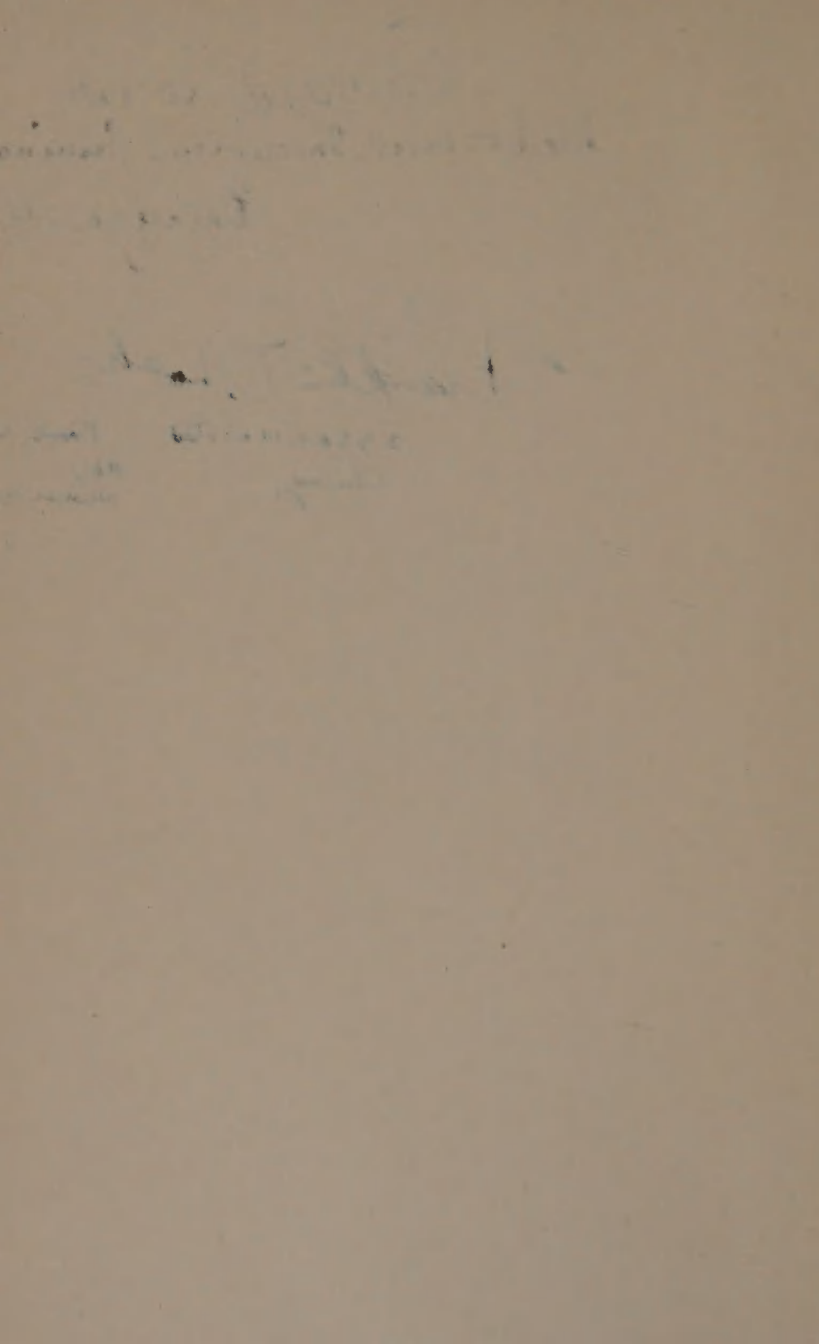
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INTRODUCTORY

# HEBREW METHOD AND MANUAL

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WILLIAM R. HARPER, PH. D.

PROFESSOR OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES IN YALE UNIVERSITY; PRINCIPAL OF  
THE SCHOOLS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HEBREW

SEVENTEENTH EDITION.

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TO THOSE  
WHO MAY DESIRE TO LEARN OR TO TEACH  
HEBREW  
BY AN INDUCTIVE METHOD  
THIS VOLUME  
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

Rev. Dr. A. Klein  
Jochims 5-27-58



# INTRODUCTORY METHOD.



## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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The student of a language must acquire three things: (1) a working vocabulary of the language, (2) a knowledge of the grammatical principles of the language, (3) an ability to use this vocabulary and to apply these principles, so as to gain the best results, whether for a literary or an exegetical purpose.

While all agree as to the end desired, the method of attaining this end is a question in dispute. According to one view, the student is first to learn the principles as they are laid down in the grammars, and then apply them to selected words, or short sentences. And after a short preliminary training of this sort, he is plunged headlong into a text without notes of any kind, and expected to make progress, and to enjoy the study. His vocabulary is to be learned by looking up the words in the Lexicon, until they become familiar. Different phases of this method are in use among teachers of Hebrew; but all follow practically the same order, (1) study of grammar, (2) application of grammar.

It is the purpose of this volume to furnish a text-book, which shall assist in acquiring the Hebrew language by a different method. The method employed may be called an inductive one. The order of work which it advocates is, *first*, to gain an accurate and thorough knowledge of some of the "facts" of the language; *secondly*, to learn from these facts the principles which they illustrate, and by which they are regulated; *thirdly*, to apply these principles in the further progress of the work. A few words of explanation are needed at this point:—

(1) The method is *an* inductive, not *the* inductive method; and while, upon the whole, it is rigidly employed throughout the course, a slight departure is made at times, in order to make more complete the treatment of a subject, for some detail of which an example has not occurred.

(2) The term "facts," as used, includes data from whatever source gathered; not merely the grammatical forms found in the

passages studied, but also the paradigms which contain these and other forms systematically arranged.

(3) It is not to be supposed that a long time must elapse before the beginner is ready to take hold of principles. On the contrary, he is taught important principles, and that, too, inductively, during the first hour's work. The three processes are all the while going on together. He is increasing the store of "facts" at his command, and, at the same time, learning from the facts thus acquired new principles, and applying these principles to the new forms continually coming to his notice. Great care must be exercised, however, that the correct order be followed. Let him attempt to learn no principle of which he has not had several illustrations. Let him be required to apply no principle the application of which he has not already learned from familiar cases.

(4) The memorizing of the "facts" of a language, before a knowledge of the principles has been acquired is, indeed, a piece of drudgery; yet not so great as is the memorizing of grammar without a knowledge of the "facts." Nor will it long remain drudgery; for very soon, the student will begin to see analogies, to compare this word with that, and, in short, to make his own grammar. From this time, there will be developed such an interest in the work, that all thought of drudgery will pass away.

The question is frequently asked, How is the first lesson given? A brief statement must suffice:—

The first word of Genesis I. 1 is written on the board, and the English equivalent of each consonant and vowel-sound indicated to the student. The word, as a whole, is then pronounced, and its meaning given. The student is called upon to pronounce it, and to give its meaning. The second word is taken up and treated in the same manner. Then the two words are pronounced together, and their meaning given. After this, each remaining word is considered; and with each new word a review of all the preceding words is made. When he has learned thus to pronounce the entire verse, and to give a Hebrew word when its English equivalent is named, the student is shown the "Notes" on pages 13, 14 of the "METHOD," where, for his private study, he will find, for substance, the aid already given orally. His attention is also directed to the "Observations," with most of which he has been made familiar by the previous work. He is now informed that at the following recitation he will be expected (1) to pronounce the

verse without hesitation from the pointed Hebrew (*Manual*, p. 7); (2) to pronounce it, and write it on the board, from the English translation (*Manual*, p. 18); (3) to pronounce it, and write it on the board from the unpointed text (*Manual*, p. 29); (4) to write the transliteration of it, as given in the "Notes" or in the *Manual*, p. 39. The absolute mastery of the verse is, therefore, the first thing. There will remain to be taken up, (1) the "Notes," for all of which the student is held responsible; (2) the "Observations," which he is expected to recall, at the suggestion of the word on which the observation is based; (3) the "Word-Lesson," which, at first, includes few words not contained in the verse or verses of the Lesson, and which is to be learned in such a manner that when the English word is pronounced, the Hebrew equivalent will be given; (4) the "Exercises," which are to be written on paper beforehand, copied on the board in the class-room, criticised by instructor and class, and corrected by each student on his paper.

The "Topics for Study" are intended to furnish a resumé of the more important points touched upon in the Lesson. By their use, a rapid and helpful review of the hour's work is accomplished.

In subsequent "Lessons," a "Grammar-Lesson" is assigned. In every case, however, the instructor should read and explain each reference to the class before asking them to prepare it.

The "Lessons" cover chapters I-VIII. of Genesis, and include a formal study of almost every important portion of the grammar, except the Accents, the Euphony of Vowels, the Euphony of Consonants, the Verb with Suffixes, the Irregular Nouns, and the Inflection of Feminine Nouns, to all of which, however, numerous allusions and references are made in the "Notes."

All the help possible is given the student in the first fifteen "Lessons." But from this point he is led gradually to rely more and more upon himself. The "Lessons" will be found to contain more, perhaps, than some classes can prepare for a single recitation, although this will depend largely upon the character of the class and the number of recitations during a week. It was deemed best, however, to make them thus, since it is an easy matter for the instructor to indicate that a certain portion of the exercises may be omitted. The author himself will feel inclined to require everything in the "Lessons."

Special attention is invited to the "Review-Lessons," in the study of each of which two or more recitations may profitably be spent.

The "METHOD" is understood to include also the "MANUAL," although the latter, for a sufficient reason, is paged separately, and given a title-page and preface of its own.

For the material contained in these Lessons, and for its arrangement, the author is indebted to no one. The book, as it now appears, presents the results of five years' experience, during which it has been his privilege to teach not less than five hundred men their first lesson in Hebrew.

Many valuable hints have been received from Mr. Frederic J. Gurney, by whom great assistance has been received in the work of the Correspondence School of Hebrew. He has also kindly helped in the preparation of manuscript for the printer, and in revising the proof-sheets. For similar service the author is indebted to Mr. C. E. Crandall, and to Rev. John W. Payne. To the latter credit is also due for his painstaking care in the typographical work of the book.

With ■ faith in the Inductive Method, which grows stronger every year, and with the hope that the time may soon come when many others shall have an equally strong faith in it, the author commits the "METHOD" to its friends.

W. R. H.

MORGAN PARK, September 1, 1885.

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## NOTE TO FOURTH EDITION.

Several corrections have been made, but no changes of any consequence. The author cannot but feel gratified that the "METHOD" has so well stood the practical test of the classroom. For suggestions and criticisms, to be used in the preparation of future editions, he will be under obligations.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1st, 1887.

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## LESSON I.—GENESIS I. 1.<sup>1</sup>

[To the student:—Let it be understood from the outset that nothing short of complete mastery, and that, of everything in the Lesson, will accomplish the end in view. Not a needless word or statement has been inserted. Let it be a matter of principle to do just what is assigned,—no more, no less.]

### 1. NOTES.

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית—b'rē'-šîth (two syllables)—*In-beginning*:

a. *Six letters*:—ב (b); ר (r); א, called 'ālēph,<sup>2</sup> not pronounced, but represented by ' ; שׁ (š, = sh); י (y), here silent after ׀; ת (th, as in *thin*).

b. *Three vowel-sounds*:—׀ (ē) under ב, pron. like *e* in *below*, see § 5. 6. a; ׀ (ē), like *ey* in *they*; י (î), like *i* in *machine*.

2. בָּרָא—bā-rā' (two syllables)—(he) *created*:

a. *Three letters*:—ב (b); ר (r); א (') called 'ālēph,<sup>2</sup> see above.

b. *Two vowel-sounds*:—Both ׀ (ā), like *a* in *father*.

3. אֱלֹהִים—'ēlô-hîm (two syllables)—*God* (literally *Gods*):

a. *Five letters*:—א ('); ל (l); ה (h); י (y), silent after ׀; מ (m).

b. *Three vowel-sounds*:—׀ (ē), like *e* in *met*, quickly uttered, § 5.

6. c; ׀ (ô), like *o* in *note*; י (î), see 1. b.<sup>4</sup>

c. The accent ׀, with ׀, marks this word as the middle of the verse.

4. אֶת—'ēth—not translated, but represented in translation by ).

5. הַשָּׁמַיִם—hăš-šā-mă-yîm (four syllables)—*the-heavens*:

a. *Five letters*:—ה (h); שׁ (š, = sh), but שׂ (with a dot in its bosom) is š doubled; מ (m) (written so at beginning or in middle of a word); י (y), not silent as before but like *y* in *year*; ׀ (m), written so at end of a word, § 3. 2.

b. *Four vowel-sounds*:—׀ (ă), like *a* in *hat*, § 5. 1; ׀, see 2. b; ׀ (ă); ׀ (î), like *i* in *pin*, § 5. 2.

<sup>1</sup> The text of Gen. 1:1 will be found on page 7 of the "Hebrew Manual," 2d ed.; the transliteration, on page 39; the translation, on page 18.

<sup>2</sup> This word is pronounced as if spelled Ah-lef, the *ah* having the sound of *a* in *father*.

<sup>3</sup> References preceded by § are to the "Elements of Hebrew," 6th ed.

<sup>4</sup> References without § are to preceding Notes in these Lessons.

c. The sign  $\neg$  under  $\beth$  is used arbitrarily in these Lessons to indicate the syllable which is to receive the accent when, as in this word, it is the penult.

6.  $\text{אֶת}$ —w'ēth (one syllable)—*and*—(, see 4 :

a. *Three letters*:— $\aleph$  (w), like *w* in *water*;  $\aleph$  (');  $\text{ת}$  (th).

b. *Two vowel-sounds*:— $\neg$  (e), see 1. b;  $\neg$  (ē), see 1. b.

7.  $\text{אֶרֶץ}$ —hā-ā-rēṣ (three syllables)—*the-earth*:

a. *Four letters*:— $\text{ה}$  (h);  $\aleph$  (');  $\text{ר}$  (r);  $\text{ץ}$  (q), like *ts* in *gets*, § 2. 7.

b. *Three vowel-sounds*:— $\neg$  (ā);  $\neg$  (ā);  $\neg$  (ē), like *e* in *met*.

c. The accent  $\neg$ , under  $\aleph$ , marks this word as the end of the verse; the  $\text{;}$  is equivalent to a period.

## 2. OBSERVATIONS.

1. The letters in this verse are:—(1)  $\aleph$ , (2)  $\beth$ , (3)  $\text{ה}$ , (4)  $\aleph$ , (5)  $\text{י}$ , (6)  $\text{ל}$ , (7)  $\beth$ , (8)  $\beth$ , (9)  $\text{ץ}$ , (10)  $\text{ר}$ , (11)  $\text{ע}$ , (12)  $\text{ע}$ , (13)  $\text{ת}$ .

2. The vowel-sounds:—(1)  $\neg$ , (2)  $\neg$ , (3)  $\neg$ , (4)  $\neg$ , (5)  $\neg$ , (6)  $\neg$ , (7)  $\neg$ , (8)  $\neg$ , (9)  $\neg$ .

3. To be carefully distinguished in pronunciation are:—

(1)  $\neg$  (e),  $\neg$  (e),  $\neg$  (ē),  $\neg$  (ē); (2)  $\neg$  (ā),  $\neg$  (ā); (3)  $\neg$  (i),  $\neg$  (i).

4. Above the line, a dot is  $\hat{o}$  (as in *note*); below the line, it is  $\underset{\cdot}{i}$ .

5. The Hebrew is written from right to left. [(as in *pin*).

6. The plural ending of masc. nouns is  $\text{ִּים}$  (îm), as in  $\text{אֱלֹהִים}$  (lit., *Gods*); cf. the English *cherub-îm*, and *seraph-îm*.

7.  $\text{אֶת}$  (ēth), not translatable, is a sign placed before the object of a verb, when that object is both direct and *definite*.

8. The preposition *in* ( $\text{ב}$ ) and the conjunction *and* ( $\text{ו}$ ) are never written separately, being always *prefixed* to the following word.

9. When it is desired to pronounce a letter *twice in succession*, the letter is written but *once*, and a dot inserted (see  $\text{עֵץ}$ ) in its bosom.

10. The letter of the Definite Article (*the*) is  $\text{ה}$  (h).

11. Most words are accented on the ultima; those which are accented on the penult, have, in this book, the sign  $\neg$ .

12. Every syllable begins with a consonant.

## 3. WORD-LESSON.

- |                                       |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) אֱלֹהִים <i>God</i>               | (5) בּ <i>in</i>                          | (9) מֶשֶׁל <sup>1</sup> <i>he-ruled</i> |
| (2) אָמַר <sup>1</sup> <i>he-said</i> | (6) בָּרָא <sup>1</sup> <i>he-created</i> | (10) רֵאשִׁית <i>beginning</i>          |
| (3) הָאָרֶץ <i>the-earth</i>          | (7) הֵ, הֵּ <i>the</i>                    | (11) שָׁמַיִם <i>heavens</i>            |
| (4) אֶת )                             | (8) וְ <i>and</i>                         | (12) שָׁמַר <sup>1</sup> <i>he-kept</i> |

## 4. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *And-beginning*; (2) *And-heavens*; (3) *He-created* ) ( *the-earth and* ) ( *the-heavens*; (4) *God kept* (Hebrew order: *kept God*) ) ( *the-heavens*; (5) *God (is)<sup>2</sup> in-heaven(s)*; (6) *God ruled* (Hebrew order: *ruled God*); (7) *In-beginning God said*; (8) *The (הֵ)-beginning*; (9) *the (הֵ)-God*; (10) *And-the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) וְהַשָּׁמַיִם; (2) שָׁמַר; (3) אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאָרֶץ; (4) וְהָרֵאשִׁית; (5) אָמַר הָאֱלֹהִים.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) שָׁמַר, (2) אָמַר, (3) מֶשֶׁל, (4) בּ, (5) וְ, (6) הַשָּׁמַיִם, (7) בָּרָא, (8) וְאֵת, (9) אֱלֹהִים, (10) הָאָרֶץ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) lā, (2) lāš, (3) hîl, (4) bē, (5) rā, (6) yîm, (7) îm, (8) l°, (9) l°, (10) lē.

## 5. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The sounds represented by the letter *e* as variously printed.
- (2) The plural ending; the preposition *in*; the conjunction *and*.
- (3) The sign אֶת; the method employed to indicate the doubling of a letter.
- (4) The article; the usual place of the accent; the difference between ׀ and ׀.

<sup>1</sup> A verb in the past tense 3d person singular masculine.

<sup>2</sup> Parentheses ( ) enclose words which are not to be rendered into Hebrew.

## LESSON II.—GENESIS I. 2a.

## 1. NOTES.

8. **וְהָאָרֶץ**—w'hā-'ā-rēg—*and-the-earth*: see 7, preceding Lesson.

9. **הִיְתָה**—hā-y'thā (two syllables)—(she) *was*:

a. 1st syllable, **הִ** (hā), ends in a vowel-sound, § 26. 1.

b. 2d syllable, **יְתָה** (y'thā); the final **ה** is silent, as always at the end of a word; the **ִ** is a vowel-sound, but not a vowel, and goes with what follows.

c. The sign **ִ** with **ִ** indicates a secondary accent, § 18.

10. **תְּהוּ**—thō-hû (two syllables)—(a)-*desolation*:

a. 1st syl., **ת** (th), **ֹ** (ō, not ô), ends in a vowel-sound, § 26. 1.

b. 2d syl., **ה** (h), **וּ** (û), like *oo* in *tool*, ends in a vowel-sound, § 26. 1.

11. **וּבְהוּ**—wā-bhō-hû (three syllables)—*and-(a)-waste*:

a. **ב** is not *b* (**ב**), but *bh*, pronounced like *v* in *vote*.

b. Each syllable ends in a vowel-sound (ā, ō, û), § 26. 1.

12. **וְחֹשֶׁךְ**—w'hō-šēkh (two syllables)—*and-darkness*:

a. **ו** (w); **ח** (h), a harsh *h*-sound, § 2. 3; **שׁ** (š, = *sh*); **ך** (kh), like *k* in *book*.

b. **ִ** (i); the **ֹ** over **שׁ** serves also for the vowel ō; **ֶ** (ě).

c. w'hō, ending in a vowel-sound, is an *open* syllable; šēkh, ending in a consonant, is a *closed* syllable, § 26. 1, 2.

d. The **ִ** in **ך** must be written, but has no sound.

13. **עַל־פָּנָי**—'āl+p'nê (two syllables)—*upon+faces-of*:

a. **ע** ('), not pronounced, called 'ă-yîn, § 2. 2; **ל** (l); **פ** (p); **נ** (n).

b. The **י** after **ֶ** (ê) is silent, as was that after **ִ** (î), see 1. b.

c. The sign **-** is the Hebrew hyphen, represented by +.

d. These two words, *upon* and *faces-of*, are pronounced as if one.

14. **תְּהוֹם**—th'hôm (one syllable)—*abyss*:

a. A syllable beginning with two consonants, but between them is the short *e*-sound described in § 5. 6. a.

b. The syllable ends in a consonant,—it is *closed*, § 26. 2.

c. As **י** is silent after **ֶ** or **ִ**, so **וּ** is silent under **ֹ** (ô).

d. **ֹ**, see 3. c, preceding Lesson.

## 2. LETTERS AND VOWELS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

י	ה	ב	ח	—	ֿ	ֿ
ה	ך	ס	נ	ֿ	ֿ	י
ב	נ	א	י	ֿ	י	ֿ
ע	ר	ץ	פ	ֿ	ֿ	ֿ
ש	ת	ו	נ	ֿ	ו	ֿ
ל	פ	מ	ה	ו	ֿ	ֿ

**Suggestion.**—Study this table until every sign has been mastered. It contains sixteen out of the twenty-two letters, and eleven out of the fifteen vowel-signs in Hebrew.

## 3. OBSERVATIONS.

13. New letters: (1) ב, (2) ח, (3) ך, (4) ע, (5) פ, (6) נ.

14. New vowels: (1) ו, (2) יֿ, (3) וֿ; but יֿ and וֿ (ê and ô) are pronounced just like — and — (ē and ō), the former having what is termed a *fuller* writing.

15. ֿ, called Š\*wâ, is a vowel-sound, but is only a *half*-vowel.

16. While the conjunction *and* (ו) is usually written with Š\*wâ (thus: ו), it is once written in this lesson וֿ (wâ).

17. Syllables ending in a vowel-sound are called *open*; ending in a consonant, they are called *closed*.

18. Observe the difference between ב (b) and ב (bh); ח (h) and ח (h); א (') and ע ('); ו (w) and וֿ (û).

19. Observe that י is silent after — or —; ו, under — or with a dot in it (וֿ); ה, at the end of a word.

20. The Hebrew verbal inflection distinguishes *gender*.

21. While most Hebrew words are accented on the ultima, see Obs. 11, *four* words in this Lesson, out of *seven*, have the accent on the penult, as shown by the position of the sign ֿ.

22. The Hebrew says: *faces-of abyss*, not *faces of-abyss*; that is, the *first* of two words in the genitive relation suffers change, not, as in Latin or Greek, the *second*.

## 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew" the following sections:—

1. § 2. 1—3, 6, 8,      The pronunciation of א, ה, ע, ש, ח, ו.
2. § 3. 1,      Order of writing; extended letters.
3. § 9. 1, and § 5. 6. a,      Š'wâ, its representation and pronunciation.
4. § 26. 1, 2,      Open and Closed Syllables.
5. § 49. 1,      The ordinary writing of the conjunction  
and (ו).

## 5. WORD-LESSON.

- |                             |                              |                               |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (13) בָּהוּ <i>waste</i>    | (16) חֹשֶׁךְ <i>darkness</i> | (19) פָּנִים <i>faces</i>     |
| (14) הָיָה <i>he-was</i>    | (17) עַל <i>upon</i>         | (20) תְּהוֹ <i>desolation</i> |
| (15) הָיְתָה <i>she-was</i> | (18) פְּנֵי <i>faces-of</i>  | (21) תְּהוֹם <i>abyss</i>     |

**Note.**—The word for *waste*, when it stands by itself, is בָּהוּ (bō-hû), not בְּהוּ (bhō-hû); so we say תְּהוֹ (tō-hû) *desolation*, not תְּהוּ (thō-hû), and תְּהוֹם not תְּהוּם.

## 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-beginning was (f.) the-earth*; (2) *Darkness was upon+the-earth*; (3) *Desolation (תְּהוֹ, not תְּהוּ) was (m.) upon+faces-of the-heavens*; (4) *Faces*; (5) *Faces-of abyss*; (6) *God ruled in-(= over)-darkness*; (7) *God-of (אֱלֹהֵי) the-heavens*; (8) *God was in-beginning*; (9) *He-created )( the-earth and- )( the-heavens*; (10) *The-earth was (f.)*.

2. To be translated into English:—

(1) חֹשֶׁךְ הָיָה עַל-פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ וְעַל-פְּנֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם:

(2) הָיְתָה הָאָרֶץ בְּחֹשֶׁךְ וְחֹשֶׁךְ הָיָה עַל-פְּנֵי תְּהוֹם:

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) פָּנִים, (2) הָיָה, (3) אֱלֹהֵי, (4) הָיְתָה, (5) תְּהוֹם, (6) תְּהוֹם, (7) תְּהוֹ, (8) תְּהוֹ, (9) בָּהוּ, (10) בָּהוּ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hā, (2) hû, (3) hă, (4) hō, (5) hî, (6) hō, (7) hā, (8) nîm, (9) 'ăl, (10) šekh, (11) pā, (12) šā.

### 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Two ways of writing *and*. (2) The circumstances under which ׀ and ׀ are silent. (3) New letters and vowel-sounds. (4) Open and closed syllables. (5) The sign —; its representation and pronunciation. (6) Extended letters. (7) Words in the genitive relation.

## LESSON III.—GENESIS I. 2b, 3.

### 1. NOTES.

15. מְרִוּחַ—w'rû(ă)ḥ (one syllable)—*and-spirit-of*:

- a. Three consonants:—׀ (w), ׀ (r), ׀ (ḥ) the harsh *h*-sound.
- b. The conjunction *and* (׀) written with Š'wâ, § 49. 1; ׀ = û, as *oo* in *fool*; the — (ă) to be pronounced *before* the ׀, and not after it.
- c. This word is treated as having but one syllable, the ' and ä not counting as full vowels.

16. מְרַחֶפֶת—m'ră-ḥé-phěth (three syllables)—*brooding*:

- a. פ is *ph*, (= *f*), while פ is *p*; cf. ב *bh* (= *v*) and ב *b*, § 12. 1. N.
- b. מְ open syllable, ׀ open, פֶת closed, § 26. 2.
- c. ׀ indicates that the form is a participle; ׀, that it is feminine.

17. הַמַּיִם—hăm-mā-yîm (three syllables)—*the-waters*:

- a. מ = *m*, מ = *mm*: a point in a letter preceded by a full vowel indicates doubling, and is called Dāghěš-forte, § 13. 1, cf. שׁ (5. a).
- b. The ' here precedes — and begins the syllable, and so is sounded (as *y* in *year*).
- c. The article *the* is הַ, with — under it and Dāghěš-forte in the following consonant; cf. הַשָּׁמַיִם (5), § 45. 1.
- d. The accent ֿ indicates the end of the verse; ; always follows this accent.

18. וַיֹּאמֶר—wă-yô'-mēr—(three syllables)—and-(he)-said, § 26. 1, 2, 3; 13. 1:

- The root of this form is אָמַר ('ā-mār) *he-said*, § 55. 1, 2.
- The prefixed ' indicates the future, וַיֹּאמֶר = *he-will-say*.
- The conjunction (ו-) connects this sentence with the preceding, and also makes the future (*he-will-say*) = a past (*and-he-said*). This seeming anomaly will be explained later; it is sufficient here to learn that אָמַר = *he-said*; וַיֹּאמֶר = *he-will-say*; וַיֹּאמֶר = *and-he-said*.

19. יִהְיֶה—y'hî+—*shall-be* (or *let-be*), §§ 10. 1; 26. 1; 17. 1:

- The first ' indicates the future as in וַיֹּאמֶר. [§ 27. 1.
- The ף being only a half-vowel, this word has but one syllable,
- The root of this form is הָיָה *he-was*; cf. הָיְתָה (9) *she-was*.

20. אֹר—ô'r—*light*, §§ 5. 5; 26. 2:

- א has no sound, but is represented by ' , § 2. 1.
- ר, with a point over it, unites with the point, as in תְּהוֹם (14).

21. וַיְהִי—wă-y'hî+—and-(there)-was, § 17. 1:

- The conjunction here, as in וַיֹּאמֶר (18), not merely connects, but converts the future (*shall be*) into a past (*was*).
- The conjunction in וַיֹּאמֶר was ו-, but here it is ך, the Dāghēš-forfe having been rejected.
- The sign (י) with ך indicates a secondary accent, cf. 9. c, § 18. 1.

## 2. WORDS ARRANGED PROMISCUOUSLY FOR EXAMINATION.<sup>1</sup>

הָיְתָה	וְהָיָה	תְּהוֹם	בְּהוֹ	אֱלֹהִים	מִים
וַיֹּאמֶר	בָּרָא	אֹר	רוּחַ	הַשָּׁמַיִם	הַמַּיִם
וַיֹּאמֶר	עַל	תְּהוֹ	פָּנַי	מִרְחַבָּת	
יְהִי	אֵת	חֶשֶׁךְ	וְהָאָרֶץ	בְּרֵאשִׁית	

<sup>1</sup> Examine, pronounce aloud, translate, and master these words.

## 3. OBSERVATIONS.

23. The sign of the feminine gender is the letter ם.
24. פ = *p*, but פּ = *ph* (= *f*); ב = *b*, but בּ = *bh* (= *v*).
25. A syllable closing with Dāghēš-forte is called *sharpened*. All *sharpened* syllables are, of course, *closed* syllables.
26. The prefix ׳ marks the *future* (3 masc. sing.).
27. ך connects, but ךּ, a stronger form, connects and *converts*.
28. Roots have *three* letters (see אָמַר *he said*, בָּרָא *he created*), all other letters are prefixes or suffixes.
29. The gutturals א, ה, ח, ע, ר, causing many seeming irregularities in the forms of words, deserve special attention. [vowel.
30. Dāghēš-forte<sup>1</sup> is in every case immediately preceded by a
31. The vowel of *open* syllables is long, of *closed*, short; of accented syllables it may be either long or short.
32. The letter of the article is ה; its vowel is regularly =; it usually has D. f.<sup>2</sup> in the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. But note הַ, in הָאָרֶץ.

## 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew" the following sections:—

1. Under § 4. 1, The gutturals א, ה, ח, ע, and ר, cf. Obs. 29.
2. § 13. 1, Dāghēš-forte, cf. Obs. 30.
3. § 28. 1, 2, Quantity of vowels in syllables, cf. Obs. 31.
4. § 47. 1, The writing of the preposition ב (in).

## 5. WORD-LESSON.

- |                   |                              |                         |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (22) אֹר light    | (25) וַיֹּאמֶר and-he-said   | (28) מְרַחֶפֶת brooding |
| (23) אִישׁ man    | (26) וַיְהִי and-(there)-was | (29) רָאָה he-saw       |
| (24) מַיִם waters | (27) יְהִי let-(there)-be    | (30) רוּחַ spirit       |

<sup>1</sup> The *a* in this word is pronounced as *a* in *father*; the *e* like *ey* in *they*. The main accent is on the syllable *ghes*.

<sup>2</sup> D. f. = Daghes-forte.

**Notes.**—(1) אֹר means *light* or *light-of*; אִישׁ, *man* or *man-of*; רוּחַ, *spirit* or *spirit-of*; (2) The word for *waters* is מַיִם, but at the end of the verse, where the voice rests upon the word, it is written מַיִם.

## 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Darkness (was)<sup>1</sup> upon+the-waters, and-upon+(the)-faces-of the-earth*; (2) *In-beginning (the) spirit-of God (was) brooding upon+the-waters*; (3) *God saw )( the-heavens, and-)( the-waters*; (4) *(The)-man-of God, (the)-light-of the-heavens*; (5) *And-he-said, he-said, he-will-say; he-was, she-was, let-(there)-be, and-(there)-was*; (6) *he-saw, he-created, he-was*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַפְּנִים; (2) בְּאוֹר; (3) הָאָרֶץ; (4) הָאִישׁ; (5) הָאֱלֹהִים; (6) וְאִישׁ; (7) וְרוּחַ; (8) מַיִם; (9) הַמַּיִם; (10) הָאוֹר; (11) וְהָאוֹר.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) רָאָה, (2) אִישׁ, (3) יְהִי, (4) מַיִם, (5) פֶּת, (6) רוּחַ, (7) אוֹר, (8) וְיְהִי.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) šîth, (2) rû, (3) nê, (4) yîm, (5) 'îš, (6) m'râ, (7) m'ră, (8) šâl, (9) măr, (10) hăm.

## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Prep. ב. (2) Gutturals. (3) Quantity of vowels in syllables. (4) Dāghēs-for-te. (5) Sign of the feminine. (6) Sign of the participle. (7) Writing of the article. (8) Sign of the future. (9) Root. (10) ך and ך. (11) Sharpened syllable.

## LESSON IV.—GENESIS I. 4.

### 1. NOTES.

22. וַיֵּרָא—wăy-yār' (two syllables)—*and-(he)-saw*, cf. 18. c, 21. a:  
 a. The conjunction ך, forming, with ך, a sharpened syllable, § 26. 3.  
 b. The letter ך indicates the future, וַיֵּרָא = *he-will-see*, cf. 18. b.

<sup>1</sup> Words in parentheses are not to be rendered in Hebrew.

c. Š'wâ under א silent, § 11.; א here without force, § 43. 1. R. 1.

23. אֶת-הָאוֹר—'êth+hā-'ôr (three syllables)—(+the-light:

a. In v. 1 אֶת is an *accented* closed syl.; here *un-accented*, because joined by Mäqqēph to following word, § 17. 1; hence ׀ (ē) becomes ׀ (ě), § 36. 1. a.

b. Article here is ה, as in הָאֵר; but cf. הִם in הַשָּׁמַיִם.

c. 1st syl., unaccented closed; 2d, unac. open; 3d, accented closed, § 28. 1, 2.

d. The o is ô, not ô, same sound, but different value, § 7. 4.

24. כִּי-טוֹב—kî+ţôbh (two syllables)—that+good :

a. Three consonants: כ (k), cf. כ (kh); ט (ţ), cf. ת; ב (bh).

b. Two unchangeable vowels: י (î), י (ô), § 30. 7. Notes 1, 2.

c. On the use of letters to indicate vowel-sounds, § 6. 2, 3.

25. וַיִּבְרַל—wăy-yăbh-dêl—and-(he)-caused-to-divide, § 28. 1, 2:

a. ׀ (d) a new letter; without the dot (׀), it is dh (= th in the).

b. 1st and 2d syl's unaccented closed (*short* vowel); 3d, accented closed (*long* vowel).

c. Š'wâ under ב is silent, and is called a syllable-divider, § 11. 1.

26. בֵּין—bên—between, §§ 3. 2; 5. 3; 6. 3; 12. 1:

a. The letter n at the end of a word is written ן, not ן.

b. Both ê (י) and ē (י) are pronounced as ey in they.

c. The vowel here is unchangeable (ê), not changeable (ē).

d. There is a dot in ב, as there was in ב of בְּרֵאשִׁית.

27. וּבֵין—û-bhên—and-between, §§ 12. 1; 49. 2:

a. Before the labial ב, the word for and is written ן.

b. Note that between is bên, but and-between is û-bhên.

28. הַחֹשֶׁךְ—hă-hô-šekh—the-darkness; (cf. 12. a, b, c):

a. The article in this case is ה; not הִ, nor הֵ.

b. Three syllables, first and second ending in a vowel, third, in a consonant.

c. Note that ה appears to be an unaccented open syllable with a short vowel.

## 2. THE OCCURRENCE OF ASPIRATES IN GENESIS I. 1—4.

בְּרֵאשִׁית	ב (b, not bh) follows nothing ; ת (th) follows î.
בְּרֵא	ב (b, not bh) follows ת of the preceding word.
אֵת	ת (th, not t) follows the vowel-sound ē.
הֵיחָדָשׁ	ת (th, not t) follows the vowel-sound —.
וַיְהִי וְיָבֹהוּ	ת (th) follows ā of preceding word ; ב (bh) follows ā.
עַל-פְּנֵי	פ (p) follows the consonant ל.
תְּהוֹם	ת (th) follows the vowel-sound ê of preceding word.
מִרְחֶפֶת	פ (ph (= f) not p) follows ě ; ת (th) follows ě.
כִּי-טוֹב	כ (k, not kh) follows ר ; ב (bh) follows ô.
וַיִּבְדֵּל	ב (bh) follows ä ; ד (d, not dh) follows the consonant ב.
בֵּין	ב (b) follows the preceding consonant ם.
וּבֵין חֹשֶׁךְ	ב (bh (= v)) follows the vowel-sound ן ; ך (kh) fol. ě.

## 3. OBSERVATIONS.

33. Six letters, called *aspirates*, have two sounds: ב b, ב bh (=v) ; ג<sup>1</sup> g, ג gh; ד d, ד dh; כ k, כ kh; פ p, פ ph; ת t, ת th.

34. Their *original* sound was the hard one, b, g, d, k, p, t; it was indicated by a point called Dāghēš-lene.

35. These letters receive this point **whenever they do not immediately follow a vowel-sound**, i. e., a vowel or vocal Š'wâ.

36. This lesson has two new letters: ט (t), pronounced like ת; and ד (d).

## 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew," the following sections :

1. § 12. 1, and Note, Aspirates and Dāghēš-lene.
2. § 17. 1, 2, Mäqqēph ; long vowel shortened.
3. § 45. 1, The usual form of the Article.
4. Under § 4. 1, The labials : ב, ו, מ, פ.

<sup>1</sup> This letter is introduced here, in order to complete the list.

## 5. WORD-LESSON.

- (31) בֵּין *between* (34) וַיֵּרָא *and-he-saw* (37) לָקַח *he-took*  
 (32) וְ *and* (35) כִּי *that* (38) נָתַן *he-gave*  
 (33) וַיְבַדֵּל *and-he-caused-to-divide* (36) טוֹב *good* (39) שֵׁם *name*

Note.—The root of וַיְבַדֵּל is בִּדַּל *divide*; the root of וַיֵּרָא is רָאָה *see*; שֵׁם = either *name*, or *name-of*.

## 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *And-saw God* (the-heavens and-)( the-earth and-)( the-waters; (2) *The-light the-good* (= the good light); (3) *Good light* (in Heb., *light good*) *was upon the-earth*; (4) *In-beginning* (was) *darkness*; *God created light*; *and-he-caused-to-divide between light and-between darkness*; (5) *God gave* (+the-light; (6) *He-gave the-light the-good* (= the good light); (7) *Name, the-name, (the) name-of God*; (8) *Between the-heavens and-between the-earth*; (9) *He-took* (a) *good name* (Heb. order, *name good*).

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַטוֹב הָאֵוֶר; (2) הַשֵּׁם הַטוֹב; (3) הַחֲשֵׁךְ וְהָאֵוֶר; (4) הָאֱלֹהִים הַטוֹב; (5) בְּשֵׁם הָאֱלֹהִים; (6) נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַקִּיּוֹם; (7) וַיֵּרָא אֶת-הָאֵרֶץ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) לָקַח, (2) שֵׁם, (3) נָתַן, (4) טוֹב, (5) בְּשֵׁם, (6) וַיְבַדֵּל, (7) בֵּין, (8) וּבֵין.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) bēn, (2) dēl, (3) bēn, (4) dēl, (5) tōbh, (6) hō, (7) thōhū, (8) 'ōr, (9) bōhū, (10) bhēn, (11) dhēl, (12) khî.

## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Three ways of writing *and*. (2) Three ways of writing *the*. (3) Māqqēph. (4) Gutturals. (5) Labials. (6) Dāghēš-lene. (7) Aspirates. (8) Sign of feminine, of participle. (9) Open, closed, and sharpened syllables. (10) Difference between ō and ô, ē and ê. (11) -ן, (12) Plural ending.

## LESSON V.—GENESIS I. 5.

## 1. NOTES.

29. וַיִּקְרָא—wăy-yîq-rā'—*And-(he)-called*, § 26. 1, 2, 3:

a. On ׀, see 18. c; on ׳ see 18. b; wăy, a sharpened syl.

b. ק (q), a new consonant pronounced like כ (k), not qu; § 2. 4.

c. The ׀ under ק is silent,— a syllable-divider, § 11. 1.

d. יִקְרָא *he-will-call*; קָרָא *he-called*, cf. בָּרָא *he-created*.

30. לְאֹר—lā'ôr—to-the-light, § 28. 1, 2:

a. ל the preposition *to*, with ׀, the vowel of article, § 47. 4.

b. ׳ is ô, not ô; it is from *a+w*, אֹר = אֶרֶץ, § 30. 7.

c. *Light* = אֹר; *the-light* = הָאֹר; *to-the-light* = (not הָאֹר) לְאֹר, ה of the article being dropped out, § 45. R. 3.

31. יוֹם—yôm—*day*; ô (= *a+w*), not ô; for יוֹם § 30. 7; the combination of *a+w* always gives ô.

32. וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ—w'lä-hō-šekh—and-to-the-darkness:

a. Four words: (1) וְ *and*, (2) לְ *to*, (3) הָ *the*, (4) חֹשֶׁךְ *darkness*.

b. הָ of article elided and its vowel (ă) given to לְ, § 45. R. 3.

c. First syl. (w'lä) is unaccented open, but with a *short* vowel, contrary to § 28. 1. The fact is D. f. is understood in ח, which, being *guttural*, cannot receive it, § 14. 3. N. 1.

33. קָרָא—qā-rā'—*he-called*, § 55. 1. 2:

a. This is the simple stem or root of the verb.

b. ׀, as always at the end of a word, is quiescent, § 43. 1, a.

c. This word would regularly be accented on the ultima. It is קָרָא here because of the acc. syl. לְ immediately following.

34. לַיְלָה—lā-y'lä—*night*, § 24. 2, and N. 1:

a. הָ is not a cons., but used merely to represent the prec. ׀, § 6. 1.

b. ׳ and its Š'wā belong to the second syl.; the ׀ is *initial*, § 10. 1.

c. Both ׀'s are *tone-long* (ā), not naturally long (â).

35. וַיְהִי־עֶרֶב—wă-y'hî-é-rēbh—and-(there)-was+evening:

a. The first syl. (wă) is unac. and ends with a vowel, but it is not a *long* vowel; hence it is not an *open*, but a *half-open* syl.; there

should be a D. f. in י, but it has been lost, § 26. 4 and N.; § 28. 4; § 14. 2.

b. The vertical line with — is called Méthëgh; it is a secondary accent written upon the second syl. before the principal accent, § 18. 1.

c. The ׀ under י is tone-long é,<sup>1</sup> not short ě, § 31. 2. b.

d. The unaccented closed syl. rëbh has a short vowel.

36. וַיְהִי־בֹקֶר—wă-y'hî+bbō-qër—and-(there)-was+morning:

a. On the half-open syl. and on Méthëgh see 35. a, b.

b. On the connective Măqqēph represented by +, § 17. 1.

c. The ׀ is ō (tone-long), not ô (naturally long), § 31. 4. b.

37. אֶחָד—'é-hādh—one:

a. The ׀ is tone-long é, (cf. 35. c), not short ě, § 33. 6.

b. The ׀ is dh, like th in the, not d, which would be ׀.

## 2. TABLE OF WORDS CONTAINING LONG VOWELS.

1. Words with tone-long ā: בָּרָא, לֵילָה, קָרָא, יִקְרָא, etc.

2. Words with tone-long ē: אֶת, יִבְדֵּל.

3. Words with naturally long ê: בֵּין, פִּנִּי.

4. Words with tone-long ō: תָּהוּ, חֲשֹׁךְ, בֹּקֶר, בָּהוּ.

5. Words with naturally long ô: יוֹם, טוֹב, אוֹר.

6. Words with tone-long é: עָרַב ('é-rëbh), אֶחָד ('é-hādh).

R. The o of וַיֹּאמֶר and of אֱלֹהִים is ô, not ō, although not written ׀.

## 3. OBSERVATIONS.

37. Tone-long vowels are vowels which are long because of their proximity to the tone; i. e., being originally short, they have become long through the influence of the accent.

<sup>1</sup> This vowel is a difficult one to understand; keep this instance in mind; a fuller explanation will be given later. It is pronounced like e in men, i. e., a trifle longer than e in met.

38. Naturally long vowels are vowels which are long, generally, because of the contraction of two distinct elements, e. g.,  $a + w$  or  $a + u = \hat{o}$ ,  $a + i$  or  $a + y = \hat{e}$ .

39. Tone-long vowels are, generally, indicated only by the vowel-sign.

40. Naturally long vowels are generally, but not always, indicated by a vowel-sign and also by a vowel-letter, e. g.,  $\bar{o}$  is  $\bar{o}$ , but  $\hat{o}$  is  $\hat{o}$ ;  $\bar{e}$  is  $\bar{e}$ , but  $\hat{e}$  is  $\hat{e}$ .

41. Tone-long vowels, if the tone changes, are liable to change; but naturally long vowels are unchangeable.

42. The tone-long  $\acute{e}$ , which always comes from  $\check{a}$ , is especially worthy of note.

#### 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. § 8,   | The names of the vowels.  |
| 2. §§ 45. R. 3; 47. 4,  | The article after a preposition.  |
| 3. § 55. 1, 2,  | The root of a verb.   |
| 4. § 58. 1, 2. $a$ and N. 1,                                      | The simple verb-stem; its name.   |
| 5. § 30. (opening words), also<br>Notes 1 and 2 under § 30.<br>7, | The naturally long vowels,—(1) their origin, (2) their writing, (3) their character.              |
| 6. § 31. (opening words), also<br>Note 1 under 4,                 | The tone-long vowels,—(1) their origin, (2) their number, (3) their writing, (4) their character. |

#### 5. WORD-LESSON.

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| (40) אֶחָד $\acute{a}$ <i>one</i>      | (43) וַיִּקְרָא $\acute{v}$ <i>and-he-called</i> | (46) עֶרֶב $\acute{e}$ <i>evening</i>   |
| (41) בֹּקֶר $\acute{b}$ <i>morning</i> | (44) יָשַׁב $\acute{y}$ <i>he-sat, dwelt</i>     | (47) קוֹל $\acute{k}$ <i>voice</i>      |
| (42) יוֹם $\acute{y}$ <i>day</i>       | (45) לַיְלָה $\acute{l}$ <i>night</i>            | (48) קָרָא $\acute{k}$ <i>he-called</i> |

Note.—The word for *night* is לַיְלָה, but in the middle of the verse it is written and pronounced לַיְלָה.

## 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *To-(the)-beginning-of the-day God called morning; to-(the)-beginning-of the-night God called evening;* (2) *In-day one God created )( the-light;* (3) *God created )( the-light and-he-called to-the-light day;* (4) *The good day* (Heb., *the-day the-good*); (5) *(The)-name-of the-light (is) day, and-(the)-name-of the-darkness (is) night;* (6) *Heavens, the-heavens, to-the-heavens, in-the-heavens;* (7) *Earth, the-earth, in-the-earth, to-the-earth, and-to-the-earth;* (8) *(The)-voice-of God;* (9) *Day and-night;* (10) *The-waters, in-the-waters.*

2. To be translated into English :—(1) בְּקוֹל; (2) לְאוֹר; (3) לְאִישׁ; (4) בְּאֶרֶץ; (5) לְשָׁמַיִם; (6) בַּיּוֹם; (7) וּלְאוֹר; (8) בֵּין הַיּוֹם; (9) וּבֵין הַלַּיְלָה; (10) יֵשֵׁב אֱלֹהִים בְּשָׁמַיִם.

3. To be written in English letters :—(1) קוֹל, (2) יֵשֵׁב, (3) יוֹם, (4) אֶחָד, (5) עֶרֶב, (6) אוֹר, (7) בֵּין, (8) קִרָּא.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters :—(1) lām, (2) lām, (3) lēm, (4) lôm, (5) lôm, (6) lēm, (7) lēm, (8) yîq, (9) bēn, (10) rēbh, (11) y'la.

## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Root. (2) Simple verb-stem. (3) Names of vowel-signs. (4) Article after a preposition. (5) Naturally long vowels. (6) Tone-long vowels. (7) The vowel é. (8) Gutturals and labials. (9) Dāghēš-lene. (10) Half-open syllable.

## LESSON VI.—GENESIS I. 6.

## 1. NOTES.

38. וַיֹּאמֶר—wăy-yô'-mēr—and-(he)-said (see N. 18) :

a. Syllables : (1) sharpened, (2) open, (3) closed.

b. Vowels : (1) Pāthăh, (2) Hôlēm, (3) Š'ghôl.

c. א, though a letter, has here no consonantal force ; hence it has no Š'wâ under it ; it is quiescent, § 11. 2. R.

39. אֱלֹהִים—'êlô-hîm—God (see N. 3) :

- a. Only two syllables: (1) open, (2) closed.  
 b. Vowels: (1) Hôlēm, (2) Hîrēq; Hātēph-S'ghôl (⌒), though a vowel-sound, is only a half-vowel.  
 c. While ⌒ is simple Š'wâ, ⌒ is a compound Š'wâ, § 9. 1, 2.  
 d. A word has only as many syllables as it has full vowels, § 27. 1.

40. רָקִיעַ—rā-qî(ă)'—*expanse*; cf. רוּחַ spirit (15):

- a. Syl's: (1) open, (2) closed; vowels: (1) Qāmēç, (2) Hîrēq.  
 b. The ⌒ under ר is not treated as a vowel; it is called Pāthāḥ-furtive, because in pronunciation it steals in before its consonant, cf. רוּחַ = rû(ă)ḥ, not rû-ḥă. Though pronounced, it is merely a transition-sound, inserted for euphony, §§ 27. 1; 42. 2. d.

41. בְּתוֹךְ—b·thôkh—in-midst-of, §§ 12. 1; 11. 2. a:

- a. ב has Dāghēš-lene, but ת has none.  
 b. The only full vowel is י (= ô), which is unchangeable.  
 c. This word means in-midst-of, not in-midst.

42. הַמַּיִם—hām-mā-yīm—the-waters, §§ 13. 1; 26. 3; 45. 1:

- a. The ⌒ in last syl. (unac. closed) must be ĩ, not î, § 28. 2.  
 b. Here ⌒ (1) indicates that the second syl. is accented, and also (2) marks the end of the clause, § 24. 2.

43. וַיְהִי—wî-hî—and-let-(there)-be:

- a. Let-(there)-be = וַיְהִי; and = ו; but וַיְהִי becomes וַיְהִי, since (1) when two Š'wâs stand together at the beginning of a word, ⌒ is inserted; and (2) ⌒ (ĭ) under ו fol. by י (iy) = î, § 49. N. 1; cf. the very different וַיְהִי = and-(there)-was (21).  
 b. On the insertion of ⌒ see § 37. 1.

44. מְבַדֵּל—măbh-dîl—(a)-causing-to-divide, or dividing:

- a. A participle (shown by מ) from same root as וַיְבַדֵּל (25).  
 b. Vowels: (1) Pāthāḥ, (2) Hîrēq; but ⌒ is a syllable-divider.  
 c. ב (preceded by ⌒) without, ד (preced. by ב) with Dāghēš-lene.

45. מַיִם לַמַּיִם—mā-yīm lā-mā-yīm—waters to-waters:

- a. Vowel under מ in first word, ă; in second, ā; because the second word is the last in the verse, and so the voice rests upon

it and lengthens the vowel. Such a word is said to be *in pause*, § 38. 2.

- b. The prepositions sometimes take a tone-long ā, instead of אֲ, when they are directly before the accented syllable, § 47. 5.
- c. לַמַּיִם = *to-waters*; not *to-the-waters*, which would be לְמַיִם; the stroke over מַ marks the absence of Dāghēš-forte, § 16. 2.

## 2. WORDS WITHOUT POINTS OR VOWEL-SIGNS. GEN. I. 1—6.

אור	ב	ה	יאמר	כי, ל	פני, קרא
אחר	בהו	היתה	יבדל	לילה	ראשית
אלהים	בין	ו	יהי, יום	מבדיל	רקיע
ארץ	בקר	חשך	יקרא	מים	שמים
את	ברא	טוב	ירא	על, ערב	תהו

## 3. OBSERVATIONS.

43. This verse has *twenty-two* syllables,<sup>1</sup> of which twelve are closed, ten open; of the closed, two are *sharpened*.

44. This verse has *twenty-six* vowel-sounds: twenty-two full vowels, three Š'wās (two simple, one compound), one Pāthāh-furtive.

45. This verse has *forty-four* letters, of which *nine* are silent; of these nine, seven are א, one ב and one ג.

46. This verse has two silent Š'wās—syllable-dividers.

47. The accent אֲ (ʾAtnāḥ) is written only in the *middle* of a verse.

48. The accent אֲ (Šillûq) is written only at the *end* of a verse.

## 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 6. 1, 2, 3, and Notes 1—4, The Vowel-letters.

2. § 14. 3, and Notes 1, 2, Omission of D. f. from gutturals.

3. § 9. 1, 2, Simple and Compound Š'wâ.

4. § 11. 1, 2. α, and Remark, The Syllable-divider.

<sup>1</sup> Let the student count the syllables and thus verify this statement.

## 5. WORD-LESSON.

(49) מְבַדִּיל *dividing*(50) מַיִם *waters*(51) רָקִיעַ *expanse*

## 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Between the-waters and-between the-waters*; (2) *Between the-waters to-the-waters*; (3) *Between waters to-waters*; (4) *Waters, waters* (in pause), *to-the-waters* (in pause), *to-waters* (in pause); (5) *Let-(there)-be, and-let-(there)-be, and-(there)-was*; (6) *Expanse and-spirit*; (7) *Expanse, the-expanse, to-the-expanse*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) חֹשֶׁךְ; (2) אֹרֶךְ; (3) בְּלִילָה; (4) טוֹב הָאֹרֶץ; (5) הַמַּיִם עַל-פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ; (6) רָקִיעַ וְיָהִי מְבַדִּיל לַמַּיִם לַמַּיִם, בְּרָקִיעַ; (7) רָקִיעַ וְיָהִי מְבַדִּיל.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) חֹשֶׁךְ, (2) עֶרֶב, (3) יְבִדֵּל, (4) בְּתוֹךְ, (5) מְבַדִּיל, (6) רָקִיעַ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) 'āl, (2) mā-yīm, (3) wī-hī, (4) dāl, (5) dēl, (6) dēl, (7) ḥādh, (8) dīl.

## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Vowel-sounds rep. by ' . (2) Vowel-sounds rep. by ך . (3) D. f. rejected from gutturals. (4) D. f. implied. (5) Compound Š'wâ. (6) Syllable-divider. (7) Simple verb-stem. (8) Gutturals and labials. (9) Dāghēš-lene. (10) Half-open and sharpened syllables. (12) Naturally long and tone-long vowels. (13) Măqqēph. (14) Quantity of vowels in syllables.

## LESSON VII.—GENESIS I. 7, 8.

## 1. NOTES.

46. וַיַּעַשׂ—wăy-yă-'ās—and-(he)-made:

a. שׁ (s) is to be distinguished from שׁ (š), § 2. 6.

b. The ך is the same as in וַיֹּאמֶר (18), וַיִּקְרָא (21), וַיֵּרָא (22).

c. The root is עָשָׂה *he-made*; the future is יַעֲשֶׂה, of which a shortened form is used with ך .

47. הָרָקִיעַ—hā-rā-qî(ă)'—*the-expanse*:

- a. The  $\text{־}$  is Pāthāḥ-furtive, cf. רִיחַ (rû(ă)ḥ); see 40. b.
- b. The article is  $\text{הַ}$ , hence *the-expanse* should be הָרָקִיעַ; but ר rejects D. f., and the prec. (short)  $\text{־}$  now standing in an open syllable becomes (long)  $\text{ֿ}$ , §§ 14. 3; 36. 2. b; 28. 1.
- c. The secondary accent is written on the second syllable before the tone, § 18. 1.
- d. The accent  $\text{ֿ}$  above ק and ע marks the end of a section; it is used only when the verse has *three* sections, § 24. 3.

48. אֲשֶׁר—'ăšer (one syllable)—*which*, §§ 9. 2; 27. 1:

- a. The  $\text{ֿ}$  is the compound Š'wâ of the A-class (cf.  $\text{ֿ}$ , of the I-class); it is pronounced like *a* in *hat*, but much more hurriedly. It is only a *half-vowel*, and does not form a syllable.
- b. The Relative pron. does not vary for gender or number, § 53. 1.

49. מִתַּחַת—mīt-tă-ḥăth—from-under (for תַּחַת מֵן), § 48. 1:

- a. The final letter (*n*) of מֵן is assimilated, § 39. 1.
- b. A letter thus assimilated is represented by D. f., § 39. N.
- c. The point in ת is D. f., because it follows a vowel, § 13. 1.
- d. In this case the point is *also* Dāghēš-lene, since the sound doubled is *t*, not *th*, § 13. 2. N. 1.

50. לָרָקִיעַ—lā-rā-qî(ă)'—*to-the-expanse*, § 45. R. 3:

- a. רָקִיעַ *expanse*; הָרָקִיעַ *the-expanse*; לָרָקִיעַ *to-the-expanse*; וּלְרָקִיעַ *and-to-the-expanse*.

51. מֵעַל—mē-'ăl—from-upon:

- a. מֵן (*from*) assimilates its final consonant, see 49. a; but
- b. ע refuses D. f., and  $\text{ֿ}$  is heightened to  $\text{ֿ}$ , § 48. 2.

52. וַיְהִי־בֵן—wă-y'ḥî+khēn—and-(it)-was+so:

- a.  $\text{ֿ}$  with  $\text{ֿ}$  is Méthēgh, second syl. before tone, § 18. 1.
- b.  $\text{ֿ}$  with  $\text{ֿ}$  is Šillûq, marking end of verse, § 24. 1. N.

53. שָׁמַיִם—šā-mā-yîm—heavens, cf. שָׁמַיִם of v. 1:

- a. There is  $\text{ֿ}$  under מ, instead of  $\text{ֿ}$ , because *in pause*, § 38. 2; the 'Athnāḥ ( $\text{ֿ}$ ) is, next to Šillûq ( $\text{ֿ}$ ), the strongest accent.

54. שֵׁנִי—šē-nî—*second*: — tone-long, ē, not ê.

## 2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

רוּחַ (2) <sup>1</sup>	לְאוֹר (5)	מִן (7)	אוֹר (3)	הִרְקִיעַ (7)
רָקִיעַ (6)	לְחֶשֶׁן (5)	מִתַּחַת (7)	טוֹב (4)	לְרָקִיעַ (7)
לְרָקִיעַ (8)	לְרָקִיעַ (8)	מַעַל (7)	יוֹם (5)	וַיְהִי־בֵן (7)

## 3. OBSERVATIONS.

49. Pāthāḥ-*furtive*, a mere transition-sound, does not form a syl.

50. The ה of the article is elided after the preposition ל (also ב).

51. The prep. *from* is *min*, but the *n* is often assimilated and represented by D. f.; if the following letter refuses D. f., the *i* is heightened to ē.

52. The naturally long ô, generally î in Hebrew, does not change.

53. Where a verse has two sections, the end of the *first* is marked by ׀; the end of the *second* by ׀. If the verse has *three* sections, the end of the *third* is marked by S'ghōltā (׀). In the use of the accents, we commence at the *end* of the verse, not at the beginning.

## 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 45. 2, 3, The article before strong and weak gutt'ls.
2. § 122. 1, 2. c, 3—5, Affixes for gender and number.
3. § 123. (opening), 1, 2, The absolute and construct states.
4. § 24. 1—3, The three most important accents.

## 5. WORD-LESSON.

(52) אִשֶּׁר <i>who, which</i>	(55) בֵּן <i>so</i>	(58) שָׁלַח <i>he-sent</i>
(53) וַיַּעַשׂ <i>and-he-made</i>	(56) מִן <i>from</i>	(59) שֵׁנִי <i>second</i>
(54) יָם <i>sea</i>	(57) עָשָׂה <i>he-made</i>	(60) תַּחַת <i>under</i>

<sup>1</sup> These numerals refer to the verse containing the word cited.

## 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-the-waters which God made*; (2) *God (is) in-the-heavens and-upon the-earth*; (3) *The-waters (are) in-the-sea*; (4) *The-earth (is) beneath (in Heb., from-under to) the-sea*; (5) *(A) second day*; <sup>1</sup> (6) *The-day the-second* <sup>1</sup> (= the second day); (7) *God sent (the light and-) (the-darkness*; (8) *From+the-heavens to-the-earth*; (9) *Between the-sea and-between the-earth*; (10) *And-(it)-was+so*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הָרֵאשִׁית; (2) מֵעַל לָאָרֶץ; (3) מִן-הָאָרֶץ; (4) וּבַיָּם; (5) הַיָּם אֲשֶׁר בָּיָם; (6) הָאֹר הַשֵּׁנִי; (7) לַשָּׁמַיִם; (8) שָׁלַח אֶת-הַיָּם עַל-הָאָרֶץ; (9) בִּבְקָר וּבְעֶרֶב; (10) עָשָׂה אֶת-הָרֶקִיעַ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) שָׁלַח, (2) בֵּן, (3) בֵּן, (4) יָם, (5) עָשָׂה, (6) בֵּין, (7) פָּנִי, (8) יֶשֶׁנִּי, (9) מֵעַל.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kēn, (2) bēn, (3) 'ôr, (4) bō-hû, (5) măḥ, (6) 'āl, (7) 'āl, (8) 'ās, (9) mē, (10) bēn.

## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The three important accents. (2) The article before gutturals. (3) The prepositions (ל and ב) before the article. (4) The preposition *from*. (5) Assimilation. (6) The position of the attributive adjective. (7) The vowels ē and ê. (8) The vowels ō and ô. (9) Secondary accent. (10) Pāthāḥ-furtive. (11) Labials. (12) D. f. in an aspirate. (13) Gutturals and D. f. (14) Šillûq and Méthēgh. (15) Măqqēph.

## LESSON VIII.—GENESIS I. 9, 10.

## 1. NOTES.

55. יִקָּוּ—yîq-qā-wû—*Let-(or, shall)-be-collected*:

α. The ' indicates the future; ך is the plural-ending of verbs.

<sup>1</sup> The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun; and, if the noun is definite, the adjective receives the article.

- b. The D. f. in ק is for an assimilated ך, which is the characteristic of a *passive* verb-stem; the ā under ק is euphonic.

56. הַמַּיִם—hām-mā-yīm—*the-waters*, see 17:

- a. מ has =, not ף as in v. 2, since it is not *in pause*.

- b. The article, written regularly with ā and D. f., § 45. 1.

57. אֶל—'ēl+—*unto*, with which compare ל *to*.

58. מָקוֹם—mā-qôm—*place*:

- a. Tone-long ā, but naturally long ô, the former changeable, the latter unchangeable.

- b. The root is קוּם; מ is a prefix often used in noun-formation.

59. וְתִרְאֶה—w'thē-rā-'é—*and-(she)-shall-be-seen*:

- a. Five letters, of which the root can have but *three*, § 55. 1; ך = *and*; ת (= *she*) is a prefix of the *future*, like י, which = *he*.

- b. תִּרְאֶה should be תִּרְאֶה (with the same D. f. and ā which are in יִקוּן (55) above), for it is *passive*; but ר, a guttural, refuses D. f., and ı under ת is heightened to ē, as in מַעַל (51), § 48. 2.

- c. Cf. closely the following forms:—

3 masc. sg.	יִקוּהַ	יִרְאֶה	<i>he-will-be</i> etc.
3 fem. sg.	תִּקוּהַ	תִּרְאֶה	<i>she-will-be</i> etc.
3 masc. pl.	יִקוּ	יִרְאוּ	<i>they-will-be</i> etc.

- d. This is the fourth case of ף = é (not ě), cf. מִרְחַפֶּת (16), עֶרֶב (35), אָחֵר (37); keep these in mind.

60. הַיָּבֵשָׁה—hăy-yăb-bā-šā—*the-dry* (land):

- a. Four syllables,—two sharpened, two open, § 26. 1. 3.  
 b. Point in ב is D. f., yet also Dāghēš-lene, § 13. 2, and N. 1.  
 c. The final ה stands for the prec. ā, just as י stands for î, or ך for ô; cf. אֱלֹהִים and יוֹם.

61. לַיָּבֵשָׁה—lăy-yăb-bā-šā—*to-the-dry* (land), § 45. R. 3.

62. אֶרֶץ—'é-rēç—*earth*,—with article, הָאֶרֶץ, § 45. R. 2.

- a. another case of ף = é (59. d), like עֶרֶב (35).

63. וּלְמִקְוֶה—û-l'mîq-wê—*and-to-collection-of*:

- a. And is here written ו, § 49. 2; to is written, as usually, ל.  
 b. The root is קוה, whence the passive future 3rd plural יִקְווּ (55).  
 c. The מ is the pref. used in noun-formation, cf. מָקוֹם (58. b).  
 d. This noun (= collection-of) is in the construct state, § 123. 2.

### 64. יָמִים—yām-mîm—seas:

- a. The sing. is יָם, from which the plural differs in that a D. f. appears in מ, and the changeable ā is shortened to ä.  
 b. יָמִים (= yām-mîm) would be an impossible form, § 28. 2, 3; just as, on the other hand, מָקוֹם (= mǎ-qôm) would be impossible, § 28. 1.

## 2. HEBREW-ENGLISH WORD-REVIEW.\*†

רֵאשִׁית <sup>42</sup>	מִבְדִּיל <sup>32</sup>	הִי <sup>21</sup>	בָּקָר <sup>11</sup>	אוֹר <sup>1</sup>
רוּחַ <sup>43</sup>	יָמִים <sup>33</sup>	וּם <sup>22</sup>	בָּרָא <sup>12</sup>	אַחַד <sup>2</sup>
רִקְעַי <sup>44</sup>	מִן מִי. מִי <sup>34</sup>	יָמִים <sup>23</sup>	הֵהָהָ <sup>13</sup>	אֵל <sup>3</sup>
שָׁמַיִם <sup>45</sup>	מִקְוֵה <sup>35</sup>	עֵשׂ <sup>24</sup>	הִיתָה <sup>14</sup>	אֱלֹהִים <sup>4</sup>
שְׁנֵי <sup>46</sup>	מָקוֹם <sup>36</sup>	יָקוּוּ <sup>25</sup>	וְיָוִי <sup>15</sup>	אֶרֶץ <sup>5</sup>
תָּהוּ <sup>47</sup>	מִרְחַפֶּת <sup>37</sup>	קָרָא <sup>26</sup>	חֶשֶׁךְ <sup>16</sup>	אֲשֶׁר <sup>6</sup>
תְּהוֹם <sup>48</sup>	עַל <sup>38</sup>	יָרָא <sup>27</sup>	טוֹב <sup>17</sup>	אֵת אֵת <sup>7</sup>
תּוֹךְ <sup>49</sup>	עָרַב <sup>39</sup>	בִּי לֵל <sup>28</sup>	אָמַר <sup>18</sup>	בֵּן <sup>8</sup>
תַּחַת <sup>50</sup>	פָּנֵי <sup>40</sup>	בֵּן <sup>30</sup>	בִּדֵּל <sup>19</sup>	בְּהוֹ <sup>9</sup>
תִּרְאָה <sup>51</sup>	קָרָא <sup>41</sup>	לֵילָה <sup>31</sup>	בִּשְׁה <sup>20</sup>	בֵּין <sup>10</sup>

## 3. ENGLISH-HEBREW WORD-REVIEW.

<sup>48</sup> abyss	<sup>12</sup> created, he	<sup>40</sup> faces-of	<sup>31</sup> night	<sup>13</sup> the
<sup>15</sup> and	<sup>16</sup> darkness	<sup>34</sup> from	<sup>2</sup> one	<sup>29</sup> to
<sup>21</sup> be, let	<sup>22</sup> day	<sup>4</sup> God	<sup>36</sup> place	<sup>50</sup> under

\* Every word is accented on the ultima, unless the sign ֿ indicates that it is accented on the penult.

† Omitting the prepositions and the relative pronoun (in all eleven words), those that remain in this list, together with their related grammatical forms, occur in the Bible about 27000 times. This would make about one hundred and thirty pages, or about one tenth of the entire Old Testament.

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<sup>42</sup> beginning	<sup>47</sup> desolation	<sup>17</sup> good	<sup>18</sup> say, he will	<sup>3</sup> unto
<sup>10</sup> between	<sup>19</sup> divide, he will	<sup>45</sup> heavens	<sup>23</sup> seas	<sup>38</sup> upon
<sup>37</sup> brooding	<sup>32</sup> dividing	<sup>8</sup> in	<sup>46</sup> second	<sup>6</sup> which
<sup>26</sup> call, he will	<sup>20</sup> dry (land)	<sup>1</sup> light	<sup>27</sup> see, he will	<sup>14</sup> was, she
<sup>41</sup> called, he	<sup>5</sup> earth	<sup>49</sup> midst-of	<sup>51</sup> seen, let be	<sup>9</sup> waste
<sup>25</sup> collected, let	<sup>39</sup> evening	<sup>11</sup> morning	<sup>30</sup> so	<sup>33</sup> waters
be	<sup>44</sup> expanse	<sup>24</sup> make, he	<sup>43</sup> spirit-of	<sup>7</sup> (sign of ob-
<sup>35</sup> collection-of		will	<sup>28</sup> that	ject)

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## 4. WORD-LESSON.

- (61) אֶל- unto (65) מְקוֹה collection  
 (62) יְבֵשָׁה dry (land) (66) מְקוֹה collection-of  
 (63) יָמִים seas (67) מְקוֹם place  
 (64) יִקְוּ they-shall-be-collected (68) תִּרְאֶה she-shall-be-seen

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 18. 1, Méthëgh, on second syllable before tone.  
 2. § 27. 1, 2, 3, Syllabication.  
 Review.—§§ 5; 6; 9; 11. 2. *a* and Rem.; 12. 1; 13. 1; 14. 3 and N. 1, 2; 17. 1, 2; 24. 1—3; 26. 1—3; 28. 1, 2; 30. (opening words), 7, N. 1, 2; 31. (opening words), 4, N. 1; 45. 1 and Rem. 3, 2, 3; 47. 1, 4, 5; 49. 1, 2; 55. 1, 2; 58. 1, 2. *a* and N. 1; 122. 1, 2. *c*, 3—5; 123. 1, 2.  
 Note.—The stem seen in בִּרָא, קִרָא, מִשַׁל, etc., is the simple active verb-stem, called Qāl, § 58. N. 1; the stem seen in יִקְוּ and תִּרְאֶה is the ordinary passive-stem, called Nīph'al (cf. § 61. 1 with § 75. R. 2).

## 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-the-place which (is) between heaven(s) and-between earth*; (2) *God will-be-seen upon+the-earth*; (3) *The-waters will-be-seen in-the-sea*; (4) *The-earth (f.)*

*will-be-seen beneath* (= *from-under to*) *the-heavens*; (5) *The-waters shall-be-collected unto*+*place one*; (6) *In-the-waters and-in-the-seas*; (7) *The-collection*; (8) (The) *collection-of the-waters*; (9) *God created* *( the-dry (land) and-( the-seas.*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) יָקוּוּ הַמַּיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ; (2) וּמָקוֹם; (3) וּלְמָקוֹם; (4) וּלְמַיִם; (5) וּבְמָקוֹם; (6) וּמָקוֹם; (7) וּמַעַל, מַעַל, עַל; (8) יִרְאוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם; (9) יִרְאֶה הָאִישׁ.

3. To be corrected:—(1) הַמָּקוֹם, (2) וּבֵין, (3) אֲשֶׁר, (4) אֱלֹהִים, (5) וּבְרָל, (6) מִתַּחַת, (7) יָמִים, (8) שָׁמַיִם.

4. To be written in English letters:—(1) עֶרֶב, (2) אֶרֶץ, (3) יָקוּה, (4) אַחֲר, (5) וּבְמָקוֹם, (6) תִּרְאֶה.

## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The sign of masc. sing. future, of fem. sing. future, of masc. pl. fut. (2) The characteristic of the *passive-stem*. (3) A use of Méthègh. (4) Final ה. (5) Use of מ in formation of nouns. (6) Various forms of ו conjunctive. (7) Words with the vowel é. (8) The words for *sea* and *seas*. (9) The position of the adjective when attributive. (10) The plural affixes of nouns. (11) The feminine affixes.

## LESSON IX.—GENESIS I. 11–13.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וַיֹּאמֶר (18); (2) אֱלֹהִים (3); (3) הָאָרֶץ (7); (4) אֲשֶׁר (48); (5) וַיְהִי-בֶן (52); (6) וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב (35); (7) וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר (36); (8) יוֹם (31).

### 2. NOTES.

65. תִּדְשָׂא—tādh-šē'—(she)-*shall-cause-to-spring-forth*:

a. ת, as in תִּרְאֶה (59), = *she*, being the feminine prefix.

b. The ׀ under ד is a syllable-divider and silent, § 11. 1.

c. ד, ש, and א are the three root-letters; דָּשָׂא, cf. בָּרָא, קָרָא.

d. This stem is neither the simple nor the passive verb-stem, but a *causative* stem. It always has  $\text{—}$  under the preformative, i. e., under the letter which is prefixed to the root to designate person or gender; cf.  $\text{יְבַדֵּל}$  (25), which has  $\text{—}$  under  $\text{י}$ , and means *he-shall cause-to-divide*.

66.  $\text{דִּשְׂא}$ —*dé-šě'*—*grass*, cf. the preceding root  $\text{דִּשְׂא}$  (65. c):

a.  $\text{ד}$  (preceded by  $\text{י}$ ) = *d*; but  $\text{ד}$  (preceded by  $\text{—}$ ) = *dḥ*.

b. This word, like  $\text{אֶרֶב}$ ,  $\text{עֶרֶב}$ , and others, has *é*.

67.  $\text{עֵשֶׁב}$ —*'ē-sēbh*—*herb*:  $\text{ב}$  = *bh* = *v*;  $\text{ש}$  = *s*, not *š* (*sh*).

68.  $\text{מִזְרֵעַ}$ —*māz-rî(ă)'*—*causing-to-seed*, root  $\text{זָרַע}$ :

a. A new letter  $\text{ז}$ ; *z*; Pāthāḥ-furtive under  $\text{ע}$ .

b. A participle, as shown by  $\text{מ}$ , cf.  $\text{מְבַדֵּל}$  (44),  $\text{מִרְחֶפֶת}$  (16).

c. A causative form, as shown by  $\text{—}$  under the preformative.

69.  $\text{זֶרַע}$ —*zé-ră'*—*seed*,—from the root  $\text{זָרַע}$ :

a. This word, like  $\text{אֶרֶב}$ ,  $\text{עֶרֶב}$ ,  $\text{דִּשְׂא}$ , has *é*.

70.  $\text{עֵץ}$ —*'ēṣ*—*tree-of*;  $\text{פֶּרִי}$ —*p'rî*—*fruit*.

71.  $\text{עֹשֶׂה פֶּרִי}$ —*'ô-sép p'rî*—*making fruit*:

a. The *ô*, here written over the right arm of  $\text{ש}$  (*s*), is naturally long.

b. The  $\text{ה}$ , like that in  $\text{הִרְאָה}$  is *é*, not *ě*.

c. The point in  $\text{פ}$  is D. f., because preceded by a full vowel (*é*); it therefore joins the two words together, § 15. 3.

d.  $\text{עֹשֶׂה}$  accented on penult because closely followed by a monosyllable, § 21. 1.

e.  $\text{עֹשֶׂה}$  is a participle (although without  $\text{מ}$ ) from  $\text{עָשָׂה}$  *he-made*.

72.  $\text{לְמִינוּ}$ —*l'mî-nô*—*to-kind-his*:

a. The prep.  $\text{ל}$ , the noun  $\text{מִין}$ , and the suffix  $\text{ו}$  (= *his*).

73.  $\text{זֶרְעוֹ-בּוֹ}$ —*zăr-'ô+bhô*—*seed-his+in-him*:

a.  $\text{זֶרַע}$  *seed*, but  $\text{זֶרְעוֹ}$  *his-seed*, the  $\text{—}$  being silent.

b.  $\text{ו}$  is a pronominal suffix meaning *his* or *him*.

c.  $\text{בּוֹ}$  is made up of  $\text{ב}$  the prep. *in*, and  $\text{ו}$  the suffix *him*.

d. It is  $\text{בּוֹ}$  (*bhô*) not  $\text{בוֹ}$ , because of the prec. vowel-sound  $\text{ו}$ .

e. בּוֹ...אֲשֶׁר = *which...in-him*; this is the idiom for *in which*.

74. וַתֵּצֵא—wät-tô-ġē—*and-(she)-caused-to-go-forth*:

a. Wāw Conversive וַ, and the feminine prefix ת (= *she*).

b. The ך is a contraction of ך\_ (aw); hence וַתֵּצֵא is for וַתֵּצֵא, which, like וַתֵּצֵא, has ׀ under the pref. and is *causative*.

c. The root is יָצָא, which is for וַיָּצֵא, *he-went-forth*.

75. לְמִינֵהוּ—l'mî-nē-hû—*to-kind-his*:

a. An uncontracted form, with same meaning as לְמִינוֹ.

b. הוּ is the full form of suffix meaning *his* or *him*; ׀ may, for convenience, be called a connecting vowel.

76. שְׁלִישִׁי—š'li-šî—*third*: cf. שֵׁנִי *second*.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַתֵּצֵא, in wh.	ת = <i>she</i>	and ׀ under ת	indic. a <i>causative</i> idea.
מִבְּרֵי, “	מ indic. a part.	and ׀ under מ	“ “ “
יִבְרֵל, “	י = <i>he</i>	and ׀ under י	“ “ “
וַתֵּצֵא, “	ת = <i>she</i>	and ך (= ך_)	“ “ “
מִזְרִיעַ, “	מ indic. a part.	and ׀ under מ	“ “ “

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

54. There is in Hebrew (1) a simple verb-stem, (2) a *passive* verb-stem, and also (3) a *causative* verb-stem.

55. The characteristic of the passive stem is the letter ך, or a D. f. in the first radical representing ך assimilated.

56. The causative stem may be known by the ׀ which always occurs under its preformative (י, ת, or מ).

57. The name of the simple stem is Qāl, of the passive stem, Nīph'āl, of the causative stem, Hīph'āl.

58. The letter י prefixed to verbal forms means *he*, the letter ת means *she*, while מ so prefixed indicates a participle. [is ך.

59. The full form of the pron. suf. 3 m. sg. is הוּ, the short form

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 1, The names of the Hebrew letters.
2. § 13. 2. and N. 1, Dāghēs-forte in aspirates.
3. § 57. 1—3, Inflection.

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

- |                          |                         |                            |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (69) גֵּשֶׁן grass       | (73) מִין kind, species | (77) פֵּרִי fruit          |
| (70) זֶרַע seed          | (74) עֵץ tree           | (78) שְׁלִישִׁי third      |
| (71) יָצָא he-went-forth | (75) עֵשֶׂב herb        | (79) תְּרִשָּׂא (see N.65) |
| (72) מְזִרְעַת seedling  | (76) עֹשֶׂה making      | (80) תּוֹצֵא (see N.73)    |

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *To-the-tree making fruit* (there is) *seed according-to-its-kind*; (2) *The-seed which+in-it* (= in which) (is) *fruit*; (3) *The-day which+in-it* (is) *light*; (4) *The-earth shall-cause-to-go-forth* )( *the-grass and-* )( *the-seed and-* )( *the-herb and-* )( *the-tree*; (5) *The-day the-third* (= the third day); (6) *The-fruit* (is) *in-the-seed*, and *the-seed* (is) *in-the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר בּוֹ מִים; (2) הַלַּיְלָה אֲשֶׁר חֹשֶׁךְ בּוֹ; (3) הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי; (4) הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי; (5) הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי; (6) הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) תְּרִשָּׂא, (2) דְּשָׂא, (3) פְּרִי, (4) בֵּין, (5) עֵץ, (6) עֹשֶׂה.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) zé-ră', (2) dé-šš', (3) rū(ă)h, (4) khēn, (5) 'ô-sé, (6) tô-ġē', (7) bhô, (8) wă-y'hî.

## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The characteristic of the Nîph'al stem. (2) The characteristic of the Hîph'il stem. (3) The origin and character of tone-long and naturally long vowels. (4) The sign of the participle. (5) The 3 sg. masc. pron. suffix. (6) The origin of ך in תּוֹצֵא. (7) The character of ׀ in עֹשֶׂה. (8) The D. f. Conjunctive. (9) What inflection includes. (10) The names of the Hebrew letters.

## LESSON X.—GENESIS I. 14, 15.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) יְהִי (19); (2) הַשָּׁמַיִם (5); (3) בֵּין (26); (4) יוֹם (31); (5) לַיְלָה (34); (6) וַיְהִי־בֵן (52).

## 2. NOTES.

77. מֵאֹרֶת—m'ô-rôth—*luminaries*:

a. Sing., מֵאֹר (like מָקוֹם *place*); but when the plur. ending ôth is added the tone moves one syllable, and the changeable ā becomes ֵ, § 125. 1. a.

b. Both ô's are naturally long, tho' written defectively, § 6. 4. N. 2.

c. אֹר = *light*, but מֵאֹר = *luminary*; on this use of מ, see 63. c.

78. בְּרִקְיעַ—bî-r'qî(ă)—*in-expanse-of*:

a. Abs. רִקְיעַ (40); const. בְּרִקְיעַ, ֵ becoming ֵ, § 125. 3. a.

b. Before ר the prep. ב takes ֵ instead of ֵ, § 47. 2.

c. The syl. ב (bî) is not a closed syl.; nor yet an open one, since it has a short vowel. It may be called *half-open*, § 26. 4.

d. The Š'wâ under ר is called *medial*, §§ 10. 2; 26. 4. N.

79. לְהַבְדִּיל—l'hăbh-dîl—*to-cause-to-divide*:

a. An infinitive; the prefix ל shows it to be *causative* (Hîph'il).

b. D. l. in ר because it does not immediately follow a vowel-sound.

80. וַיְהִי—w'hā-yû—and-they-shall-be:

a. הָיָה = *he-was*; הָיְתָה = *she-was*; הָיוּ = *they-were*.

b. But ו connects this with what precedes, and likewise converts the *past* tense into a *future*; cf. with this the form of the conjunction (ו) which converted a *future* into a *past*, see 18.

81. לְאֹתָת—l'ô-thôth—for-signs:

a. Sing. אֹת or אֹתָת; plur. אֹתוֹת, by the addition of ôth, § 122. 3.

b. Both vowels are naturally long (ô), written defectively.

82. וּלְמִזְעָדִים—û-l'mô-'dhîm—and-for-seasons:

a. The conjunction, before a consonant with Š'wâ, is written ו, § 49. 2.

- b. The ך is ô, not ô; Méthêgh is written before comp. Š'wâ, § 18. 3.  
 c. ך, being a guttural, takes a compound Š'wâ, § 42. 3.  
 d. The noun is in the plur. masc., as shown by îm.

83. וְלַיָּמִים—û-l'yā-mîm—and-for-days:

- a. Another case of ך, instead of ך, before a consonant with Š'wâ, see 82. a.  
 b. This is an *irregular* plural form from יום *day*.

84. וְשָׁנִים—w'sā-nîm—and-years:

- a. A masc. plur. ending with a noun (שָׁנָה) which has feminine sg. ending, § 122. 4. N.

85. לְמֵאוֹרוֹת—lî-m'ô-rôth—for-luminaries:

- a. All that was said in 78. b, c, concerning לֵי, applies to לֵי.  
 b. Here the first ô is written *fully*, the second *defectively*, § 6. 4. N. 2.

86. לְהַאֲרִי—l'hā-'îr—to-cause-to-shine; cf. אֹר light:

- a. Another *causative* infinitive (cf. הַבְדִּיל), with ך under ה instead of ך, because it is in an *open* syllable, § 28. 1.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

עֶרֶב	מֵאוֹרֶת	יְהִי	וְשָׁנִים
אֶרֶץ	אֶתָּה	מֵאוֹרֶת	וּבֵין
דִּשָּׂא	יָמִים	בִּרְקִיעַ	וּלְמוֹעֲרִים
זָרַע	שָׁנִים	לְמֵאוֹרֶת	וּלְיָמִים

4. OBSERVATIONS.

60. There is a large class of nouns nearly all of which have ך (é) under the first letter and ך (ě) or ך under the second. These nouns are always accented upon the penult.

61. The *fem.* plur. ending is ôth, the *masc.*, îm.

62. The distinction between initial and medial Š'wâ is important, see § 10. 1, 2.

63. And is usually written ך, but before labials and before consonants with Š'wâ it is written ך.

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 47. 1, 2, 4, 5, The Inseparable Prepositions.
2. § 49. 1, 2, The Wāw Conjunctive.
3. § 10. 1, 2, Initial and Medial Š'wâ.
4. § 7. 1—4, Classification of Vowel-sounds.

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

- |                        |                            |                         |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (81) אֹת <i>sign</i>   | (83) מֵאֹר <i>luminary</i> | (85) שֶׁמֶשׁ <i>sun</i> |
| (82) יָרַח <i>moon</i> | (84) מוֹעֵד <i>season</i>  | (86) שָׁנָה <i>year</i> |

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The-sign, the-moon, the-sun, the-year, the-season;* (2) *The-sun will-be-seen in-the-heavens;* (3) *Signs and-luminaries and-seasons and-years;* (4) *The-sun shall-be in-expanse-of the-heavens;* (5) *For-seasons and-for-luminaries;* (6) *To-divide between the-day and-between the-night;* (7) *Seas and-waters;* (8) *Days and-seas;* (9) *The-luminary, the-luminaries.*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַמֵּאֹרָה מֵעַל לָאָרֶץ; (2) וַיִּבְדֵּל בֵּין הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבֵין הָאָרֶץ; (3) הַמֵּאֹר הַשֵּׁנִי; (4) בְּרָקִיעַ, בְּרָקִיעַ, בְּרָקִיעַ; (5) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַשָּׁמַיִם; (6) הָרָקִיעַ אֲשֶׁר הַשָּׁמַשׁ בּוֹ; (7) לַמֵּאֹרָה, לַמֵּאֹרָה; (8) לַמֵּאֹרָה, לַמֵּאֹרָה.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) יָרַח, (2) מוֹעֵד, (3) שֶׁמֶשׁ, (4) שָׁנָה, (5) מוֹעֲדִים, (6) יִבְדֵּל.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hā-'îr, (2) 'ô-thôth, (3) yôm, (4) yā-mîm, (5) bî-r'qî(ă)'.

## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Change of ף to ף. (2) Prepositions ב and ל with י. (3) Wāw Conversive with the past tense. (4) Various forms of the verb הָיָה *he-was*. (5) ו and ו. (6) ים and וּת. (7) Difference between הַבְּדִיל and הָאִיר. (8) Nouns with é. (9) Initial and Medial Š'wâ. (10) Classification of vowel-sounds according to formation, quantity, nature, value.

## LESSON XI.—GENESIS I. 16–19.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) מֵאֶרֶץ (77); (2) הַמַּיִם (56); (3) מָקוֹם (58); (4) בְּרִקְיעַ (78);  
 (5) לְהָאֵר (86); (6) הַחֹשֶׁךְ (28); (7) וַיֵּרָא (22); (8) וַיִּקְרָא (29).

## 2. NOTES.

87. וַיַּעַשׂ—wăy-yă-‘ăs—and-(he)-made, see 46:

a. Like יְהִי, a shortened form of the *future*, root עָשָׂה.

b. Second syllable, being *accented* open, has a short vowel.

88. שְׁנֵי—š‘nê—two-of; cf. פְּנֵי *faces-of*:

a. The construct state of the numeral שְׁנֵי, of which שְׁנֵי is the *dual* ending, § 122. 5; 123. 5.

b. The word has but one syllable, ם being only a half-vowel.

89. הַגְּדֹלִים—hăg-g‘dhô-lîm—the-*great* (ones):

a. The article written regularly with ם and D. f., § 45. 1.

b. An adjective in the plur. (note the ending שְׁנֵי) from גָּדוֹל.

c. The ם is ô, though in the plural form written defectively.

d. The ם, under ג in the sing., becomes in the plural ם, because it is no longer *before* the tone-syllable, שְׁנֵי having been added; cf. sg. m. גָּדוֹל, but sg. f. גְּדוּלָה, pl. m. גְּדוּלִים, pl. f. גְּדוּלוֹת, in which, by the addition of an affix, the tone is changed. This change of a full vowel to š‘wâ is called *volatilization*, § 36. 3. b.

90. הַמְּאֹר הַגָּדֹל—hă-m-mā-’ôr hăg-gā-dhôl—the-*luminary the-great* (one):

a. Both words have a tone-long ā, and a naturally long ô, altho’ in the adjective the ô is written defectively.

b. Both words have the article in its usual form.

91. לְמַמְשָׁלָה—l‘mēm-šé-lêth—for-*dominion-of*:

a. Two unaccented closed syllables, one accented open.

b. ל is the prep.; מ, the formative prefix, cf. 58. b; ת, the fem. ending; the root being מָשַׁל.

92. הַקָּטָן—hăq-qā-ṭōn—*the-small*; with tone-long 5̄.

93. הַכּוֹכָבִים—hăk-kô-khā-bhîm—*the-stars*:

a. The ך under כ is Méthēgh, § 18. 1; under ב it is Šillâq.

b. Cf. כּוֹכֵב *star*, כּוֹכָבִים *stars*, הַכּוֹכָבִים *the-stars*.

94. וַיֵּתֶן—wāy-yît-tēn—and-(he)-gave:

a. יֵתֵן *he-will-give* is the Qāl Imperfect (future) from נָתַן *he-gave*.

With Wāw Conversive (cf. 18) it has the force of a Perfect (past).

b. The D. f. in ת is for the first radical נ, which has been assimilated; cf. מִן תַּחַת for מִתַּחַת, see 49, § 39. 1.

95. אֲתָם—'ô-thām—(them: the pronominal suffix ם with אַת, another form of אַת and אַת־, sign of def. obj., § 51. 2.

96. וְלִמְשָׁל—w'lim-šōl—and-to-rule:

a. Conjunction ו; prep. ל with ך, § 47. 2; the ך under מ silent.

b. An infinitive from the root מִשַׁל, cf. 91; tone-long 5̄.

97. בַּיּוֹם וּבַלַּיְלָה—băy-yôm û-bhăl-lă-y'lā—in-the-day and-in-the-night, §§ 45. 4. R. 3; 47. 4; 49. 2.

98. וְלִהְבְּדִל—û-l'hăbh-dîl—and-to-cause-to-divide:

a. ו, § 49. 2; ל, § 32. 3. d; הַבְּדִיל, see 79.

b. The root is בָּדַל (pronounced bā-dhăl).

99. רְבִיעִי—r'bhî-'î—*fourth*; cf. שְׁלִישִׁי *third*.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

הַמְּאֲרֹת הַגְּדֹלִים—*the-luminaries the-great*=the great luminaries.

הַמְּאֹר הַגְּדֹל—*the-luminary the-great*=the great luminary.

הַמְּאֹר הַקָּטָן—*the-luminary the-small*=the small luminary.

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

64. In the words cited above, the noun stands first, the *adjective*, second.

65. The noun is masculine,<sup>1</sup> the adjective is masculine.

<sup>1</sup> The noun מְאֹר is masculine, although in the plural it has a feminine form,



3. To be written in English letters:—(1) יֵתֵן, (2) יַעֲשֶׂה, (3) מְמַשֵּׁלֶת, (4) בּוֹכֵב, (5) אַתֶּם, (6) בְּרָקִיעַ, (7) לְמִשַּׁל, (8) מְאֵרֶת, (9) הַיּוֹם.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) yōm, (2) yôm, (3) šēkh, (4) lēkh, (5) 'ātt, (6) tǎlt, (7) yēšt, (8) wǎ-y'hî, (9) hā-'ôr.

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Affixes of the feminine. (2) Affixes of the masculine plural and dual, in absolute and construct. (3) Change of  $\text{־}$  to  $\text{־}$ . (4) The construction of the attributive adjective. (5) Méthěgh and Šillûq. (6) Assimilation of  $\text{נ}$ . (7) The infinitive of the root מִשַּׁל. (8) The conjunction ו before a labial. (9) The ordinals meaning *second, third, fourth*. (10) Tenses and moods in Hebrew. (11) The form of the simple verb-stem (Qāl). (12) Omission of Dāghěš-forte. (13) Š'wâ under final consonants.

## LESSON XII.—GENESIS I. 20, 21.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הַמַּיִם (17); (2) הָאָרֶץ (7); (3) רָקִיעַ (40); (4) הַגְּדָלִים (89); (5) אֲשֶׁר (48); (6) לְמִינֵהוּ (75); (7) וַיֵּרָא (22).

### 2. NOTES.

100. יִשְׂרְצוּ—yš-r'çû—(they) *shall-swarm*:

- Qāl Imperfect (or *future*<sup>1</sup>) 3 pers. plur. masc. from יִשְׂרַץ *he-swarmed*; יִשְׂרָץ *he-will-swarm*; יִשְׂרְצוּ *they-will-swarm*.
- Two Š'wâs—first, a syllable-divider and silent, second, a half-vowel and vocal, § 11. N. 1, 2.
- The Imperfect tense represents an action as unfinished, incomplete, whether in past, present or future time.

<sup>1</sup> The term *Imperfect* will hereafter be used instead of *future*, since it more nearly describes the tense in question.

101. שָׂרֵץ—šé-rěç—*swarm*, or, collectively, *swarms*:

- a. Like עֶרֶב, אָרֶץ, דָּשָׁא, זָרַע; these nouns have but one essential vowel, viz., the first, since the second is inserted merely for euphony. They are called *Segholates*.  
b. The essential vowel in all these cases was originally  $\text{—}$ , which has been heightened under the tone to é, § 106. 1 and N. 2.

102. נֶפֶשׁ—né-phěš—*soul-of*: Another Segholate, of which the primary form was נִפְשׁ; cf. the primary form of זָרַע, viz., זִרְעַ, which appears before the suffix in זָרַעוּ, see 73.

103. חַיָּה—hăy-yā—*life*: Feminine, as shown by הָ־.

104. וְעוֹף—w'ôph—and-fowl:

- a. The Wāw Conjunctive pointed regularly with Š'wâ.  
b. A case of naturally long ô; the final form of פֶּ (Pê).

105. יַעֲוֹף—y'ô-phēph—(he) *shall-fly*:

- a. An Imperfect (or future) from the root עוֹף *to-fly*.  
b. Unchangeable ô; both פ's aspirated.

106. וַיִּבְרָא—wăy-yîbh-rā'—and-(he)-*created*:

- a. יִבְרָא *he-will-create*, but with וַ the force of the tense is changed.  
b. Compare (1) קָרָא and וַיִּקְרָא with (2) בָּרָא and וַיִּבְרָא.

107. הַתַּנִּינִים—hăt-tăn-nî-nîm—the-sea-monsters:

- a. Points in תַּ and נִ are D. f., because preceded by vowels.  
b. The  $\text{—}$  under נִ is î written defectively, § 6. 3. N. and 4. N. 2.  
c. (1) Article •הַ, (2) noun תַּנִּין, (3) plural ending יִם־.

108. כָּל-נֶפֶשׁ—köl+né-phěš—*every+soul-of*:

- a. כָּל- is an unaccented closed syllable, for the word before Măq-qēph *always* loses its accent, § 17. 1, 2.  
b. An *unaccented* closed syllable must have a short vowel, § 28. 2; but is  $\text{—}$  a short vowel? *It is*. In this word we have for the first time ô, or Qāmēç-hătûph, which is represented by the same sign ( $\text{—}$ ) as long ā, § 5. 5.

109. הַחַיָּה—hă-hăy-yā—the-life: The article with its D. f. implied, § 45. 2; Méthěgh, second syllable before tone, § 18. 1.

110. הרמשׁת—hā-rô-mé-sēth—the-(one)-creeping:

- a. The article with D. f. rejected and = heightened to  $\text{־}$ , § 45. 3.  
 b. A participle (although without  $\text{מ}$ ) fem. (ת) sg. from רמשׁ.  
 c. Observe that the  $\text{־}$  is ô, not ô, although defectively written.

111. שרצו—šā-r'çû—(they) swarmed:

- a. He-swarmed שרץ, they-swarmed שרצו; cf. ישרץ he-will-swarm, ישרצו they-will-swarm; and so ברא he-created, בראו they-created; קרא he-called, קראו they-called; נתן he-gave, נתנו they-gave.  
 b. Qāl Perf. 3 m. pl., as shown by the ending ך.

112. למיניהם—l'mî-nê-hēm—to-kinds-their:

- a. הם is pron. suf. 3 m. pl., as used with plur. nouns, § 51. 1. b and d.  
 b. ם (= ê) is a defective writing for ם, the plur. const. ending.

113. כנף—kā-nāph—wing:

- a. The first ף is ā, because before the tone: the second is ā because under the tone, § 31. 1. a. (1), c.  
 b. Const. sing. would be כנף; dual would be כנפיים.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יָקָרָא—קָרָא	מִרְחַפֵּת	הַמִּים
יִבְרָא—בָּרָא	מִמְשֶׁלֶת	הַחַיָּה
יִשְׂרָצוּ—שָׂרָצוּ	רִמְשֶׁת	הַרְמִשֶׁת

4. OBSERVATIONS.

69. The Imperfect Qāl has as a preformative in the 3d masc. the letter ך, written with י.

70. In forming the plural of the Qāl perf., the vowel of the second radical becomes ף.

71. Upon the addition of ך in the Impf., as well as in the Perf., the vowel of the second radical becomes ף (half-vowel).

72. The feminine ending ת is often preceded by an unaccented ם, inserted for euphony.

73. The article is ה; while ת (also ה) takes the D. f. by implication, ר (also ע and א) entirely rejects it.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 50. 1, The regular forms of the Personal Pronoun.
2. § 50. 2, 3, Pausal forms and Remarks (*to be read only*).
3. § 122. 2. b, The fem. ending ת attached to a stem by means of ם.
4. § 122. 2. c, The fem. ending ת changed to ת־.

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

(94) חיה <i>life</i>	(97) נפש <i>soul</i>	(100) רמש <i>he-crept</i>
(95) כל- <i>all, every</i>	(98) עוף <i>to-fly</i>	(101) שרץ <i>swarm</i>
(96) כנף <i>wing</i>	(99) עוף <i>fowl</i>	(102) תנין <i>sea-monster</i>

### 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The-waters swarmed*; (2) *The-waters shall-swarm*; (3) *God created* ׀ *the-earth, and-he-created* ׀ *the-heavens*; (4) *And-saw God* ׀ *all+which he-had-created, and-(it)-was+good*; (5) *I (am) God who created* ׀ *the-light*; (6) *Thou (art) in-the-heavens and-I (am) upon+the-earth*; (7) *We (are) great*; (8) *Thou (m.) (art) small*; (9) *Thou (f.) (art) good*; (10) *Ye (are) (the) light-of the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) אֲנִי וְהוּא; (2) אֵת יְקָרָאוֹ לַמַּיִם; (3) גְּדָלִים הַשָּׁמַיִם; (4) יוֹם קָרָאוֹ לָאֵר יוֹם; (5) יָמִים כָּנַף; (6) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַנֶּפֶשׁ; (7) לְעוֹף כְּנָפִים; (8) הֵם שָׂרְצוּ בַּמַּיִם; (9) הָעוֹף.

3. To be written in English Letters:—(1) שָׂרָץ, (2) כָּל-, (3) עוֹף, (4) נֶפֶשׁ, (5) נֶפֶשׁוֹ, (6) תִּנִּין.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kōl, (2) kōl+, (3) k'nā-phā-yīm, (4) 'ā-nô-khî, (5) 'ātt, (6) 'āt-tēm, (7) nāh-nû.

## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Force of the Imperfect. (2) Segholates. (3) The vowel é, as derived from ׀. (4) The vowel ô. (5) The various ways of writing the article. (6) The plural (masc.) of verbal forms. (7) The dual-ending. (8) The fem. ending ת. (9) The forms of the Personal Pronoun. (10) The simple verb-stem. (11) The Passive. (12) The Causative.

## LESSON XIII.—GENESIS I. 22–25.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הַמִּים (42); (2) וַיֹּאמֶר (18); (3) וַתִּזְעַק (74); (4) נִפְשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (5) וַיַּעַשׂ (46); (6) כָּל- (108).

## 2. NOTES.

114. וַיְבָרֶךְ—wă-y'bhā-rěkh—and-(he)-blessed:

- a. Root is בָּרַךְ, ' being sign of Impf., and ׀ the conjunction.
- b. D. f. of ׀ omitted from ' , which has only a Š'wâ, § 14. 2.
- c. The final ך has, as always, a Š'wâ, § 11. 2. α.
- d. The syllable ׀ is half-open, not open, § 26. 4.
- e. This stem is not at all like either (1) the simple verb-stem, as seen in יִקְרָא, or (2) the passive-stem, as seen in יִקְוּ, or (3) the causative-stem, as seen in מְבַרֵּל, יְבַרֵּל. It is a new stem, viz., the *intensive*. The form would regularly be יְבָרֶךְ, but ך rejects the D. f., and the preceding ׀ becomes ׀, while, by a change of tone, ׀ is shortened to ׀; cf. אָתָּה, but אַתָּה (23).
- f. The characteristic of the intensive-stem is Dāghēš-forte in the second radical, not, as in יִקְוּ (55), in the first.

115. לֵאמֹר—lê-mōr—to-say, generally translated *saying*:

- a. Inf. const. of אָמַר say is אֹמֵר; cf. מֹשֶׁל (96) from מָשַׁל.
- b. Before 'א, the prep. ל takes ׀, giving לֵאמֹר, § 47. 3.
- c. א being weak, ׀ and ׀ are allowed to contract, and give ê.

116. פָּרוּ—p'rû—*be-ye-fruitful*: A Qāl Imperative plural.

117. וּרְבוּ—û-r'bhû—*and-multiply-ye*: Qāl Imperative plur. with Wāw Conjunctive, here ו before a consonant with Š'wâ, § 49. 2.

118. וּמָלֵא—û-m'l'û—*and-fill-ye*:

- a. Wāw Conjunctive before a labial is written ו, § 49. 2.
- b. Š'wâ is *medial*, the syllable מ half-open, §§ 10. 2; 26. 4. N.
- c. Qāl Imperative plural of מָלֵא, ו indicating the plural.

119. בַּיָּם—bây-yām-mîm—in-the-seas:

- a. יָם *sea*, יָמִים *seas*, הַיָּם *the-seas*, בַּיָּם *in-the-seas*.
- b. Cf. יוֹם *day*, יָמִים *days*, הַיָּמִים *the-days*, בַּיָּמִים *in-the-days*.

120. וְהָעוֹף—w'hā-'ôph—and-the-fowl, §§ 49. 1; 45. 3.

121. יִרְבֵּךְ—yî-rëbh—*let-(him)-multiply*:

- a. Qāl Impf., shortened form, from same root as רָבוּ (117).
- b. י is the pref. of the Impf.; ר and ב, radicals; third radical lost.

122. חֲמִישִׁי—h'mî-šî—*fifth*, § 9. 2.

123. תּוֹצֵא—tô-çê—*Let-(her)-cause-to-go-forth*:

- a. ו (ô) is contracted from וּ ; תּוֹצֵא is like תְּרִשָּׂא (65).
- b. Hiph'il Impf. 3 fem. sg. from the root יָצָא *he-went-forth*.

124. לְמִינָהּ—l'mî-nâh—to-kind-her:

- a. לְ *to*, מִין *kind*, הָ *her*; cf. לְמִינָהּ, לְמִינוּ.
- b. The point in הָ is neither D. f. nor D. l.; it is inserted to show that הָ has a consonantal force and is *not* silent, for הָ at the end of a word is always silent unless it has this point, called Mäppîq, § 16. 1.

125. בַּהֶמָּה—b'hē-mā—*cattle*:

- a. הָ, having no Mäppîq, is silent; the noun is fem., § 122. 2. c.

126. וּרְמֵשׁ—wā-ré-mës—and-creeper:

- a. Wāw Conj. before the tone-syl. receives ׀, § 49. 4; cf. וּבְהוּ (11).
- b. רֵמֶשׁ is a Segholate noun from the same root as רִמְשָׁת (110).

127. וְחַיַּת-אָרֶץ—w'hā-y'thô+'é-rëç—and-beast-of+(the)-earth:

- a. חַיָּה (absolute) = *life* or *beast*; חַיָּת is construct, § 123. 2, 4.

- b. ך is really an old nominative case-ending, now obsolete, § 121. 1. a.  
 c. חִיתוֹ is for חִיתוֹ, but ׀ under ך has become ׀ and D. f. in ך is dropped.

128. חִית—hăy-yăth—*beast-of*: with the same meaning as the preceding *archaic* form חִיתוֹ; here D. f. remains.

129. הָאָרְמָה—hā-ʾdhā-mā—*the-ground*:

- a. The article before a weak guttural has ׀, § 45. 3.  
 b. The vowel before a compound Š'wâ always has Méthëgh, § 18. 3.  
 c. א, a guttural, takes compound rather than simple Š'wâ, § 9. 2.  
 d. ה, having no Mäppîq (§ 16. 1), is silent; the word is feminine, § 122. 2. c.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

לְאִמֹּר for לֵאמֹר	חִיָּה	פָּרוּ	וּבָהּ
תּוֹצֵא for תּוֹצֵא	חִית	רְבוּ	וּרְמֵשׁ
לְמִינָהּ for לְמִינָהּ	חִיתוֹ	מְלֵאוּ	לְמִים

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

74. Contractions are common; thus ׀ fol. by ׀ becomes ê; ׀ (ăw) becomes ô; ׀ (ā-hā) becomes ׀ (âh). The result is always a naturally long vowel.

75. The original fem. ending, including the ending of the noun-stem, was תּ, which is retained in the construct, but in the absolute the ת is lost and the preceding ׀ heightened to ׀.

76. There are remnants of ancient case-endings; the nominative had as its sign u, cf. ô in חִיתוֹ.

77. The Imperative has only a second person.

78. Before a tone-syllable Wāw Conjunctive and the inseparable prepositions may take a tone-long ׀.

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 51. 1. *a—d*, Pronominal Suffixes,—separate forms.
2. § 51. 2, Pronominal Suffixes with **אֵת**.
3. § 42. 1—3<sup>1</sup> The Peculiarities of Gutturals.

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (103) אֲדָמָה <i>ground</i>     | (107) פָּרָה <i>he-was-fruitful</i> |
| (104) בְּהֵמָה <i>cattle</i>    | (108) רָבָה <i>he-multiplied</i>    |
| (105) בֵּרַךְ <i>he-blessed</i> | (109) רִמֵּשׁ <i>creeper</i>        |
| (106) מָלֵא <i>he-filled</i>    |                                     |

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God created* )(-*them*; (2) *He-said to-the-sea-monsters, Fill-ye* )( + *the-seas*; (3) *The-fowl multiplied upon+the-earth*; (4) *The-day the-fifth*; (5) (The) *beast-of the-earth was upon+the-ground*; (6) *To-kind-his, and-to-kind-her, and-to-kinds-their*; (7) *His-day, my-day, her-day*; (8) *God made* )( + *the-creeper upon+the-ground*; (9) *The-cattle the-good* (f.); (10) *The good beast*; (11) *And-saw God all+that he-had-created, and-(it)-was+good*; (12) *The-waters* (are) *in-the-seas and-upon+the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) וַהֲעוֹף יְעוֹפֵף; (2) וַתּוֹצֵא וַתּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ אֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה וְאֶת-; (3) הָאָרֶץ דָּשָׂא וְעָשָׂב וְעֵץ וַיְבָרֶךְ אֶת-כָּל-רִמֵּשׁ הָאֲדָמָה; (4) הָרִמֵּשׁ וְאֶת חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) מָלֵא, (2) רָבָה, (3) תּוֹצֵא, (4) בְּרַךְ, (5) לְמִינָה, (6) לְאֹמֶר, (7) תּוֹצֵא.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kōl, (2) kōl+, (3) bēn, (4) bēn, (5) bēn+, (6) ré-mēs, (7) ḥă-y'thō, (8) băy-yām-mîm, (9) 'sēr, (10) rēkh, (11) bhā-rēkh.

## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The Intensive-stem. (2) Omission of D. f. (3) Inf. const.

<sup>1</sup> Learn only the general statement, not the sub-sections marked *a, b, c*, etc.

of אִמֶּר with prep. ל. (4) Difference between the words for *sea*, *seas* and *day*, *days*. (5) The ordinals 2d to 5th. (6) Pron. suf. of 3d pers. fem. (7) Nominative case-ending. (8) Mäppîq. (9) Relation between the fem. affixes ה־ and ת־. (10) Pronominal suffixes,—separate forms. (11) Pronominal suffixes with אֵת. (12) Peculiarities of gutturals.

## LESSON XIV.—GENESIS I. 26–28.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וְעוֹף (104); (2) בְּהֵמָה (125); (3) וְרֶמֶשׂ (126); (4) וַיִּבְרָא (106); (5) אֵתָם (95); (6) וַיְבָרֶךְ (114); (7) פָּרוּ (116); (8) וַרְבוּ (117); (9) וַמְלֵאוּ (118); (10) חַיָּה (103); (11) הָרִמָּשִׁית (110).

### 2. NOTES.

130. נַעֲשֶׂה—nä-'sé—*We will make, or, let-us-make* :

- Of these four letters only *three* can be radicals; the root is עֲשֶׂה.
- The ך, from pronoun אֲנִי *we*, indicates 1 p. pl., *we*, just as ך indicates 3 m. sg., *he*, and ה, 3 fem. sg., *she*.
- The guttural ע takes compound Š'wâ, § 9. 2.
- Méthëgh, as always, before a compound Š'wâ, § 18. 3.
- The vowel ה־ is é; cf. same vowel in וְתִרְאֶה (59).

131. אָדָם—'ā-dhām—*man*: both vowels changeable.

132. בְּצַלְמֵנוּ—b'çäl-mē-nû—*in-image-our* :

- Prep. ב; noun צֶלֶם; connecting-vowel ו; suffix נֵנוּ.
- The accent ־ is disjunctive, separating the word from what follows.

133. כְּדִמּוּתֵנוּ—kî-dh'mû-thē-nû—*according-to-likeness-our* :

- כ has D. l. because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3.
- The syllable כ־ is half-open, and the Š'wâ is medial, § 26. 4. N.
- The noun is דִּמּוּת, the suf. and connecting-vowel being נֵנוּ.
- The vowel ו under כ is according to § 47. 2.

134. וַיִּרְדּוּ—w'yîr-dû—*and-they-shall-have-dominion* :

a. ך = *and*; ' indicates Impf. (future); ך, plural; radicals, ך and ך.

135. בִּדְּנַת—bhî-dh'ghăth—*in-fish-of*:

a. Four aspirates, each preceded by a vowel-sound, all aspirated.

b. The stroke over ב is Rāphé, § 16. 2.

c. Prep., before a consonant with Š'wâ, takes ׀, § 47. 2.

d. The syl. bhî is half-open, and the ׀ medial, cf. 133. b.

e. Noun in abs., דְּנָה; in const., דְּנַת, § 122. 2. a. (3).

136. הַרְמֵשׁ הַרְמֵשׁ—hā-ré-mēs hā-rô-mēs—*the-creeper, the-creeper*: the noun and the participle, both with article.

137. בְּצַלְמוֹ—b'çäl-mô—*in-image-his*:

a. ב *in*; צַלְמֹ, see 132. a; ך *his*, as in לְמִינוֹ (72), זִרְעוֹ (73).

b. The accent over מ is disjunctive, cf. ׀ (132. b).

138. בְּצִלְמֹ—b'çé-lēm—*in-image-of*:

a. ב has D. l. because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3.

b. This is the usual form of the noun, but צַלְמֹ (137. a) is the *primary* form, to which suffixes are attached. Cf. זִרְעוֹ, but זִרְעוֹ (73); and so אֶרֶץ, but אֶרְצוֹ, עֶרֶב, but עֶרְבוֹ, נֶפֶשׁ, but נֶפְשׁוֹ, etc., § 125. 4. a, b.

139. אָתּוּ—'ô-thô—(*him*, § 51. 2.

140. זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה—zā-khār û-n'qē-bhā—*male and-female*:

a. זָכָר is a noun like אָדָם, with two tone-long vowels which were originally short, § 107. 1. a.

b. Wāw Conj., before a consonant with Š'wâ, is ך, § 49. 2.

c. The ending הָ is the feminine affix, § 122. 2. c.

141. לָהֶם—lā-hēm—to-them, §§ 47. 5; 51. 3. b and N.

142. וּכְבַּשְׁהָ—w'khî-bh'šû-hā—and-subdue-ye-her:

a. ך *and*; כְּבַשׁ for כְּבַשׁוּ [cf. מְלָאוּ (118)] *subdue-ye*; הָ *her*; the root being כָּבַשׁ.

b. ׀ is usually û, but here a defective writing for ך (û), the sign of the plural; û is sounded as *u* in *put*, but û as *oo* in *tool*.

143. וּרְדּוּ—û-r'dhû—and-have-ye-dominion:

a. On ך see § 49. 2; the accent ׀ over ך is disjunctive.

144. בִּרְגַת—bī-dh'ghāth—*in-fish-of*; cf. בִּרְגַת (135):

α. ב has D. l., because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3:

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

בְּרִמּוֹתָיו	צֶלֶם	אֹתוֹ	נַעֲשֶׂה	בְּרִמּוֹתָנוּ
בְּצִלְמוֹ בְּצֶלֶם	צִלְמוֹ	אֹתָם	בְּצִלְמָנוּ	בְּרִגַת
וּרְדוּ בְּרִגַת	צִלְמָנוּ	לָהֶם	כְּבִשָּׁה	כְּבִשָּׁה

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

79. When a disjunctive accent stands between an aspirate and the preceding vowel, the aspirate does not *immediately* follow the vowel, and hence takes Dāghēš-lene.

80. Segholates before suffixes take what is called their primary form, i. e., the original form of the noun, which had but one vowel, that vowel standing under the first radical.

81. The suffix meaning *him* is הָ, *them* הֶם or הֵם.

82. The personal *pre*-fix 1 p. pl. meaning *we* is the letter נִ; the pronominal *suf*-fix *our* is נֵנוּ; *her* is הָ.

83. The half-open syllable *always* has a short vowel, and in many cases is followed by a medial Š'wâ.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 52. 1. *a, c, d*, and 2, The Demonstrative Pronouns.
2. § 53. 1. *a, b*, The Relative Pronoun.
3. § 54. 1, 2. *a—d*, The Interrogative Pronouns.

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

- |                               |                                  |                                |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (110) אָדָם <i>man</i>        | (113) זָכָר <i>male</i>          | (116) צֶלֶם <i>image</i>       |
| (111) דִּגְהָ <i>fish</i>     | (114) כְּבִישׁ <i>he-subdued</i> | (117) רִדְהָ <i>he-subdued</i> |
| (112) דְּמוּת <i>likeness</i> | (115) נִקְבָּה <i>female</i>     | ( <i>had-dominion</i> )        |

## 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE ARTICLE.

הַמָּאֹר הַגָּדוֹל = *the-luminary the-great* = the great luminary.

הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן = *the-luminary the-small* = the small luminary.

Principle 1.—The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun, and, if the noun is definite, receives the article.

הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה = *the-day the-this* = this day.

הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת = *the-earth the-this (f.)* = this earth.

הַשָּׁמַיִם הָאֵלֶּה = *the-heavens the-these* = these heavens.

Principle 2.—The demonstrative pronoun, when attributive, follows its noun, *both noun and demonstrative receiving the article*.

## 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:<sup>1</sup>—(1) *The great place*; (2) *The great heavens*; (3) *The good seed*; (4) *The good luminaries*; (5) *This male and this female*; (6) *These luminaries which (are) in the heavens*; (7) *This good place*;<sup>2</sup> (8) *These great luminaries*; (9) *This spirit (f.)*, (10) *Who created man in his image?* (11) *Who made this light?* (12) *To whom (are) these heavens and this earth?* (13) *What did God create in beginning?*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הָאָרֶמֶה הַזֹּאת; (2) מֶה-הַיּוֹם הַגָּדוֹל; (3) הַפְּרִי הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה; (4) הַשָּׁמַיִם הָאֵלֶּה; (5) מֶה-לְּמִי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ; (6) מֶה-קָּרָא לִיבִשָּׁה; (7) נָתַן אֱלֹהִים לָהֶם; (8) וְהִירָח; (9) אֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר הָאָרֶץ לוֹ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) זֶה, (2) זֹאת, (3) אֵלֶּה, (4) אֲשֶׁר, (5) מִי, (6) מֶה, (7) זָכָר, (8) נִקְבָּה.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) d'mûth, (2) ghâth, (3) dā-ghā, (4) lā-hēm, (5) 'ô-thô.

<sup>1</sup> In this and in following exercises, words making in Hebrew one word will not be joined together by hyphens.

<sup>2</sup> The order will be: (1) noun, (2) adjective, (3) demonstrative, the article being written with each word.

## 9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Gutturals with compound Š'wâ. (2) The vowel הָ. (3) The accents ֿ, ֿ, ֿ. (4) Half-open syllables. (5) Medial Š'wâ. (6) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (7) Rāphé. (8) Primary form of Segholates. (9) אֶת, אֶת, אֶת. (10) The vowel ֿ. (11) Demonstratives. (12) Relative. (13) Interrogatives. (14) Rule for attributive adjectives. (15) Rule for attributive demonstrative.

## LESSON XV.—GENESIS I. 29–31.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) עֵשֶׂב (67); (2) זֶרַע (69); (3) אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ (73. e); (4) חַיִּית (128); (5) נִפְשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (6) וַיֵּרָא (22); (7) וַיְהִי-בִקְרֹךְ (36).

## 2. NOTES.

145. הִנֵּה—hîn-nē—*behold!* an interjectional adverb.

146. נָתַתִּי—nā-thăt-tî—*I have given*:

a. D. f. in תִּי is for נִי assimilated, נָתַתִּי = נָתַתִּי; root נָתַן.

b. The ending תִּי = I, being for כִּי, which is a fragment of אָנֹכִי; cf. אָמַר *he-said*, אָמַרְתִּי *I-said*; יָדַע *he-knew*, יָדַעְתִּי *I-knew*; מָשַׁל *he-ruled*, מָשַׁלְתִּי *I-ruled*.

147. לָכֶם—lā-khēm—*to-you* (m.):

a. Prep. has ֿ, cf. לָכֶם (45), לָהֶם (141).

b. On כֶּם is for הֶם of אַתֶּם *ye*, by a euphonic change, the opposite of that in 146. b, § 51. 1. a.

148. זֶרַע זֶרַע—zô-rē(ă) zā-ră—*seeding seed*:

a. זֶרַע is the active participle of the Qāl stem—note the ô.

b. On זֶרַע under זֶ read § 42. 2. d.

c. זֶרַע is for זֶרַע (69), on account of the accent (ֿ), § 38. 2.

149. יְהִיָּה—yĥ-yé—*he-(i. e., it)-shall-be*:

a. Observe the Méthēgh with ֿ and that the Š'wâ is silent, § 18. 5.

b. Root, הָיָה; י indicates Impf.; cf. shortened form יָהִי (19).

150. לֶאֱכֹל—l'ôkh-lā—*for-food*:

a. The ׀ under א, in an unaccented closed syl., is ô, not ā.

b. The root is plainly אָכַל *he-ate*; הָ indicates fem.

151. רֹמֵשׁ—rô-mēs—*creeper* (literally, *creeping*):

a. Naturally long ô, tone-long ē; Qāl act. part., cf. זֹרֵעַ (148).

b. This ô (in Qāl act. part.) is seldom written fully, as here.

152. אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק—'êth+kôl+yé-rêq—(+*every+greenness-of*):

a. On the short vowels ׀ and ׀ see § 17. 2.

b. יֶרֶק, like אֶרֶץ and many others, is an *a*-class Segholate.

153. עָשָׂה—'ā-sā—*he-made*:

a. Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg.,—the *root-form* from which came יַעֲשֶׂה (46), and עָשָׂה (71).

154. מְאֹד—m'ôdh—*exceedingly*: an adverb.

155. הַשִּׁשִּׁי—hăš-šîš-šî—*the-sixth*.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

אֶת-כָּל-עֵשֶׂב	וְלִכְל-חַיִּית	נָתַתִּי (I)
אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק	וְלִכְל-עוֹף	לָכֶם (you)
אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר	וְלִכְל רֹמֵשׁ	בּוֹ (him)

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

84. Note, in cases cited above, how ׀ and ׀ have become ׀ and ׀ (ô), when, as the word is joined by Măqqēph to the following word, the tone has passed away from them.

85. The conjunction ו is written ו before a consonant with Š'wâ.

86. הִי for כִּי = I; כֶּם for הֵם = you; הוּא for הִוא = him.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 2. 4, 5, 7,

Pronunciation of ק, ט, צ.

2. § 3. 2, 3,

Letters with double forms, and with similar forms.

3. § 4. 2, Weak, Medium and Strong Letters.  
 4. § 12. 2, 3, Aspirates with Š'wâ preceding, with disjunctive accent preceding.  
 5. § 15. 1, 3, Dāghēš-forte compensative and conjunctive.  
 6. § 16. 1, 2, Mäppîq and Rāphé.  
 7. §§ 26. 3, 4; 28. 3, 4, Sharpened and Half-open syllables.

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

- (118) אֲכָלָה *food* (120) נָתַן *he-gave* (122) מְאֹד *exceedingly*  
 (119) הִנֵּה *behold* (121) יֶרֶק *greenness* (123) שִׁשִּׁי *sixth*

### 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE ARTICLE.

עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם = *upon+faces-of the-waters* = upon the face[s] of the waters.

רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים = *spirit-of God* = the spirit of God.

לְמִקְוֵה הַמַּיִם = *to-collection-of the-waters* = to the collection of waters.

כָּל-נַפְשׁ הַחַיָּה = *all+soul(s)-of the life* = all the souls of life.

בְּדִגְתַּי הַיָּם = *in-fish-of the-sea* = in the fish of the sea.

**Principle 3.**—The article cannot be prefixed to a noun in the construct state; if the article is needed, it is given to the noun following.

**Principle 4.**—If the second of two nouns in the construct relation is definite, because it is a proper noun, or because it has the article, the first noun is also to be regarded as *definite*.

### 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I knew that thou (m.) (art) good*; (2) *I gave to the cattle and to the beast(s) of the earth grass and herb(s) for food*; (3) *The tree yielded (Heb., made) good fruit*; (4) *God gave to the fowl of the heavens the seed of the earth for food*; (5) *(There) was fruit in all the earth*; (6) *All that God made was exceedingly good*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) בְּיוֹם אַחֵר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים; (2) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי; (3) בְּיוֹם הַרְבִּיעִי נָתַן בְּרָקִיעַ; (4) הָיְתָה הַיְבָשָׁה וְתוֹצֵא עֹשֶׁב וְעֵץ; (5) הָשִׁמִּים אֶת-הַמָּאֲרָת; (6) הָשִׁמִּים וְאֵת דָּגַת הַיָּם; (7) וַיִּבְרָא אֶת-הָאָדָם בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) אָכְלָה, (2) יָרַק, (3) זֹרַע, (4) יוֹם, (5) בָּקָר, (6) בֵּן, (7) בֵּין.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hû, (2) khēm, (3) hā, (4) h'mî, (5) khā, (6) nû, (7) zé, (8) 'ellé.

## LESSON XVI.—REVIEW.

[To the student:—This lesson is a review of all that have preceded it. Nothing is so necessary, in the acquisition of a language, as constant and thorough review. One should carry forward with him at least nine-tenths of what he has learned. The first chapter of Genesis contains one hundred and two different words, and about four hundred and fifty different forms. The most common and most important principles of the language have been considered. Many additional principles might have been brought forward in connection with this chapter, but it has been deemed wise to hold them in reserve. It is understood that in no case will the student proceed to take up Lesson XVII., until this Lesson with all which it includes has been learned. Let every word, every verse, every principle be mastered absolutely.]

### 1. WORD-REVIEW.

[In this list of words, the superior figures indicate the verse in which the word, or its derivative, is found. In the case of nouns, the singular absolute is given, in the case of verbs, the root. The student is expected to compare with each word as here given, the various forms of that word which occur in the chapter, e. g., with הָיָה, he will compare הָיְתָה she-was, יָהִי let-(there)-be, וַיְהִי and-let-(there)-be, וַיְהִי and-(there)-was, וְיָהִי and-they-shall-be, יִהְיֶה it-shall-be.]

#### I. VERBS.

רָחַץ <sup>26</sup>	קוּה <sup>9</sup>	נָתַן <sup>17</sup>	יָצָא <sup>12</sup>	בָּרַךְ <sup>22</sup>	אֹר <sup>*15</sup>
רָחַץ <sup>2</sup>	קָרָא <sup>5</sup>	עוֹף <sup>*20</sup>	כָּבַשׁ <sup>28</sup>	דָּשָׂא <sup>11</sup>	אָמַר <sup>3</sup>
רָמַשׁ <sup>21</sup>	רָאָה <sup>4</sup>	עָשָׂה <sup>7</sup>	מָלָא <sup>22</sup>	הָיָה <sup>2</sup>	בָּרַל <sup>4</sup>
שָׂרַץ <sup>21</sup>	רָבָה <sup>22</sup>	פָּרָה <sup>22</sup>	מָשַׁל <sup>18</sup>	יָרַע <sup>11</sup>	בָּרָא <sup>1</sup>

\* The Infinitive form, see § 55. 3.

## 2. NOUNS, PARTICLES, ETC.

רָקִיעַ <sup>6</sup>	עוֹף <sup>20</sup>	לֵל <sup>5</sup>	חֲמִישִׁי <sup>23</sup>	בְּהֵמָה <sup>24</sup>	אָדָם <sup>26</sup>
שְׁלִישִׁי <sup>13</sup>	עַל <sup>2</sup>	לֵילָה <sup>5</sup>	חֲשֵׁךְ <sup>2</sup>	בֵּין <sup>4</sup>	אֲדָמָה <sup>25</sup>
שָׁמַיִם <sup>1</sup>	עֵץ <sup>11</sup>	מָאֵד <sup>31</sup>	טוֹב <sup>4</sup>	בָּקָר <sup>5</sup>	אוֹר <sup>3</sup>
שָׁנָה <sup>14</sup>	עֶרֶב <sup>5</sup>	מָאוּר <sup>14</sup>	יְבִשָּׁה <sup>9</sup>	גְּדוֹל <sup>16</sup>	אוֹת <sup>14</sup>
שְׁנִי <sup>8</sup>	עֹשֶׁב <sup>11</sup>	מוֹעֵד <sup>14</sup>	יוֹם <sup>5</sup>	דָּגָה <sup>26</sup>	אַחֵר <sup>5</sup>
שְׁנַיִם <sup>16</sup>	פָּנִים <sup>2</sup>	מַיִם <sup>2</sup>	יָמִים <sup>10</sup>	דְּמוּת <sup>26</sup>	אֲכָלָה <sup>29</sup>
שָׂרָץ <sup>20</sup>	פְּרִי <sup>11</sup>	מִין <sup>11</sup>	יָרֵק <sup>30</sup>	יֵשָׁא <sup>11</sup>	אֵל- <sup>9</sup>
שִׁשִּׁי <sup>31</sup>	צֶלֶם <sup>26</sup>	מִמְשָׁלָה <sup>16</sup>	כֹּבֶכֶת <sup>26</sup>	יְהִי <sup>1</sup>	אֱלֹהִים <sup>1</sup>
תְּהוֹ <sup>2</sup>	קֶטֶן <sup>16</sup>	מִן <sup>7</sup>	כּוֹכֵב <sup>16</sup>	הִנֵּה <sup>29</sup>	אֶרֶץ <sup>1</sup>
תְּהוֹם <sup>2</sup>	רֵאשִׁית <sup>1</sup>	מִקּוֹה <sup>10</sup>	כִּי <sup>4</sup>	וְ <sup>1</sup>	אִשָּׁר <sup>7</sup>
תּוֹךְ <sup>6</sup>	רִבְעִי <sup>19</sup>	מָקוֹם <sup>9</sup>	כָּל <sup>21</sup>	זָכָר <sup>27</sup>	אֵת <sup>1</sup>
תַּחַת <sup>7</sup>	רוּחַ <sup>2</sup>	נֶפֶשׁ <sup>20</sup>	בֶּן <sup>7</sup>	זָרַע <sup>11</sup>	בֶּן <sup>1</sup>
תַּנִּין <sup>21</sup>	רֶמֶשׂ <sup>24</sup>	נִקְבָה <sup>27</sup>	כָּנָף <sup>21</sup>	חַיָּה <sup>20</sup>	בְּהֵמָה <sup>2</sup>

## 2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation (see *Manual*, p. 7).

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake (see *Manual*, p. 29).

3. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, with only the English translation before the eye. Here also correct the result each time by the pointed text (see *Manual*, p. 18).

4. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, from the transliteration, noting with care, in the case of each word, the exact English equivalent for each sign or character in the Hebrew (p. 39).

## 3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

1. The alphabet, § 1. 1-3.
2. Pron. of א, י, ח, ק, § 2. 1-4.
3. Pron. of ו, שׁ, ז, י, § 2. 5-8.
4. Extended, final, and similar letters, § 3. 1-3.
5. Labials and gutturals, § 4. 1.
6. Weak, medium and strong letters, § 4. 2.
7. Pron. of ׀, § 5. 6. *a*.
8. Vowel-letters, א, י, ׳, § 6. 1, 2, 3, and Notes 1-4.
9. Classificat'n of vowel-sounds, § 7. 1-4.
10. Names of vowels, § 8.
11. Simple Š'wâ, § 9. 1.
12. Compound Š'wâ, § 9. 2.
13. Initial and med. Š'wâ, § 10. 1, 2.
14. Syllable-divider, § 11. 1, 2. *a* and R.
15. Dāghēš-lene, § 12. 1, and N.
16. D. l. after a Š'wâ, § 12. 2.
17. D. l. after a disj. acc., § 12. 3.
18. Dāghēš-forte, § 13. 1, 2, and Note 1.
19. Omission of D. f., § 14. 1-3. Notes 1, 2.
20. D. f. compensative and conjunctive, § 15. 1, 3.
21. Māppîq and Rāphé, § 16. 1, 2.
22. Māqqēph, § 17. 1, 2.
23. Méthēgh, § 18. 1.
24. More common accents, § 24. 1-3.
25. Kinds of syllables, § 26. 1-4.
26. Syllabication, § 27. 1-3.
27. Quantity of vowel in syllables, § 28. 1-4.
28. Naturally long vowels, § 30. (opening words) and Notes 1, 2, under § 30. 7.
29. Tone-long vowels, § 31. (opening words) and Notes 1, 2, under § 31. 4.
30. Peculiarities of gutturals, § 42. 1-3.
31. The article, § 45. 1, 2, 3, & R. 3.
32. Inseparable prepositions, § 47. 1-5.
33. Wāw conjunctive, § 49. 1-4.
34. Personal pron., § 50. 1-3.
35. Pronominal suffixes, § 51. 1. *a-d*, 2.
36. Demonstrative pronoun, § 52. 1. *a-d*, 2.
37. Relative pronoun, § 53. 1. *a, b*.
38. Interrogative pronouns, § 54. 1, 2. *a-d*.
39. Roots, § 55. 1, 2.
40. Inflection, § 57. 1-3.
41. Tenses and Moods, § 57. 3. Notes 1, 2.
42. Simple verb-stem, § 58. 1, 2. *a* and Notes 1, 4.
43. Gender of nouns, § 122. 1, 2. *b*.
44. Number of nouns, § 122. 3-5.
45. States of nouns, § 123. 1, 2.

## 4. EXERCISE.\*

To be translated into Hebrew:—

1. *The name of the light is day, and the name of the darkness is night.*
2. *Waters, to waters, the waters, to the waters.*
3. *The earth will be seen beneath the heavens.*
4. *The day, in which is light.*
5. *The fruit, in which is seed.*
6. *The fruit is in the seed, and the seed is in the earth.*
7. *The sun will be seen in the heavens.*
8. *To divide between the day and the night.*
9. *And in the great day. The great stars.*
10. *The great luminary is the sun; the small luminary is the moon.*
11. *The sun and the moon are in the expanse of the heavens.*
12. *Thou art in the heavens, and I am upon the earth.*
13. *And God saw all which he had created, and it was good.*
14. *God created the earth, and he created the heavens.*
15. *The waters are in the seas and upon the earth.*
16. *His day, her day, my day.*
17. *The beast of the earth was upon the ground.*
18. *This good place.*
19. *These great luminaries.*
20. *God gave to the fowl of the heavens the seed of the earth for food.*

## LESSON XVII.—GENESIS II. 1-3.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW

- (1) הַשָּׁמַיִם (5); (2) וְהָאָרֶץ (8); (3) עֵשָׂה (153); (4) אַתֶּם (95);  
 (5) כִּי (24); (6) בּוֹ (73); (7) אֲשֶׁר (48).

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\*These sentences are selected from preceding exercises.

## 2. NOTES.

156. וִיכְלוּ—and-(they)-were-finished; cf.<sup>1</sup> וִיכְרוּ (114), יָקוּ (55):  
 a. D. f. omitted from י, § 14. 2; ך indicates the plural number.  
 b. The ׀, in verbal forms, always marks the *passive*; under the first radical it indicates the Pū'āl (intensive passive) stem, § 59. 3.  
 c. Root is כָּלָה, meaning in Pī'el, *finish*, in Pū'āl, *be-finished*.  
 157. וְכָל-צָבָא—and-all+host-their; cf. גְּדִלִים אֶת- (89. d):  
 a. ך acc. to § 49. 1; ׀ is ō, because in a closed syllable which has lost its tone, § 36. 1. a.  
 b. צָבָא *host*, but צָבָא *host-their*, ׀ under צ becoming ׀ when it ceases to stand before the tone, § 36. 3. b.  
 c. ׀ (׀) is the pron. suf. of the 3 masc. plur., § 51. 1. d.  
 158. וִיכַל—and-(he)-finished; cf. וִיכְרוּ, וִיכְלוּ:  
 a. Shortened from וִיכְלָה, the Pī'el of כָּלָה (156. c).  
 b. Two D. f.'s omitted: one from ך because without a full vowel, one from ל because final, § 14. 1, 2.  
 159. בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי—in-the-day the-seventh:  
 a. The accent ˉ over הַשְּׁבִיעִי marks the end of a *secondary section*. It is called Zāqēph qātōn, i. e., little Zāqēph, § 24. 4.  
 160. מְלֹאכְתּוֹ—work-his; cf. וְרָעוּ:  
 a. Abs. sg. מְלֹאכָה; א has lost its consonantal force.  
 b. The ׀ of ל (in abs. form) becomes ׀, because the open syllable has become closed, § 36. 1. b.  
 c. The abs. has הָ, but the form with suf. has ת, § 122. 2. a.  
 161. וַיִּשְׁבֹּת—and-he-rested; cf. וַיִּקְרָא:  
 a. This is the regular form of the Qāl Impf., the ׀ in וַיִּקְרָא and וַיִּבְרָא being due to the presence of the weak letter א.  
 b. The ˉ in this word is ō (tone-long), not ō.  
 c. The root is plainly שָׁבַת *he-rested*, see below, 163.  
 162. וַיִּקְדָּשׁ—and-he-sanctified; cf. וִיכְרוּ, וִיכְלוּ:

<sup>1</sup> Every old word, suggested for comparison with the new word under consideration, has at least one important point in common with that new word.

- a. D. f. omitted from י, as in וַיְבָרֶךְ, וַיְהִי, וַיִּכְלּוּ, וַיִּבְרָךְ.  
 b. The root is קִדַּשׁ, meaning, as a verbal form, *he-was-holy*.  
 c. The first radical has ־, the second radical, D. f.; these indicate a Pī'el form; read §§ 59. 1.; 68. 2. a.  
 d. Compare each vowel-sound in יִקְדֹּשׁ and יִבְרָךְ, and note that the latter has ־ instead of ֿ, because ר refuses D. f., and ֿ instead of ־, because the accent is on the penult.  
 e. The root means *be-holy*; the Pī'el, here intensive or causative, means *make-holy*, *sanctify*, § 59. 2. a.

163. עָשָׂה, קָרָא, בָּרָא—*he-rested*; cf. שָׁבַת.

- a. Qāl Perf. 3 masc. sing. of the strong verb שָׁבַת.

164. לַעֲשׂוֹת—to-make, i. e., *in-making*; cf. יַעֲלֶה (179):

- a. The prep. ל with ־, because of following ־, § 47. 3.  
 b. עֲשׂוֹת is a Qāl Inf. const. of עָשָׂה; the ת is the fem. ending.  
 c. Further information concerning this form will be given later.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִבְרָךְ but	יְבָרֶךְ	מָאֹר but	מֵאֲרָת	יִשְׁבַּת
מְלֹאכָה but	מְלֹאכְתּוֹ	גִּדְל but	גִּדְלִים	יָקוּ
כָּל but	כָּל-	אָדָם but	אֲדָמָה	יִקְדֹּשׁ
אֵת but	אֶת-	צָבָא but	צִבְאָם	יִכְלוּ
זָרַע but	זָרְעוּ	כִּנְפִים but	כִּנְפֵּי	יִבְדֵּל

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

87. Change of ā to ă, of é to ă, of ē to ě, of ō to ǒ, i. e., of a tone-long vowel to its corresponding short, is of frequent occurrence, and is called *shortening*.

88. Change of ā to ˆ (־ to ֿ), i. e., of a tone-long vowel to a tone-short (š'wâ) is of frequent occurrence, and is called *volatilization*.

89. The Qāl Impf. has no special characteristic; unless one of the radicals is a weak letter, it generally has  $\bar{o}$  for the vowel of its second radical.

90. The Nīph'āl has D. f. in and  $\neg$  under the first radical, while the other *passive* stem (Pū'āl) has  $\neg$  under the first radical and D. f. in the second.

91. The Pī'el has (besides D. f. in the second radical)  $\neg$  under the first radical; the Hīph'il has  $\neg$  under the preformative.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 58. 1, 2. *a*, Simple verb-stem, Qāl.
2. § 63. (& p. 167) Tabular view, Inflection of the Qāl Perfect.
3. § 63. 1-4, Remarks on inflection.
4. § 36. 3. *a*, Volatilization of an ultimate vowel in verbal inflection.
5. § 36. 3. N. 2, [This covers volatilization of  $\neg$  to  $\neg$  in the forms  
קָטַלְתָּ, קָטַלְתִּי.]

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. Learn from the Hebrew word-lists under List I., verbs occurring 500 to 5,000 times, those words numbered 1-10.
2. Make a list of the new words in Gen. II. 1-3.

### 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I said, we said, she said, thou (f.) didst say, they said, ye (m.) said*; (2) *She ruled, they ruled, ye (f.) ruled, I ruled, we ruled, thou (m.) ruledst*; (3) *They gave, we gave, I gave, she gave, thou (m.) gavest, he gave*; (4) *I knew, she knew, we knew, they knew, thou (m.) didst know*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The heavens will be finished*; (2) *The waters will be collected*; (3) *God will sanctify the seventh day*; (4) *God rested in the seventh day*; (5) *He created the heavens and all their host*; (6) *He made the great luminaries*; (7) *He*

*will rest in this day; (8) We rested, she rested, ye (m.) rested, they rested.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) מִי שָׁבַת מְכַל־מְלֶאכֶתּוֹ; (2) מִי יִשְׁבֹּת בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי; (3) יִשְׁבֹּתִי בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי; (4) זֶה הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי אֲשֶׁר־בּו שָׁבַת אֱלֹהִים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The first three verses of Genesis II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*The first three verses of Genesis II., from the unpointed text.*

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Omission of D. f. (2) Characteristics of Pū'al stem. (3) Volatilization of a penultimate vowel, of an ultimate vowel. (4) The Qāl Imperfect. (5) The Pī'el Imperfect. (6) Shortening of a tone-long vowel. (7) Difference between the vowels of שָׁבַת and בָּרָא וַיִּבְרָךְ and וַיִּקְרָא. (8) Original form of the simple verb-stem. (9) Form in use. (10) Its inflection. (11) Forms of the Qāl Perf. containing half-vowels. (12) The various personal terminations and their origin.

## LESSON XVIII.—GENESIS II. 4–6.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) אֲרֶץ (62); (2) יְהִיָּה (149); (3) הָאָרֶץ (129); (4) פָּנִי (13).

### 2. NOTES.

165. אֵלֶּה—*these*; cf. זֶה (m.), זֹאת (f.).

166. תּוֹלְדוֹת—*generations-of*; cf. מֵאֲרֹת, מוֹעֲדִים:

a. Plur. fem., never found in sing.; two syllables.

b. Absence of D. l. in ך shows at once that preceding Š'wâ is vocal, § 12. 2.

c. Three aspirates, all aspirated; both o's are ô, not õ.

167. בְּהִבְרָאם—*in-being-created-their*; cf. יָקוּם, צָבָאם:

- a. בְּ pointed with Š'wâ; ׀ same as in צָבָאם (157).
- b. It is קָטַל, but קָטְלָה; so הִבְרָא, but הִבְרָאם, i. e., the ultimate ׀ is volatilized when ׀ is added, § 36. 3. a.
- c. הִבְרָא has D. f. *in* and ׀ under the first radical, the characteristics of the Nīph'āl or passive stem, § 75. R. 2.
- d. This is an Inf. const. governed by the prep. בְּ.

168. עֲשׂוֹת—to-make, or making-of: see 164.

169. יְהוָה—*Jehovah*: but this word as written has the vowels, viz., ׀, ׀ and ׀, of the word אֲדֹנִי *Lord*. It should rather be written יְהוָה, and pronounced Yāh-wé.

170. שִׁיחַ—*shrub-of*: one syllable, § 27. 1; cf. רוּחַ.

171. הַשָּׂדֶה—the-field; cf. עֲשֵׂה, יְהִי:

- a. The accent ׀ over הַשָּׂדֶה, like ׀ over הַשְּׂבִיעִי (159. a), marks a secondary section. It is called R'bhî(ă)', § 24. 5. b.

172. טָרַם—té-rēm—not-yet: an adverb.

173. יִצְמַח—(he) will-sprout-forth; cf. יִשְׁבֹּת:

- a. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of צָמַח *he-sprouted-forth*.
- b. The ׀ under מ is pausal for ׀, § 38. 2.
- c. This verb has ׀ (in pause ׀) rather than ׀, as seen in יִשְׁבֹּת, because of the guttural ח, § 42. 2. b.

174. לֹא—lô—not; cf. יֹאמֶר, זֹאת.

175. הִמְטִיר—(he) had-caused-to-rain; cf. מְבַדִּיל, הַבְדִּיל:

- a. Here are three radicals, making מְטָר *he-rained*.
- b. The prefix ה (originally ה) indicates the Hīph'il Perfect, § 60. 1. a, b; and § 62. 2.
- c. Cf. the vowel of the preformative in the forms תִּרְשָׁא, יְבַדֵּל, מְבַדֵּל, מְזַרֵּעַ, with that in הִמְטִיר, § 75. R. 6.

176. אֵין—a noun meaning *nothing*, but always used as a verbal expression, *there is not, there was not*; hence the phrase means *and man was not, or and there was no man*.

177. לַעֲבֹד—to-serve; cf. לַעֲשׂוֹת, לְמַשֵּׁל:

a. The עֲבֹד is Qāl Inf. const. of עָבַד *he-served*; but ע has  $\text{—}$ , where מ of מַשֵּׁל, a similar form, has  $\text{—}$ , because it is a guttural, § 42. 3. a.

b. The prep. ל takes  $\text{—}$ , as in לַעֲשׂוֹת, according to § 47. 3.

178. וְאָדָּה—w'ēdh—and-(a)-mist.

179. יַעֲלֶה—(he) *will-go-up*, or (he) *used-to-go-up*; cf. יָהִי:

a. י is the pref. of the Impf.; the root is עָלָה *he-went-up*.

b. The vowel under י in יֵשֶׁבֶת and יֵצֵא is  $\text{—}$ , but in this word it is  $\text{—}$ , because of the following ע, § 42. 2. a.

c. Just as an original  $\text{—}$  is retained under the preformative of all Hīph'il forms except the Perfect, where it has been *attenuated* (§ 36. 4) to  $\text{—}$  (cf. הִמָּטִיר), so an original  $\text{—}$  has been retained under the preformative of the Qāl Impf. *before gutturals*, where otherwise it is attenuated to  $\text{—}$ .

d. In יֵשֶׁבֶת the first rad. has  $\text{—}$ , but in יַעֲלֶה it has  $\text{—}$ , § 42. 3. b.

e. The Imperfect here expresses customary action in past time.

180. מִן—from: so written only before the article; cf. מִן, מִן, § 48. 1, 2.

181. וְהִשְׁקָה—and-used-to-cause-to-drink; cf. הִמָּטִיר:

a. Another Hīph'il Perf., as indicated by ה; root שָׁקָה.

b. The ה here is Wāw Conv. or Consec., and gives to the verb the force possessed by יַעֲלֶה, which preceded it, § 73. 1. b, 2. b.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

עֲשׂוֹת	הִמָּטִיר	יִקְרָא	רוּחַ
לַעֲבֹד	הִשְׁקָה	יֵשֶׁבֶת	רָקִיעַ
יַעֲלֶה	יִבְדֵּל	יֵצֵא	מִזְרֵעַ
יֵצֵא	תִּדְרֹשׁ	יַעֲלֶה	שִׁיחַ

## 4. OBSERVATIONS.

92. A guttural will take (1) *under* it a compound instead of a simple Š'wâ; and (2) *before* it the vowel  $\bar{\text{—}}$  rather than  $\bar{\text{—}}$  or  $\bar{\text{—}}$ .

93. The Hîph'il stem has, under the preformative, the vowel  $\bar{\text{—}}$  except in the Perfect, where it has been *attenuated* to  $\bar{\text{—}}$  (cf. Latin *facilis*, but *difficilis*).

94. The vowel of the preformative in the Qāl Imperfect was originally  $\bar{\text{—}}$ , but this has been retained only before gutturals, being elsewhere attenuated to  $\bar{\text{—}}$ .

95. The Qāl Imperfect may have for its stem-vowel either  $\bar{o}$ , or  $\bar{a}$ . In the cases cited above, note how  $\bar{\text{—}}$  before  $\aleph$  and in pause has been heightened to  $\bar{\text{—}}$ , while before  $\aleph$  it has been heightened to  $\acute{e}$ .

96. Pāthāḥ-furtive steals in under the final gutturals  $\aleph$ ,  $\aleph$ ,  $\aleph$ , when they are preceded by any long vowel except  $\bar{\text{—}}$ .

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. § 59. 1. <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , 2. <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> . and N., | Origin and use of the Pī'ēl stem.                     |
| 2. § 59. 3, 4. <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> . and N.,                       | Origin and use of the Pū'āl stem.                     |
| 3. § 59. 5. <i>a</i> , 6 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> ,                     | Origin and use of the Hîthpā'ēl st.                   |
| 4. § 65. 1. <i>b</i> , 2. <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , (& p. 167)         | Inflection of these stems in Perf.                    |
| 5. § 36. 4. <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> ,                                  | Attenuation of $\bar{\text{—}}$ to $\bar{\text{—}}$ . |

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List I., the verbs numbered 11—20.
2. Make a list of the new words in Genesis II. 4—6.

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He sanctified* (קִדֵּשׁ, Pī.), *we sanctified, they sanctified, I sanctified, ye (m.) sanctified*; (2) *She spoke* (דִּבֶּר in Pī'ēl), *I spoke, we spoke, they spoke, thou (f.) didst speak, ye (m.) did speak*; (3) *He was sanctified* (Pū'āl), *I was sanctified, we were sanctified, they were sanctified*; (4) *She purified her-*

self (קדש in Hithpā'ēl), *we purified ourselves, they purified themselves, I purified myself.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Jehovah God sanctified this day and this place;* (2) *This (is) the day which God sanctified;* (3) *These (are) the heavens and the earth which God created;* (4) *The shrub and the herb will be in the field;* (5) *There was no man upon the earth in those days;* (6) *God did not cause it to rain upon the dry (land);* (7) *The herb will sprout forth upon the field;* (8) *These generations;* (9) *This earth;* (10) *This day.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) קִדְּשֵׁתִי אֶת-הַיּוֹם; (2) הַמִּשְׁלִי אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם; (3) נָתַתָּ לּוֹ אֶת הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת; (4) בָּרָא אֶת-הָאָדָם; בְּדִנַּת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבְכָל-הָאָרֶץ לַעֲבֹד אֶת-הָאֱדֹמָה.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 4—6 of chapter II. from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 4—6 of chapter II. from the unpointed text.*

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Forms of the Dem. pron. (2) Use of D. l. (3) Volatilization of an ultimate vowel in verbal forms. (4) Characteristics of the Niph'al. (5) The word יְהוָה. (6) Pāthāh-furtive. (7) The difference in pointing between יִשְׁבֹּת and יִצְמַח, between יִשְׁבֹּת and יִקְרָא, between יִשְׁבֹּת and יַעֲלֶה. (8) Attenuation of = to =. (9) Hiph'il Perfect. (10) אֵין, לֹא and טָרָם. (11) Difference between עָבַד and מִשַּׁל. (12) Force of the tense in יַעֲלֶה. (13) Peculiarities of gutturals. (14) The origin, use, and inflection of the three intensive stems. (15) The form קָטְלָה. (16) The form קָטְלָתָם. (17) Heightening. (18) The Personal pronoun.

## LESSON XIX.—GENESIS II. 7–9.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) יְהוָה (169); (2) מֶן- (180); (3) נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (4) כָּל- (108); (5) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (6) עֵץ (70); (7) טוֹב (24).

## 2. NOTES.

182. וַיִּצֶר—and-(he)-formed; cf. וַיֵּאמֶר:

- a. The first ׳ is the preformative, the second, the radical.
- b. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root יָצַר *he-formed*.
- c. The ף under צ is ĕ; consideration of it may be postponed.

183. עָפָר—*dust*: with the article it would be הָעָפָר, § 45. 4.

184. וַיִּפַּח—and-he-breathed; cf. מִתְחַחַת, יִצְמַח:

- a. For וַיִּפַּח, the ן being assimilated; root נָפַח.
- b. On ׀ instead of ׀ before ח see § 42. 2. b.

185. בְּאַפִּי—b'äp-pāw—in-nostrils-his:

- a. אָף *nose*; אֶפְסִים *nostrils*; אֶפְיוֹ *his-nostrils*.
- b. Learn that וַיִּפַּח, pronounced āw (the ׳ having no force), is the form of 3 masc. sg. suf. when attached to plural or dual nouns.
- c. The D. f. in פ stands for ן, the original form being אָנַפּ.

186. נִשְׁמַת—nī-š'māth—*breath-of*; cf. דָּגַת, חַיֵּית:

- a. Abs. sg. is נִשְׁמָה, but in const. הַנִּשְׁמָה goes back to the orig. תִּשְׁמָה; the other changes will come up later.

187. חַיִּים—*lives*; cf. חַיָּה *life, beast*.

188. וַיִּטַּע—and-(he)-planted; cf. יָפַח:

- a. So far as concerns vowels and form, the same as וַיִּפַּח (184); from the root נָטַע *he-planted*.

189. גֶּן—*garden*; cf. below in v. 9 הַגֶּן *in pause*.

190. מִקְדָּם—mīq-qé-dhēm—from-east; cf. עָרַב:

- a. The prep. מִן with ן assimilated, § 48. 1.
- b. An *a*-class Segholate, primary form קָדַם, § 106. 1. *a*.

191. וַיִּשֶׁם—*and-he-put*: learn (1) this form, (2) its meaning, (3) its root שִׁים *to-put*.

192. שָׁם—*there*: an adverb.

193. יָצַר—*he-formed*, or *he-had-formed*; cf. וַיִּצֹר:

a. Pausal for יָצַר, the root form, see 182. b.

194. וַיִּצְמַח—*and-(he)-caused-to-sprout-forth*; cf. וַיִּבְדֵּל:

a. Cf. with Qāl יִצְמַח (173), which has — under י instead of —.

b. The — under the preformative is the indication of the Hīph'il (except in Perf.).

c. יִבְדֵּל has — under 2d rad., but יִצְמַח has —; why? § 42. 2. b.

d. Hīph. Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root צָמַח *he-sprouted*.

195. נִחְמַד—*nēh-mādh—desirable*, or *desired*:

a. The point in נ is neither D. f., nor D. l. (why not?); it is used in some texts, to show that the preceding Š'wâ, though under a guttural, is silent.

b. The root is נִחְמַד, נ indicating a Nīph'al.

c. On the vowel נִ see § 42. 2. c; on נִ, § 71. 2.

196. לְמַרְאֵה... לְמַאֲכָל—*for-sight... for-food*:

a. Two nouns formed by the prefix מ; cf. מְקוֹה, מְקוֹם; § 113. 1.

b. The roots are רָאָה *he-saw*, אָכַל *he-ate*.

197. הַחַיִּים—*hă-hăy-yîm—the-lives*; cf. הַחַיִּשׁ:

a. The D. f. of the article is implied in ח, §§ 42. 1. b; 45. 2.

b. Méthëgh on the second syllable before the tone.

198. הַדְּעָת—*the-knowing*: a verbal noun from יָדַע *he-knew*, with the article pointed as usual; it has here a direct object.

199. וָרָע—*wā-rā'—and-evil*; cf. וְבָהוּ:

a. Wāw Conj., before a tone-syllable, takes sometimes וָ, § 49. 4.

b. וָ, instead of וֶ, because in pause, § 38. 2.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

נֶפֶשׁ	אֶרֶץ	דָּשָׁא	עֵשֶׁב	בָּקָר
קָדָם	עָרֵב	שָׂרָן	עָרֹן	חֵשֶׁךְ

## 4. OBSERVATIONS.

97. Nouns accented on the penult, having ◡ (é) for their first vowel, are *always* *a*-class Segholates, the é being a heightening of an original ä.

98. Nouns accented on the penult, having ◡ (ē) for their first vowel, are *always* *i*-class Segholates, the ē being a heightening of an original ĭ.

99. Nouns accented on the penult, having ◡ (ō) for their first vowel, are *always* *u*-class Segholates, the ō being a heightening of an original ŭ.

100. The unaccented ◡ in the ultima of all these nouns is merely an inserted helping-vowel (§ 37. 2), for otherwise the word would be a monosyllable ending in two consonants.

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. § 60. 1. <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , 2,            | Origin and use of the Hĭph'ĭl stem.                    |
| 2. § 60. 3, 4,                                  | Origin and use of the Hōph'āl stem.                    |
| 3. § 61. 1, 2,                                  | Origin and use of the Nĭph'āl stem.                    |
| 4. § 65. 1. <i>a</i> , <i>c</i> , 2. <i>c</i> , | Inflection of these various stems(cf. p. 166).         |
| 5. § 106. 1,                                    | Origin of Segholates.                                  |
| 6. § 36. 2. <i>N</i> .,                         | To what are ä, ĭ, ŭ, <i>when heightened</i> , changed? |

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, Lists I. and II., the verbs numbered 21—30.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 7—9.

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He caused to rain, they caused to rain, I caused to rain, we caused to rain*; (2) *He caused to kill, she caused to kill, they caused to kill, ye (m.) caused to kill*; (3) *He divided* (Hĭph. of בָּרַךְ), *she divided, they divided, I divided, we divided*; (4) *Thou (m.) wast caused to divide, I was caused to kill, we were caused to kill*; (5) *He was killed, I was killed, she*

was killed, thou (m.) wast sanctified (Niph.), ye (f.) were sanctified, they were sanctified.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *And God breathed into his nostrils;* (2) *In the garden which God planted in Eden was fruit;* (3) *This fruit was good for food;* (4) *The good fruit;* (5) *The evil fruit;* (6) *The good tree and the evil tree;* (7) *And he caused to sprout forth grass and herb(s) and tree(s).*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) הַבְּדִיל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ הַגֶּן עֵץ הַחַיִּים; (2) הַטּוֹב וּבֵין הָרָע; (3) נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאֲדָם בֶּגֶן אֲשֶׁר; (4) נָטַע אֶת-הָעֵץ בֶּגֶן; (5) הַבְּדִילָה, נָטַע וְאֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ הַצִּמִּיחַ כָּל-עֵץ נֶחֱמַד לְמַרְאֶה; (6) נִמְשְׁלוּ, נִמְשְׁלָנוּ, נִמְשְׁלָתָם, הַבְּדִילָנוּ, הַבְּדִילָיו.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 7—9 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 7—9 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76, numbered 1—30, in the Perfect 3 m. sg. of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur; (2) the same verbs in the Perfect 3 c. pl.; (3) the same verbs in the Perfect 2 m. pl.

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Assimilation. (2) The vowels  $\text{—}$  and  $\text{—}$  in the stem of the Qāl Imperfect. (3) Pronunciation and meaning of the affix יִ. (4) The root *to-put*, the form *and-he-put*. (5) Difference between יִבְדֵּל and יַצְמִיחַ. (6) מ as a prefix in the formation of nouns. (7) A-class Segholates. (8) I-class Segholates. (9) U-class Segholates. (10) Origin, use and inflection of the Hīph'īl, the Hōph'āl and the Nīph'āl stems. (11) Heightening. (12) The helping-vowel ĕ.

## LESSON XX.—GENESIS II. 10–14.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מִלֶּאכְתּוֹ (160); (2) וַיֵּשְׁבֶת (161); (3) תּוֹלְדוֹת (166); (4) יִצְמַח (173); (5) יַעֲלֶה (179).

## 2. NOTES.

200. וְנָהָר—*and-(a)-river*; cf. כְּנָף, אָרֶם:

a. This noun belongs to a large class, formed from the root by means of two originally short vowels, both of which, the one *before*, and the other *under*, the tone, have become tone-long, § 107. 1. a.

201. יָצָא—yô-çē'—*going-forth*, = *goes-forth*; cf. רָמַשׁ:

a. The active participle of Qāl, used, as often, for a present tense.

b. The first vowel is ô, not ô; the root, יָצָא *he-went-forth*.

202. מֵעֵדֶן—from-Eden; cf. מַעַל, § 48. 2; עָשָׂב, § 106. 1. b:

a. Note the Zāqēph-qātōn (◌ֿ); it marks the end of a secondary section and also the accented syllable of מֵעֵדֶן, cf. 159. a.

203. לְהַשְׁקוֹת—to-cause-to-drink, i. e., to-water; cf. עֲשׂוֹת הַבְּרִיל:

a. Like הַבְּרִיל, this word has the pref. הֶ; it is Hīph. Inf. const.

b. Like עֲשׂוֹת, it ends in וֹת; it is from a root whose last letter is הֶ.

c. Cf. also the Hīph. Perf. 3 m. sg. הִשְׁקָה (181).

204. וּמִשָּׁם—and-from-there; cf. מִתַּחַת, וּבֵין.

205. יִפְרָד—it-will-be-divided, or it-divides-itself:

a. D. f. *in* and *ā under* פֿ indicate at once the Nīph'āl.

b. The root is פָּרַד; Nīph. Perf., נִפְרַד; cf. יָקוּ (55).

206. לְאַרְבַּעַה—for-four; cf. רְבִיעִי fourth.

207. רִאשִׁים—rā'-šîm—*heads*: an irregular plural from ראשׁ.

208. שֵׁם—šēm—*name*: same as the proper name *Shem*.

209. הַסָּבִיב—the(one)-surrounding; cf. יָצָא, רָמַשׁ:

a. On ◌ֿ see 171. a.

210. הַחַיִּילָה—hă-h<sup>a</sup>wî-lā—the *Havilah* :

a. The *article* here belongs really to אֶרֶץ, the phrase = *all the land of Havilah*, not *all land of the Havilah*, see Principle 3 (p. 63).

211. אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם—which+there, = *where*; cf. אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ = *in which*.

212. זָהָב—gold: A noun like נָהָר, אֶרֶם, בָּנָף, § 107. 1. a.

213. וְזָהָב—û-z<sup>a</sup>hăbh—and-gold-of:

a. The Wāw, before a consonant with Š<sup>a</sup>wâ, is ך, § 49. 2.

b. Comp'd Š<sup>a</sup>wâ under ך, though not a guttural, after ך, § 32. 3. d.

c. Méthēgh with ך before compound Š<sup>a</sup>wâ, § 18. 3.

d. זָהָב or, as it would be without ך, זָהָב, differs from זָהָב in that the first ך, in an open syl., is volatilized, the second, in a closed syl., is shortened; in other words, the form is treated as if the accent had passed from it to the following word. This is virtually true, for the noun is in the construct state, § 123. (opening words); § 125. 3. a, b.

e. Cf. נָהָר abs., but נָהָר const.; בָּנָף abs., but בָּנָף const.

214. הַהוּא—hă-hî' (not hă-hîw')—the-that; cf. הַחַיִּילָה :

a. הוּא is archaic for הֵיא, § 50. 3. a; here used as a Demonstrative, § 52. 2.

b. The Demonstrative follows its noun, and has the article

215. הַבְּדֵלִיחַ—hăb-b<sup>d</sup>dhō-lăḥ—the-bdellium.

216. אֶבֶן הַשֹּׁהַם—'é-bhên hăš-šō-hăm—stone-of the-onyx:

a. Two Segholates,—one a-class, one u-class.

b. Helping-vowel in first is ך, in second, after ה, =, § 37. 2. a.

217. הַדִּקְלָה—hîd-dé-qěl—Tigris (?).

218. הַהֹלֶךְ—hă-hô-lēkh—the(one)-going; cf. הַסֹּבֵב :

a. D. f. of article is implied in ה, cf. הַהוּא (214), § 45. 2.

b. Qāl act. Part. (ô, not ô) of הֹלֵךְ he-went.

219. קִדְמָה—qîdh-măth—eastward-of; const. of קִדְמָה :

a. The original ת is restored in the const. state, § 122. 2. a. (3).

b. A fem. form related to קָדַם (190).

220. הוּא פָּרַת—is Euphrates.

## 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יָצָא	הָאָחֵר	חִיָּה	abs., but	חֵית	const.
סָבַב	וְהָיָה	נִשְׁמָה	abs., but	נִשְׁמַת	const.
הִלָּךְ	שֵׁם-הַנָּהָר	קָדְמָה	abs., but	קִדְמַת	const.

## 4. OBSERVATIONS.

101. The *o* of the Qāl active Participle is unchangeable, *ô*, not changeable, *ô*.

102. Note, in the words cited above, Méthëgh written (1) on second syl. before the tone, (2) with a vowel before compound Š'wâ, (3) with a long vowel, in a closed syl. before Măqqêph.

103. The original fem. ending in Hebrew was תִּי; but this has been changed to תִּי, except where something closely following protects it. On account of the following noun, it is preserved in the construct state.

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. § 62. Table,        | General view of the Verb-stems.              |
| 2. § 62. R's 1—4,      | Changes from original vowels.                |
| 3. § 66. Tabular View, | Inflection of Qāl Imperfect (active).        |
| 4. § 66. R. 1,         | Various prefixes and affixes used.           |
| 5. § 66. R. 2,         | The original stem of the Qāl Imperfect.      |
| 6. § 66. R's 3, 4      | Remarks on the terminations 'ִי, וְ, הָ, תָ. |

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 31—40.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 10—14.

## 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| הוא הסָבַב                       | HE or IT (is) the (one) surrounding. |
| וְהָיָה הָאָרֶץ הַהוּא           | And the gold of THAT land.           |
| וְהָנָהָר הָרְבִיעִי הוּא פָּרָת | And the fourth river is Euphrates.   |

**Principle 5.**—The personal pronoun, besides (1) its ordinary use as a *personal* pronoun, may have (2) the force of a remote demonstrative pronoun (*that*), and (3) the force of a *copula*, i. e., to mark the relation between the subject and predicate.

### 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rest, I shall rest, we shall rest, they will rest, thou (f.) shalt rest*; (2) *They (m.) shall swarm, he shall swarm, she shall swarm, they (f.) shall swarm, ye (m.) shall swarm*; (3) *He will call, she will call, I shall call, we shall call, thou (m.) shalt call*; (4) *He will plant, I shall plant, thou (m.) shalt plant, she shall plant, they shall plant*; (5) *He will give, she will give, I will give, we shall give, thou (m.) wilt give*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *(The) river of that land is (a) great river*; (2) *(The) name of that river is Euphrates*; (3) *The river which goes forth from Eden will be divided*; (4) *(The) gold of (the) land of Havilah is good gold*; (5) *Thou shalt call that river which goes (= the (one) going) eastward of Assyria Euphrates*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) כּוֹכַב קֶטָן אַחֵר; (2) נָהַר גָּדֹל; (3) שֵׁם-הַנָּהָר הוּא עֵרֶן; (4) לֹא יִרְעֵתִי הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר; (5) סִבֵּב אֶת-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם זָהָב; (6) הַשֶּׁם הוּא עֵרֶן.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 10—14 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 10—14 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76 numbered 31—62 (excepting Nos. 35, 39, 48, 51, 59) in the Perf. 3 m. sg. of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur; (2) The same verbs in the Perf. 3 c. pl.; (3) The same verbs in the Perf. 2 m. pl.

## 9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Nouns formed by prefixing **נ**. (2) Nouns which had originally two short vowels. (3) A-class, I-class and U-class Segholates. (4) The vowels of the Qāl Part. act. (5) A comparison of **הַשְׁקוּת** with **הַבְדִּיל** and **עֲשׂוֹת**. (6) The words meaning *he-was-divided*, *he-will-be-divided*. (7) The construct state of nouns like **נָהָר**, **זָהָב**, etc. (8) The construct state of Segholates. (9) The two forms of the fem. ending **הַ**, and **תַּ**. (10) Méthëgh. (11) The original forms of the various Perfect stems. (12) Inflection of the Qāl Imperfect. (13) Prefixes and affixes of the Impf. as compared with the affixes of the Perfect. (14) The difference between the stem-vowels of **יִשְׁבֵּת**, **יִקְרָא**, **יִטַּע**.

## LESSON XXI.—GENESIS II. 15–18.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) **וַיִּפַּח** (184); (2) **לֵאמֹר** (115); (3) **מִקְדָּם** (190); (4) **הִרְעִית** (198); (5) **וַרְעַ** (199).

## 2. NOTES.

221. **וַיִּקַּח**—*and-(he)-took*; cf. **וַיִּטַּע**.

a. For **וַיִּלְקַח**, but **ל** is assimilated (like **נ**), § 39. 3.

b. The guttural **ח** has = (ä) before it, rather than **ō**, § 42. 2. b.

222. **וַיִּנְחָהוּ**—*wāy-yān-nî-hē-hû—and-he-caused-to-rest-him* :

a. The **וַיִּ** is Wāw Consec.; **הוּ** is the pron. suf. of 3 m. sg.

b. The root is **נָח** *to-rest*; the form is an *irreg.* Hīph'il.

223. **לְעִבְדָּהּ וּלְשָׁמְרָהּ**—*l'ô-bh'dhâh û-l'sô-m'râh* :

a. The translation of these words is : *to-serve-her and-to-keep-her*.

b. The inseparable prepositions are as usual ; **ו** before **לְ** becomes **וּ**, § 49. 2.

c. The final **ה** is a consonant, as indicated by Măppîq, § 16. 1.

d. The **ַ** under **ע** and **ש**, if it were **ā**, would have Méthëgh, § 18. 2.

- e. הַֿ is a contraction of הַֿֿ; cf. הַֿ for הַֿֿ, § 124. 1. R. 1.  
 f. These forms are Qāl Inf's const. (cf. מִשְׁלֵּם), and without suffixes would read עֲבַד and שָׁמַר (§ 70. 2); but, before the suffix, *ō* is pushed backward to ע and ש, and shortened to *ō*, § 74. 3. a. (2).  
 g. The syllables לֵעַ and לֵשׁ are *half-open*, and the Š'wās under ב and מ are *medial* (§ 26. 4. N.).

224. וַיִּצַּו—*and-(he)-commanded*; cf. וַיִּבֶל from כָּלָה:

- a. Shortened from וַיִּצְוֶה, Pī'el Impf. of צִוָּה *he-commanded*.  
 b. D. f. omitted (1) from ' and (2) from ו, § 14. 1, 2.  
 c. The unfailing indication of the Pī'el is here, viz., = under 1st rad.  
 d. צִוָּה, in Pī'el, = *he-commanded*; so כָּלָה, in Pī'el, = *he-finished*.

225. אָכַל—*'ā-khōl—to-eat, or eating*:

- a. Qāl Inf. *absolute* of אָכַל *he-ate*; second vowel *unchangeable*.  
 b. Cf. with this the form of the Inf. const. אָכַל (cf. מִשְׁלֵּם) = *'ākhōl*, the *o* being *changeable*, § 70. 1. b, 2.  
 c. Cf. מִשְׁלֵּם (*ō*) and מִשְׁלֵּם (*ō*); שָׁמַר (*ō*) and שָׁמַר (*ō*).

226. תֹּאכַל—*tō'-khēl—thou-shalt-eat*:

- a. ת indicates the Impf. 2 m. sg. (*thou*), root אָכַל.  
 b. Cf. with this וַיֹּאמֶר *and-he-said*, from אָמַר.

227. וּמִעֵץ—*and-from-tree-of*: ו, § 49. 2; מ, § 48. 2.

228. תֹּאכַל—Another spelling of תֹּאכַל (226).

229. מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בַיּוֹם—*from-him (= it); for, in-day-of*:

- a. מֶן reduplicated = מִמֶּן; with הוּא; מִמֶּנּוּ הוּא = מִמֶּנּוּ, in which the ה is assim. backwards and repres. by D. f. in ו, § 51. 5. b, and — is deflected to ׀.  
 b. D. l. in ב and in ב because of prec. disj. accent, § 12. 3.

230. אֲכָלָה—*'ākhō-l'khā—thy-eating*:

- a. The Inf. const. is אָכַל, but before ה, אֲכָל (*ō*), § 74. 3. a. (1).  
 b. Cf. (1) reg. form קָטַל, (2) form before ה, קָטַל, (3) form before ה (see Note 223. f), קָטַל (*ō*).

231. מוֹת תָּמוּת—*môth tã-mûth—dying thou-shalt-die*:

- a. The Qāl Inf. abs., and Impf. 2 m. sg. of מוֹת *to-die*.

b. The explanation of these forms will be given later.

232. הָיִיתָ—h<sup>o</sup>yôth—*being-of*; cf. עָשׂוֹת *making-of*:

a. Qāl Inf. const. of הָיָה *he-was*, translated as a verbal noun.

b. Under the guttural ה appears a compound Š'wâ.

233. לְבָדּוֹ—to or *in-separation-his*: ל, prep.; בַּד, noun; ך, suffix.

234. אֶעֱשֶׂה-לּוֹ—'ê-'sél+lô—I-will-make+for-him:

a. א indicates the *first* pers. sg.; root is עָשָׂה *he-made*.

b. The D. f. in ל is conjunctive (cf. עֲשֶׂה-פָּרִי), § 15. 3.

c. Cf. וַיַּעַשׂ (46), עָשָׂה (71), עָשׂוֹת, all from עָשָׂה.

235. עֶזֶר—'ê-zēr—(a) *help* or *helper*; cf. אֶבֶן עֶזֶר *Ebenezer*:

a. Like עֶשֶׂב and עָרֶן an *i*-class Segholate, § 106. 1. b.

236. כְּנִגְדּוֹ—as-over-against-him: כ, נִגַּד, ך.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַיִּקַּח	וַיִּקְדָּשׁ	וַיִּבְדֵּל	יָקוּוּ	אָכַל
וַיִּשַׁע	וַיִּצּוּ	וַיִּצְמַח	יָפְרָר	אָכַלָּהּ
וַיִּפַּח	וַיִּבְרַךְ	תִּדְרָשָׁא	תִּרְאָה	עָבְדָהּ

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

104. Verbs whose third radical is a guttural must have = for their stem-vowel in the Imperfect.

105. The Pī'el Impf. may always be distinguished by the = (or, if the second radical is a guttural, the -) which is under the first radical.

106. The Hīph'il Impf. may be distinguished by the = which is under the personal preformative.

107. The Nīph'al Impf. may be distinguished by the D. f. *in* and the - under the first radical.

108. The *o* of the Inf. abs. is ô unchangeable; but the *o* of the Inf. const. is ō, and may be shortened to ǝ, or may be given to the first radical and then shortened to ǝ.

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 68. 1. *a, b*, The stem and inflection of the Niph'al Impf.
2. § 68. 2, 3, 4, The stems and inflection of the Pī'el, Hithpā'el, (cf. pp. 166, 167) Pū'āl and Hōph'āl Imperfects.
3. § 68. 5. *a, b*, The stem and inflection of the Hīph'il Impf.

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 41—50.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 15—18.

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will be divided,*<sup>1</sup> *they will be divided, we shall be divided, thou (f.) shalt be divided*; (2) *She will sanctify, I shall sanctify, ye will sanctify, they (f.) will sanctify, we shall sanctify*; (3) *Thou (f.) shalt be sanctified, I shall be sanctified, ye (m.) shall be sanctified, we shall be sanctified*; (4) *He will cause to divide,*<sup>2</sup> *they (m.) will cause to divide, we shall cause to divide, thou (f.) wilt cause to divide, ye (f.) shall cause to divide*; (5) *Thou (f.) shalt be caused to divide, we shall be caused to divide*; (6) *I shall rule, I shall be ruled, thou (f.) shalt rule thyself, they (f.) will cause to rule, we shall rule ourselves.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Thou mayest eat from all the fruit which God has given*; (2) *Thou shalt divide between the good and between the evil*; (3) *Thou mayest not eat from the tree which is in the midst of the garden.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) **אָכַל תֹּאכֹל**; (2) **מָוֶת תָּמוּת**; (3) **יִקְדֹּשׁ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה**; (4) **עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים**; (5) **בַּיּוֹם אָכַלְךָ מִן-הָעֵץ תָּמוּת**; (6) **לָאָדָם עוֹר כְּנָגֶדוֹ**.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 15—18 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 15—18 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

<sup>1</sup> Use the root פָּרַר (in Niphal). <sup>2</sup> Use the root בָּרַל in Hiph'il.

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76. numbered 1—40 (except those in which the Qāl is marked Q\*, and Nos. 17, 19, 35 and 39), in the Imperfect 3 m. sg. of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur.

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Assimilation of ל. (2) Dif. between the *o* of the Inf. abs. and the *o* of the Inf. const. (3) The Inf. const. before suffixes. (4) The words meaning *being-of*, *to-serve-her*, *thy-eating*. (5) The characteristics by which the various Imperfects may be distinguished. (6) The stems of the various Imperfects. (7) The inflection of the various Imperfects. (8) Peculiarities of gutturals. (9) Tone-long vowels. (10) Méthěgh, Măppîq, Rāphé and Măqqēph.

## LESSON XXII.—GENESIS II. 19–21.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הָאָרְמָה (129); (2) חַיִּית (128); (3) הַשָּׂדֶה (171); (4) וַיִּקְרָא (29); (5) בְּהֵמָה (125); (6) עֹזֵר בְּנִגְדּוֹ (235, 236); (7) וַיִּקַּח (221).

### 2. NOTES.

237. וַיֵּצֵר—a defective writing of וַיַּצֵּר (182).

238. וַיֵּבֵא—and-he-caused-to-come; cf. וַיְבַדֵּל:

a. Clearly a Hiph'ıl Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root בוא *to-come-in*.

b. Instead of ׀, the preformative ' has ׀ in an open syllable.

239. לִרְאוֹת—lir-'ôth—to-see; cf. לְעֲשׂוֹת, לְמַשֵּׁל:

a. רִאוֹת is the Inf. const. of the verb רָאָה *he-saw*.

b. ל, before a letter with Š'wâ, takes ׀, § 47. 2.

240. מַה-יִּקְרָא-לוֹ—mäy+yîq-rā'+lô—*what+he-will-call+to-it*:

a. The Interrogative *what?* pointed like the article, § 54. 2. a.

b. לוֹ = *to-him*, just as בּוֹ = *in-him*.

241. הוא—literally *he*, = *is*; cf. Principle<sup>1</sup> 5 (3).

242. שְׁמוֹת . . . שְׁמוֹ—*his-name . . . names*:

a. Before the suffix ה the ׀ of שֵׁם becomes ׀; but

ב. The ׀ is retained before the fem. plur. affix ם.

c. R'bhî(ă)' (־) over שְׁמוֹת, § 24. 5. b.

243. מָצָא—*he-found*; cf. קָרָא, בָּרָא:

a. ׀, instead of ׀ as in שָׁבַת, because א is silent.

b. Lit., *he-found*; here impersonal, = *there-was-found*.

244. וַיִּפֹּל—wăy-yăp-pēl—*and-(he)-caused-to-fall*:

a. This form is for וַיִּנָּפֵל, which is like וַיִּבְדֵּל, in Hiph'il.

b. Root נָפַל, of which נ is assimilated and represented by D. f.

c. נָתַן, נָטַע, נָפַח, נָפַל all have נ for their first radical; the old Jewish paradigm-word was פָּעַל, the first radical of which is פ; hence, technically, these verbs are called פ"ן, i. e., Pē Nûn, § 77. 2, and N. 1.

245. תִּרְדָּמָה—(a)-*deep-sleep*: on formation see § 115. and R.

246. וַיִּישָׁן—wăy-yî-šân—*and-he-slept*; cf. וַיִּצָּר:

a. The ׀ is pausal for ׀, § 38. 2.

b. The radical י becomes silent after the preceding ׀.

247. אַחַת—ă-hăth—*one*: fem. of אָחָד (37).

248. מִצְלָעָתוֹ—mîç-çă-l'ô-thāw—*from-ribs-his*:

a. The מן with ן assimilated, § 48. 1.

b. צִלְעָת is plur. const. of צִלְעָה (v. 22), a feminine noun.

c. יוֹ is the same as in אָפִיו, see Note 185. b.

249. וַיִּסְגֹּר—wăy-yîç-gôr—*and-he-closed*; cf. וַיִּשְׁבֹּת:

a. Perfects: סָגַר, נִסְגַּר, סָגְרָה, נִסְגְּרָה.

b. Imperfects: יִסְגֵּר, יִסְגְּרָה, יִסְגְּרָה, יִסְגְּרָה.

c. The o is ô, not ô; as it always is in Qāl Impf.

250. בָּשָׂר—*flesh*; cf. אָדָם, בָּנָה, זָהָב, נָהָר, עָפָר, § 107. 1. a.

251. תַּחְתָּנָה—tăh-tén-nā—*instead-of-her*:

<sup>1</sup> That is, Principle of Syntax.

- a. Prep. תחת, see 49; ■ connecting syllable, תַּחַ; the fem. suf., תִּי.  
 b. ה is assim. backwards, so that תחתנה becomes תחתני; then the vowel-letter ה is added, § 6. a. N. 1.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

מִן־הָאֲדָמָה	הָאֲדָם	הַשָּׁמַיִם (v. 20)	וַיִּפֹּל
מִתַּחַת	לֹא־מֵצָא	וְלֹאֲדָם (v. 20)	וַיִּפָּח
מֵעַל	הַשָּׁדָה	שְׁמוֹת (v. 20)	וַיִּטֵּעַ

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

109. The preposition מִן *from* is written separately chiefly before the article; elsewhere it is joined to the following word, the ך suffering assimilation; but, if the following word begins with a guttural, the D. f. is rejected and the preceding ׀ heightened to ׀̄.

110. The syl. standing second before the tone receives Méthěgh, if it is an *open* syllable.

111. Three accents of high rank are ׀̄ Zāqēph qāṭōn, ׀̄̄ Zāqēph gādhōl, ׀̄̄̄ R'bhî(ă)', § 24. 4, 5. a, b.

112. Verbs whose first radical is ך assimilate the ך whenever it would stand at the close of a syllable. It is then represented by D. f. in the second radical. Such forms are liable to be confused with Pī'el forms.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 69. 1. a—c, The *stem* of Imperatives.
2. § 69. 2. a, b, and N. 1, The *inflection* of Imperatives.
3. § 70. 1. a, b, The Infinitive Absolute.
4. § 70. 2, The Infinitive Construct.
5. § 30. 6. a, The ô that comes by obscuracion from â.
6. § 30. 7. a, c, d, The ô that comes by contraction of *au* or *aw*.

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List V., nouns numbered 1—15.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II., 19-21.

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Rule thou (m.), keep ye (f.), sanctify thou (f.), divide ye (m.), fill ye, subdue ye, be thou (f.) separated, sanctify yourselves, swarm ye*; (2) *To rule (abs.), to cause to rule (abs.), to keep (const.), to sanctify (const.), to sanctify oneself, to be kept (abs.), to be created (const.), to be called (const.), to cause to divide (const.), to rule (const.), to be ruled (abs.).*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *What will God call the great luminary?* (2) *Who formed every fowl of the heaven?* (3) *Who gave (Heb., called) names to the fowl of the heaven, and to the beast of the earth?* (4) *Flesh, the flesh, to the flesh, in the flesh, and in the flesh*; (5) *God caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man*; (6) *I will close the flesh*; (7) *He found the fruit in the garden.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) מַה-שְּׁמִי; (2) מַה-שְּׁמוֹ; (3) לְכֹל-הַבְּהֵמָה אֲדָם יִקְרָא; (4) לְמִי זֹאת; (5) יִצְרֵתִי; (6) יִצְרֵת אֶתָּה; (7) וּבְחַיֵּת הָאָרֶץ וּבְדֹגַת הַיָּם; (8) וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם לֹא נִמְצָא לְאָדָם עֹזֶר כְּנֻגְדּוֹ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 19—21 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 19—21 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—The verbs in § 76. numbered 41—62 (except Nos. 43, 46—49, 55, 59, 60) in the Imv. 2 m., and the Infinitives (abs. and const.) of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur.

## 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Interrogative Pronouns. (2) Verbs with א as their third radical. (3) Verbs with י as their first radical. (4) Nouns which had

originally two short vowels. (5) Preposition **מן**. (6) The accents Zāqēph qāṭōn, Zāqēph gādhôl, and R'bhî(ă)'. (7) The stems and inflection of the various Imperatives. (8) The Infinitives Absolute. (9) The Infinitives Construct. (10) The ô from â. (11) The ô from aw.

## LESSON XXIII.—GENESIS II. 22, 23.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) **אָרָם** (131); (2) **בִּשְׂרָא** (250); (3) **מִן** in **מֵאִישׁ** (202); (4) **וְהָיוּ** (80); (5) **אַחֲרָה** (37); (6) **לֹא** (174).

### 2. NOTES.

- 252.** **וַיִּבֶן**—wă-yî-bhên—and-(he)-built; cf. **יָרַב**:  
*a.* Shortened from **יִבְנֶה** (root **בָּנָה**), as **יָרַב** from **יִרְבֶּה** (root **רָבָה**).  
*b.* The ending **ה־** is *always* rejected from verbal forms with Wāw Consecutive; so **וְיָהִי**, not **וְיִהְיֶה**, **וַיַּעַשׂ**, not **וַיַּעֲשֶׂה**.  
*c.* **יָבִן** is difficult to pronounce, so **ב־** is inserted under **ב**, § 37. 2. *c*; 100. 5. *b.* (3).  
*d.* From the root **בָּנָה** build, come **בֶּן** son, **בַּת** daughter.
- 253.** **הַצֵּלַע**—the-rib; cf. the form before suf. **צִלְעָתָא** (248).  
**254.** **לָקַח**—he-took; cf. the Qāl Impf. **יִקַּח** (221).  
**255.** **לְאִשָּׁה**—l'îš-šā—for-woman; cf. **אִישׁ** (v. 23).  
**256.** **וַיְבִאָהּ**—wă-y'bhî-'é-hā—and-he-caused-to-come-her:  
*a.* Root **בָּא**; cf. **וַיָּבֵא** (238); D. f. omitted from **י**.  
*b.* The **ה־** is 3 f. sg. suffix *her*; **וַיְבִיֵּא** may be called a connecting vowel.  
*c.* The **וַיְבִיֵּא** is **יְבִיֵּא**, though written defectively.  
*d.* In **וַיְבִיֵּא** **וַיְבִיֵּא** stands, because before the tone; but in **וַיְבִיֵּא**, this **וַיְבִיֵּא** has become **וַיְבִיֵּא**, because of the removal of the tone, § 32. 1. *c.*
- 257.** **זֹאת**—zô th—this (f.); cf. **אֵלֶּה** (165), § 52. 1. *c.*  
**258.** **הַפֶּעַם**—hăp-pă-'ăm—the-stroke, = now:  
*a.* An *a*-class Segholate, original **ă** retained, § 106. 2. *a.*

- b. — used as a helping-vowel instead of  $\text{־}$ , §§ 37. 2; 42. 2. a.  
 c. Article has here its original *demonstrative* force, *this*, i. e., *this stroke or time*, meaning *now*.

259.  $\text{מֵעֲצָמִי}$ —*mē-ʿaṣā-māy—from-bones-my*:

- a.  $\text{מֵ}$  for  $\text{מִן}$ ; cf.  $\text{מֵעַל}$  and  $\text{מֵאִישׁ}$  (v. 23), § 48. 2.  
 b.  $\text{מֵעֲצָמִי}$  is the form taken by  $\text{עֲצָמִים}$  in the *plural* with the suffix meaning *my*; the form is a difficult one, §§ 124. 3. a. (1); 125. 4. c.

260.  $\text{מִבְּשָׂרִי}$ —*from-flesh-my*; cf.  $\text{מֵאֲרָתִי}$ ,  $\text{מִבְּשָׂרִי}$ :

- a. Not  $\text{בְּשָׂרִי}$ , but  $\text{בִּשְׂרִי}$ ; cf. 256. d, § 32. 1. c.  
 b. A *singular* noun with suffix of 1 person sg.

261.  $\text{יִקְרָא}$ —*yīq-qā-rē—he* (i. e., *it*)-*shall-be-called*:

- a. Nīph. Impf. 3 m. sg. of the verb  $\text{קָרָא}$  *call*.  
 b. Note the D. f. *in*, and pretonic  $\text{־}$  under the first radical.

262.  $\text{לָקַחְהָ-זֹאת}$ —*lū-qʰāz+zô th—was-taken+this*:

- a.  $\text{־}$  indicates Pūʿāl; comp'd Š'wâ under  $\text{ק}$ , tho' not a guttural.  
 b.  $\text{הָ}$  indicates Perf. 3 fem. sg.; cf.  $\text{הִיטָה}$ .  
 c. D. f. conjunctive in  $\text{וְ}$ , § 15. 3; Méthēgh before comp'd Š'wâ.  
 d. D. f. omitted from  $\text{ק}$ , §§ 14. 2; 32. 3. b.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

$\text{יִרְבֵּה}$ for $\text{רִבְּהָ}$	$\text{מֵאֲרָתִי}$ but $\text{מֵאֲוֹרִי}$	$\text{עֲרֵב}$
$\text{יִבְנֶה}$ for $\text{בְּנֶהָ}$	$\text{בִּשְׂרִי}$ but $\text{בְּשָׂרִי}$	$\text{זֶרַע}$
$\text{יַעֲשֶׂה}$ for $\text{עֲשֶׂהָ}$	$\text{יִבְּאֶה}$ but $\text{יִבְּאֵה}$	$\text{פַּעַם}$

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

113. The ending  $\text{הָ}$ , with which all Imperfects of verbs having  $\text{ה}$  for the third radical end, falls away after Wāw Consecutive.

114. Two consonants with Š'wâ seldom stand at the end of a word; a vowel ( $\text{־}$  or  $\text{־}$ ) is generally inserted for euphony.

115. A vowel which *became long* because of proximity to the tone, *becomes tone-short* (i. e., a half-vowel), when the tone is removed to a distance.

116. Some Segholates have two Š'ghôls; others, those with a guttural for the third radical, have one Š'ghôl and one Păthăḥ; still others, those with a guttural for the second radical, have two Păthăḥs.

### 5. PRONOUNS, PERSONAL TERMINATIONS, PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

הוא	שָׁמַר	אֶתְנוּ	<i>He kept or has kept us.</i>
היא	שָׁמְרָה	אֶתְךָ	<i>She has kept thee (f.).</i>
אתה	שָׁמַרְתָּ	אֹתוּ	<i>Thou (m.) hast kept him.</i>
את	שָׁמַרְתְּ	אֹתָהּ	<i>Thou (f.) hast kept her.</i>
אֲנִי	שָׁמַרְתִּי	אֶתְךָ	<i>I have kept thee (m.).</i>
הם	שָׁמְרוּ	אֹתִי	<i>They (m.) have kept me.</i>
הן	שָׁמְרוּ	אֶתְכֶן	<i>They (f.) have kept you (f.).</i>
אֲתֶם	שָׁמַרְתֶּם	אֹתָם	<i>Ye (m.) have kept them (m.).</i>
אתן	שָׁמַרְתֶּן	אֹתָן	<i>Ye (f.) have kept them (f.).</i>
אֲנַחְנוּ	שָׁמַרְנוּ	אֹתְכֶם	<i>We have kept you (m.).</i>

[Note.—Let this exercise be thoroughly mastered; it will be found a most helpful acquisition.]

### 6. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 71. 1. *a, c*, The Qāl active and passive Participles.
2. § 71. 2, 3, The Nīph'āl and remaining Participles.
3. § 58. 2. *b, c*, The stem of the Qāl Perfect Statives.
4. § 58. Notes 2, 3, Middle A, E and O verbs; Statives.
5. § 64. 1—3, Inflection of Qāl Perfect Statives.
6. § 67. 1—3 and Notes, Inflection of Qāl Imperfect Statives

### 7. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List V., nouns numbered 16—30.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 22, 23.

## 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Ruling, ruled, causing to rule, ruling oneself, being caused to rule*; (2) *Resting, causing to rest, closing, closed, caused to close*; (3) *Eating, causing to rain, finding, serving, sanctifying* (Pī'ēl), *sanctified* (Pū'āl), *keeping oneself*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *This (is) the woman whom God created from the man*; (2) *I will close my flesh*; (3) *This woman was taken from this man*; (4) *Bone from his bone and flesh from his flesh*; (5) *The waters shall be called seas*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) עָצַם אֶחָד; (2) עֲצָמוּ  
הָאֶחָד; (3) לָקַח הָאִישׁ מִן־הָעֶפֶר; (4) לָקַחְתִּי מִן־הַמֵּיִם; (5)  
הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה; (6) הִנָּהוּ יֵצֵא מֵעֵדֶן; (7) הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה;  
(8) הָאִשָּׁה הַטּוֹבָה הַזֹּאת.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 22, 23 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 22, 23 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76. marked 1—40 (except those in which the Qāl is marked Q.\*, and Nos. 17, 19, 35 and 39) in the Participles of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur; (2) The verbs in § 76. in which the Qāl is marked Q.\*, in the Qāl Perfect 3 m. sg., 2 m. sg., 2 m. pl., and in the Qāl Imperfect 3 m. sg., 2 f. sg., 2 f. pl.

## 9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Loss of ה־. (2) Insertion of ם and ם. (3) The demonstrative pronoun. (4) The personal pronoun. (5) The pronominal suffixes with the sign of the definite object. (6) The personal terminations of the Perfect. (7) D. f. conjunc. (8) D. f. omitted. (9) Pū'āl stem. (10) Volatilization. (11) The vowels of Segholates. (12) Qāl Participles. (13) Other Participles. (14) Qāl Perfect (stative). (15) Qāl Imperfect (stative). (16) Statives.

<sup>1</sup> See § 45. 4.

## LESSON XXIV.—GENESIS II. 24, 25.

## 1. NOTES.

263. עַל־כֵּן—upon+so, = *therefore*; cf. ē of כֵּן and ê of בֵּין.

264. יַעֲזֹב—yă-'zöbh+—*he-shall-forsake*+

a. For עַזֹּב, but before Mäqqēph ō becomes ֹ; root עֹזַב.

b. יַעֲזֹב instead of יִעֲזֹב (cf. יִקְטֹל), because the guttural ע prefers (1) = to =, and (2) = to =, § 42. 2. a; 42. 3. b.

c. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of the guttural verb עֹזַב; synopsis in Qāl, עֹזַב, יַעֲזֹב, עֹזַב, יַעֲזֹב, עֹזַב, יַעֲזֹב, עֹזַב.

265. אָבִיו—'ā-bhîw—*father-his*:

a. אָב *father*; יְ is an archaic ending peculiar to this word.

b. י is all that is left of הָו *his* or *him*; cf. י in אָפִיו.

266. אִמּוֹ—'im-mô—*mother-his*:

a. אִם *mother*; י, the suffix of the 3 masc. sg.

b. Before י, מ is doubled; = is consequently shortened to =, § 28. 3.

267. וְדָבַק—and-shall-cleave; cf. וְהָיוּ:

a. Synopsis in Qāl, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק.

b. וְ with the Perf. is Wāw Conversive; cf. וְ with the Imperfect.

268. בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ—b'îš-tô—*in-wife-his*:

a. An irregular form of אִשָּׁה, before the suffix.

269. וַיְהִי—wăy-yîh-yû—and-they-were; cf. וְהָיוּ:

a. Š'wâ under ה is silent, being only a syllable-divider.

b. Méthēgh with =, to facilitate the pronunciation of the fol. ה.

c. Qāl Impf. 3 m. pl. of the verb הָיָה, with Wāw Consecutive.

270. שְׁנֵיהֶם—(the) two-of-them, = *they-two*; cf. שְׁנֵי לָהֶם:

a. שְׁנֵי is the construct state of the dual שְׁנַיִם *two*.

b. הֶם is the pronominal suffix of the 3 plur. masc.

271. עֲרוּמִים—'rûm-mîm—*naked*:

a. The Š'wâ under ע, because of distance from the tone.

b. The ך must here be regarded as a short vowel (i. e., an incorrect full writing of ŭ), on account of the D. f. following.

272. יִתְבַּשְׁשׁוּ yith-bô-šā-šû—they-will-be-ashamed:

- a. A formation after the manner of the Hithpā'ēl.
- b. Imperfect 3 masc. plur. of the root בִּישׁ.
- c. The ׀ in pause for ׀.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יְעִזְבוּ-	וְיִהְיוּ	אֵת	אִם	יְשָׁנִים	פָּנִים
יַעֲלֶה	וְהִיוּ	אֶת-	אִמּוֹ	יְשָׁנֵי	פָּנָי

### 2. OBSERVATIONS.

117. The ׀ which is seen in יִקְטֹל was originally a Pāthāḥ; this original Pāthāḥ is retained before gutturals.

118. Wāw Consec. with the Impf. is וְ; with the Perfect, it is ׀.

119. The vowel to which ׀ is shortened in a closed syl. is ׀.

120. The vowel to which ׀ is shortened in a sharpened syl. is ׀.

121. The plural ending ׀ becomes in the construct ׀.

122. The dual ending ׀ also becomes in the construct ׀.

### 3. PRONOUNS, PERSONAL PREFIXES AND TERMINATIONS, PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

לָנוּ	יִכְתֹּב	הוּא	He will write to us.
לָךְ	תִּכְתֹּב	הִיא	She will write to thee (f.).
לוֹ	תִּכְתֹּב	אֵתָהּ	Thou (m.) wilt write to him.
לָהּ	תִּכְתֹּבִי	אֵתָהּ	Thou (f.) wilt write to her.
לָךְ	אִכְתֹּב	אֲנִכִּי	I will write to thee (m.).
לִי	יִכְתְּבוּ	הֵם	They (m.) will write to me.
לָכֶן	תִּכְתְּבֶנָּה	הֵן	They (f.) will write to you (f.).
לָהֶם	תִּכְתְּבוּ	אֵתָם	Ye (m.) will write to them (m.).
לָהֶן	תִּכְתְּבֶנָּה	אֵתָן	Ye (f.) will write to them (f.).
לָכֶם	נִכְתֹּב	אֲנַחְנוּ	We will write to you (m.).

## 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 75, General View of the Strong Verb.
2. § 75. R's 1—7, Characteristics of Stems.
3. § 77. 1. *a—c*, Guttural Verbs.
4. § 77. 2. *a, b*, Contracted Verbs.
5. § 77. 3. *a—f*, Quiescent Verbs.

**Note 1.**—The synopsis of a stem includes (1) the Perf. 3 m. sg., (2) the Impf. 3 m. sg., (3) the Imv. 2 m. sg., (4) the two Infinitives, (5) the Participle or Participles.

**Note 2.**—In this general review of the strong verb, master the synopsis of each stem, so that it can be pronounced without hesitation, and written with perfect accuracy.

**Note 3.**—In this work use the following verbs in addition to the paradigm word: (1) מִשַׁל *rule*, (2) כָּתַב *write*, (3) לָכַד *capture*.

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, Lists V. and VI., nouns numbered 31—45.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 24, 25.

## 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rule, he ruled himself, he will be caused to rule, be thou (m.) ruled*; (2) *He will be kept, keep thyself (Niph.), he caused to keep, to be caused to keep*; (3) *He was holy, he shall be sanctified, sanctify thou (P'el and H'ph'il), it shall be sanctified*; (4) *To be created, being created, causing to divide, to cause to call, ruled, being caused to keep*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God will not forsake me*; (2) *My mother will write to me*; (3) *The man and the woman became (Heb., were for) one flesh*; (4) *The man was called Adam*; (5) *The woman forsook her mother, and clave to her husband*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) לֹא תַעֲזֹב נַפְשִׁי; (2) לֹא הָיוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם; (3) תַּעֲזֹב אִשְׁתְּךָ; (4) לֹא תַעֲזֹב הָאִשָּׁה אֶת-אִישָׁהּ; (5) אָדָם אֵין בְּיוֹם עֲשׂוֹת אֱלֹהִים אֶרֶץ וְשָׁמַיִם; טוֹבִים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 24, 25 of Chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 24, 25 of Chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. Synopses to be written:—(1) Of בָּרַל in Nī. and Hī.; (2) of בָּקַשׁ in Pī. and Pū.; (3) of בָּשַׁל in Qāl, Pī., Pū. and Hī.; (4) of זָכַר in Qāl, Nī. and Hī.; (5) of פָּקַד in all seven stems; (6) of כָּבַד (which has ä in Qāl Impf. and Imv.) in Qāl, Nī., Pī., Pū., Hī., Hīthp.

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Attenuation of ä to ĩ in the preformatives of the Qāl Impf. (2) The occurrence of an original ä before gutturals in the preformatives of the Qāl Impf. (3) Wāw Conversive, or Consecutive, with the Perf., with the Impf. (4) The words for *man, woman, his-wife, her-husband*. (5) Dual ending in absolute and construct. (6) Shortening of ē to ě and ĩ. (7) Synopses in various stems. (8) Characteristics of various stems. (9) Classes of weak verbs.

## LESSON XXV.—REVIEW.

### 1. WORD-REVIEW.

[In this list of words, the superior figures indicate the verse in which the word, or its derivative, is found. In the case of nouns, the singular absolute is given, in the case of verbs, the root. The student is expected to compare with each word as here given, the various forms of that word which occur in the chapter, e. g., with שָׁקַח he will compare הִשְׁקִיחַ *he-caused-to-drink*, לְהִשְׁקוֹת *to-cause-to-drink*.]

#### I. VERBS.

קָדַשׁ <sup>3</sup>	עָזַב <sup>24</sup>	נָפַח <sup>7</sup>	מָוֶת <sup>17</sup>	חָמַד <sup>9</sup>	אָכַל <sup>16</sup>
שׁוּם <sup>8</sup>	עָלָה <sup>6</sup>	נָפַל <sup>21</sup>	מָטָר <sup>5</sup>	יָרַע <sup>9</sup>	בּוֹא <sup>19</sup>
שָׁבַת <sup>2</sup>	פָּרַד <sup>10</sup>	סָבַב <sup>11</sup>	מָצָא <sup>20</sup>	יָצַר <sup>7</sup>	בּוֹשׁ <sup>25</sup>
יָשַׁמַר <sup>15</sup>	צָוָה <sup>16</sup>	סָגַר <sup>21</sup>	נִוַּח <sup>15</sup>	יָשַׁן <sup>21</sup>	בָּנָה <sup>22</sup>
שָׁקַח <sup>6</sup>	צָמַח <sup>5</sup>	עָבַד <sup>5</sup>	נָטַע <sup>8</sup>	כָּלָה <sup>1</sup>	דָּבַק <sup>24</sup>
				לָקַח <sup>15</sup>	הִלָּךְ <sup>14</sup>

## 2. NOUNS, PARTICLES, ETC.

שֵׁיחַ <sup>5</sup>	צֶבֶא <sup>1</sup>	נֶגֶד <sup>18</sup>	חַיִּים <sup>7</sup>	אִשָּׁה <sup>22</sup>	אֵב <sup>24</sup>
שְׁבִיעִי <sup>2</sup>	צֶלַע <sup>21</sup>	נֶהָר <sup>10</sup>	טָרֶם <sup>5</sup>	בֶּרֶךְ <sup>18</sup>	אֲבִן <sup>12</sup>
שֶׁהֶם <sup>12</sup>	קָדָם <sup>8</sup>	נִשְׁמָה <sup>7</sup>	יְהוָה <sup>4</sup>	בְּדִלָח <sup>12</sup>	אֵד <sup>6</sup>
שָׁם <sup>8</sup>	קִדְמָה <sup>14</sup>	עֵזֶר <sup>18</sup>	לֹא <sup>5</sup>	בִּשְׂר <sup>21</sup>	אֵין <sup>5</sup>
שָׁם <sup>11</sup>	רֹאשׁ <sup>10</sup>	עֶפֶר <sup>7</sup>	מֵאֵכֶל <sup>9</sup>	נֵן <sup>8</sup>	אִישׁ <sup>23</sup>
תּוֹלָדָה <sup>4</sup>	רַע <sup>9</sup>	עֵצִים <sup>23</sup>	מָה <sup>19</sup>	הוּא <sup>11</sup>	אִם <sup>24</sup>
תְּרִדְמָה <sup>21</sup>	שָׂדֶה <sup>5</sup>	עָרוֹם <sup>25</sup>	מִלֵּאכָה <sup>2</sup>	זֶה <sup>4</sup>	אֵף <sup>7</sup>
		פָּעַם <sup>23</sup>	מִרְאָה <sup>9</sup>	יְהִב <sup>11</sup>	אַרְבַּעַה <sup>10</sup>

## 2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation.

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake.

3. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, with only the English translation before the eye. Here also correct the result each time by the pointed text.

4. Write out the transliteration of each verse, referring in doubtful cases to the transliteration of particular words given in the Notes from time to time.

## 3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Long ô = â, § 30.             | 6. Simple verb-stem (Qāl), § 58. |
| 2. Long ô = aw, § 30.            | 7. a, c, d.                      |
| 3. Heightening of ä, ĩ, ŭ, § 36. | 1, 2. a-c, Notes 1-4.            |
| 2. N.                            | 7. Formation and force of the    |
| [and N. 2.                       | Pī'el stem, § 59. 1, 2.          |
| 4. Volatilization, § 36.         | 3. a, b.                         |
| 5. Attenuation, § 36.            | 8. Formation and force of the    |
| 4. a, b.                         | Pū'äl stem, § 59. 3, 4.          |

9. Formation and force of the Hīthpā'ēl stem, § 59. 5, 6.
10. Formation and force of Hīph. and Hōph. stems, § 60. 1-4.
11. Formation and force of the Nīph'al stem, § 61. 1, 2.
12. General view of the verb-stems, § 62. R's 1-4.
13. Inflection of Qāl Perf. (active), § 63. R's 1-4.
14. Inflection of Qāl Perf. (stative), § 64. 1-3.
15. Inflection of remaining Perfects, § 65. 1, 2.
16. Inflection of Qāl Imperfect (active), § 66. R's 1-4.
17. Inflection of Qāl Imperfect (stative), § 67. 1-3.
18. Inflection of remaining Imperfects, § 68. 1-5.
19. Inflection of the various Imperatives, § 69. 1, 2.
20. The various Infinitives (abs. and const.), § 70. 1, 2.
21. The various Participles, § 71. 1-3.
22. General view of the strong verb, § 75. R's 1-7.
23. Classification of weak verbs, § 77. 1-3.
24. Segholate nouns, § 106. 1.

#### 4. A REVIEW EXERCISE ON THE STRONG VERB.

[Supply in each case the vowel-points, etc.; the superior figures denote the number of places in the paradigm represented by the accompanying form, e. g., קטלת<sup>3</sup> = קטלת<sup>1</sup>, קטלת<sup>2</sup>, קטלת<sup>3</sup>.]

- (1) נקטלת<sup>3</sup>, (2) תקטלי<sup>5</sup>, (3) קטלנה<sup>2</sup>, (4) נקטלתם<sup>5</sup>, (5) התקטלנה<sup>2</sup>, (6) הקטלת<sup>4</sup>, (7) יקטיל<sup>1</sup>, (8) התקטלנו<sup>2</sup>, (9) התקטלנה<sup>2</sup>, (10) אקטיל<sup>1</sup>, (11) הקטלה<sup>2</sup>, (12) התקטלת<sup>2</sup>, (13) יקטילו<sup>7</sup>, (14) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (15) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (16) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (17) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (18) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (19) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (20) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (21) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (22) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (23) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (24) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (25) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (26) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (27) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (28) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (29) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (30) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (31) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (32) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (33) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (34) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (35) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (36) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (37) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (38) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (39) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (40) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (41) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (42) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (43) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (44) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (45) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (46) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (47) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>, (48) יתקטל<sup>3</sup>.

(49) <sup>2</sup>התקטלו, (50) <sup>2</sup>הקטלנו, (51) נקטלתי, (52) <sup>2</sup>קטלי, (53) <sup>2</sup>הקטלתן, (54) נקטלת, (55) <sup>5</sup>יקטלו, (56) הקטילי, (57) <sup>2</sup>הקטלתן, (58) <sup>2</sup>תקטלו, (59) <sup>10</sup>קטל, (60) <sup>3</sup>קטלה, (61) נקטלנו, (62) <sup>2</sup>הקטלת, (63) <sup>3</sup>קטלתם, (64) <sup>2</sup>התקטלתי, (65) <sup>2</sup>התקטלי, (66) <sup>2</sup>תתקטיל, (67) <sup>2</sup>התקטלתן, (68) <sup>2</sup>תתקטיל.

## LESSON XXVI.—GENESIS III. 1–3.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מִן (49); (2) כָּל (108); (3) חַיַּת (128); (4) הַשָּׂרֵה (171); (5) אִשָּׁה (255); (6) עֵץ (70); (7) הָגֵן (189); (8) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (9) מִמֶּנּוּ (229).

### 2. NOTES.

273. וְהַנָּחָשׁ—*and-the-serpent*: §§ 49. 1; 45. 1; 107. 1. *a*.

274. הָיָה—Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'פ gut. and 'ל' verb הָיָה *be*; meaning, *he-was*; corresponding form of the strong verb, קָטַל, § 100. 1. *a*.

275. עָרוֹם—*cunning*: a passive formation, § 108. 1. *c*.

276. עָשָׂה—Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'פ gut. and 'ל' verb עָשָׂה *make*; meaning, *he-made*; corresponding form of the strong verb, קָטַל, § 100. 1. *a*.

277. אֵף—'āph—*also, even*: a conjunction.

278. אָמַר—Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'פ"א verb אָמַר; meaning, *he-said*; cor. form of strong verb, קָטַל, §§ 88. 1; 89. (5).

279. תֹּאכְלוּ—thô'-kh'lu—*ye-shall-eat*; cf. וַיֹּאמֶר:

*a*. ת = *thou*, and with the affix ך (plur.) indicates Impf. 2 pl. *m*.

*b*. The א, as in וַיֹּאמֶר, loses its force, and preform. has ô, § 88. 1.

*c*. The ך under כ is for ך or ך, §§ 88. 2; 66. R. 3.

280. וַתֹּאמֶר—wät-tô'-mër—*and-she-said*:

*a*. On the form of Wāw Consecutive with Impf. see § 73. 2. *a*.

- b. On the retrocession of the accent, § 73. 3. a. (3).  
 c. On the vowel after ת (ô), and the vowel under מ (ë), § 88. 1, 2.  
 d. Qāl Impf. 3 f. sg. of the א"פ verb אָמַר *say*; meaning, *she-will-say*; corresponding form of the strong verb, תִּקְטֹל.

281. נֹאכַל—nô'-khēl—*we-may-eat*; cf. וַיֹּאמֶר:

- a. ך, as in נֹעֲשֶׂה (130), is connected with אֲנַחֲנוּ.  
 b. א loses its force, and the preformative has ô, § 88. 1, 2.  
 c. Qāl Impf. 1 pl. com., of the א"פ verb אָכַל; meaning, *we-may-eat*; corresponding form of strong verb נִקְטֹל, § 88. 1, 2.

282. תִּגְעוּ—thġg-g'û—*ye-shall-touch*, for תִּגְעוּ:

- a. ת, with ך, indicates Impf. 2 m. pl.  
 b. ך, the first radical, is assimilated, §§ 84. 2. a; 85. (6).  
 c. Qāl Impf. 2 m. pl. of the ך"ל and ך"ל gut. verb נָגַע *touch*; meaning, *ye-shall-touch*; corresponding form of strong verb, תִּקְטֹלוּ.

283. תִּגְעוּ בּוֹ פֶּן—The D. l. in ב and פ, § 12. 3.

284. תִּמָּוֶת—t'mû-thûn—*ye-shall-die*; cf. תִּגְעוּ:

- a. ת, with ך (ן) archaic, § 66. R. 3), indicates Impf. 2 m. pl.  
 b. The root is מוֹת *die*; ך is defective for ך, § 6. 4. N. 2.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַיֹּאמֶר	הִיא	תֹּאכְלוּ	וַיֹּאמֶר
וַתֹּאמֶר	עֲשֵׂה	תִּגְעוּ	וַתֹּאמֶר
נֹאכַל	בָּרָא	עֵץ-הָעֵץ	וַיִּקְרָא
תֹּאכְלוּ	קָרָא	בְּתוֹךְ-הָעֵץ	וַיִּבְדֵּל

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

123. In verbs א"פ, the א, in Qāl Impf., loses its consonantal force, and the preceding vowel is always ô.

124. In verbs ה"ל, where the ה is merely a vowel-letter, and in verbs א"ל, where the א has lost its consonantal force, the ultimate

— of the root form (cf. קָטַל) is heightened in the open syllable to  $\bar{\tau}$ .

125. The prefix ת with the affix י indicates an Impf. 2 m. pl.

126. Méthēgh is found with a long vowel in a closed syllable before Mäqqēph, and especially with an unchangeable long vowel.

127. Wāw Consecutive with the Imperfect draws the accent from the ultima to the penult, provided the penult is not a *closed* syllable.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- |                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. § 73. 1. <i>a. b.</i> ,    | Use of Impf. and Perf. with Wāw Cons. |
| 2. § 73. 2. <i>a. b.</i> ,    | The form of the Conjunction.          |
| 3. § 73. 3. <i>a. b.</i> ,    | The verbal form employed.             |
| 4. § 73. 3. R. and N's. 1, 2, | Special cases.                        |
| 5. § 88. 1, 2,                | Peculiarities of verbs פ''א.          |
| 6. § 89,                      | The verbs having these peculiarities. |

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VI., nouns numbered 46—60.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 1—3.

### 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—COMPARISON.

וְהַנָּחֹשׁ הָיָה עָרוֹם מִכָּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה—*And the serpent was cunning from every (= more cunning than any) beast of the field.*

**Principle 6.**—Comparison is expressed by means of the prep. מִן.

### 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The sun is larger than (Heb., great from) the moon;* (2) *The man is better than the woman;* (3) *The woman is better than the man;* (4) *We may eat of all good fruit;* (5) *She may eat from the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden;* (6) *We may say, ye (m.) may say, she will say, I will say.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God created the heavens, and made the luminaries;* (2) *He made (the) man in the sixth day, and rested in the seventh day;* (3) *He will sanctify the seventh day, and will rest in it;* (4) *The man will give food to the cattle, and to the fowl of the heavens, and will give (Heb., call) to them names.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) עֲשֶׂה וַיִּשְׁבֹּת; (2) שָׁבַת תִּשְׁבֹּת; (3) הַלֵּכְתִּי וְאִשְׁבַּת; (4) יַעֲלֶה וְאָמַר; (5) הַנָּהָר יִפְרֹד וְהָיָה לְאַרְבַּעָה; (6) וְאָמַרְתָּ; (7) רְאִשִּׁים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 1-3.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 1-3 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be described:<sup>1</sup>—The forms שָׁרָצוּ (1:21),<sup>2</sup> יִסְגֹּר (2:21), יִתֵּן (1:17), יִקְרָא (2:23), יִבְדֹּל (1:4), יִקְדֹּשׁ (2:3).

## 9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The פ"א of verbs פ"א. (2) The vowel of the preformative in the Qāl Impf. of verbs פ"א. (3) The stem-vowel of verbs פ"א in the Qāl Impf. (4) Wāw Consecutive with the Impf. (5) Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect. (6) First radical of verbs פ"ן. (7) Hiph'il Impf. with Wāw Consecutive. (8) The ה"ל of ל"ה Impf's with Wāw Consecutive. (9) Change of accent with Wāw Consecutive. (10) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (11) The use of Méthēgh before Māqqēph.

<sup>1</sup> The description of a verb includes a statement of (1) the stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., gen., num., (4) class, (5) root, with its meaning, (6) meaning of the form, (7) corresponding form of קטל; this order is to be followed rigidly.

<sup>2</sup> These figures refer to the chapter and verse of the text in which the form occurs.

## LESSON XXVII.—GENESIS III. 4–6.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) מוֹת (231); (2) תִּמְתּוֹן (284); (3) מִמְּנוּ (229); (4) וָרַע (199); (5) הוּא (Principle 5).

## 2. NOTES.

285. יָדַע—yô-dhē(ă)—*knowing*, = *knows*; cf. וָרַע :

- a. Qāl act. part. sg. masc. of the פ' and 'ל guttural verb יָרַע *know*; meaning, *knowing*; corresponding form, קָטַל.

- b. The ׀ under ע is Pāthāh-furtive, §§ 82. 1. c. (3); 91. (4).

286. אָכַלְכֶם—'akhô-l'khēm—*your-eating*; cf. אָכַלְךָ :

- a. The ׀ under כ is ă shortened from ō, § 74. 3. a. (1).

- b. Qāl Inf. const., for אָכַל, with pronominal suffix כֶּם.

287. וְנִפְקְחוּ—*and-shall-be-opened* :

- a. The ׀ is Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect, § 73. 2. b.

- b. The ׀ is the characteristic of the Niph'al, § 61. 1.

- c. Niph'al Perf. 3 c. plur. of the 'ל gut. verb פָּקַח *open*; meaning, *they-were-opened*; corresponding form, נִקְטְלוּ.

288. עֵינֶיכֶם—'ê-nê-khēm—*your eyes* :

- a. Eye עֵין; [two] eyes עֵינִים; [two] eyes-of עֵינַי, § 123. 5.

- b. The grave suffix כֶּם, always accented, § 51. 1. b.

289. וְהִיָּתָם—wîh-yî-thēm—*and-ye-shall-be* :

- a. ׀, so written before a consonant with Š'wâ, is Wāw Consecutive.

- b. תָּם is the personal termination of the Perf. 2 m. plur.

- c. First radical ה, second י, third י; ׀ under ה silent.

290. כְּאֱלֹהִים—kê'-lô-hîm—*like-God* :

- a. For כְּאֱלֹהִים according to § 47. 3; but כ is weak and loses its consonantal force, and ׀ unites with ׀, forming ê, § 47. R. 1.

291. יָדְעִי—yô-dh'ê—*knowers-of*; cf. יָדַע (285) :

- a. The m. plur. const. of יָדַע; note the ending יָ׀.

292. וַתִּרְא וַתִּרְא—wăt-tê-rě'—*and-(she)-saw*; cf. וַיִּרְא *and-(he)-saw* :

a. Full form תִּרְאֶה (cf. יִרְאֶה), but ה־ is dropped (§ 100. 5. b), leaving תִּרְאֶ; then a helping ׀ is inserted (§ 37. 2), and ׀, now standing under the tone, is heightened (§ 100. 5. b. (4)).

293. תִּאֲוָה—(a) *delight*: a noun formed by prefix ת, § 115.

294. לְעֵינַיִם—to-the-[two]-eyes: §§ 45. R. 3; 122. 5. a.

295. נִחְמַד<sup>1</sup>—nēh-mādh—*desirable*:

a. Nīph. part. of the פ' gut. verb חָמַד *desire*; meaning, *desired* or *desirable*; corresponding form נִקְטַל, but the ׀ has become ׀ before ח, § 78. 2. b.

b. The strong guttural ח has simple (silent) Š'wâ, § 78. 3. c.

296. לְהַשְׁכִּיל—l'hās-kīl—to-make-wise:

a. Hīph. Inf. const. of שָׁכַל *be wise*; corresponding form הִקְטִיל.

b. Synopsis: מִשְׁכִּיל, הַשְׁכִּיל, הַשְׁכֵּל, הַשְׁכֵּל, הַשְׁכֵּל, מִשְׁכִּיל;  
—note the ׀ under preformative, except in Perfect.

297. מִפְּרִיו—from-its-fruit: (1) מִן, (2) פָּרִי, (3) י.

298. וְתַתֵּן—and-she-gave: feminine of וָתֵן (94).

299. עִמָּה—'im-māh—with-her; preposition עִם:

a. ה־, arising by contraction from הָ, must be āh, not āh.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

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יֵתֵן	יֹאכַל	לֵאמֹר	נִפְקַחוּ	יְהִיָּה	עֵינַיִם
תֵּתֵן	תֹּאכַל	בְּאֵלֵהֶם	נִחְמַד	וְהִיָּתָם	עֵינֵיכֶם

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### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

128. The ending '־ is the construct ending of *dual* as well as of plural nouns.

129. The letter ה, of הִיָּה *be*, always takes simple (silent) Š'wâ, unless it is initial.

130. The Nīph'āl Perfect and Participle has the prefix נ.

<sup>1</sup> The point in ■ is a Daghes, noting the fact that the prec. Š'wâ is silent.

131. The ׀ under ׀ sometimes contracts with a preceding ׀ and gives ׀ (ê).

132. Any 3 masc. sg. verbal form of the Imperfect may be made 3 fem. sg. by change of ' to ׀.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 78. Tabular view, Synopsis of עטל in various stems.
2. § 78. 1, Rejection of D. f. by the guttural.
3. § 78. 2. a, b, Preference of gutturals for a-class vowels.
4. § 78. 3. a—d, Preference of gutturals for comp'd Š'wâ.
5. § 42. 1—3, Peculiarities of gutturals (*to be read*).

**Note 1.**—In the study of this class of verbs, (1) examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb, (2) analyze exhaustively all forms given under § 78. with which you are familiar, (3) master thoroughly the sections indicated to be learned, (4) write *without help* a complete paradigm of the verb, (5) compare the result with the paradigm given in the grammar.

**Note 2.**—In the study of 'פ gut. verbs use for practice (1) עמד *stand*, (2) עבר *serve*, (3) חזק *be strong*.

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VI., nouns numbered 61—76.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 4-6.

### 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

יֵדַע אֱלֹהִים כִּי—*For God (is) knowing = For God knows.*

בְּיוֹם אֲכַלְכֶּם מִמֶּנּוּ וְנִפְקְחוּ עֵינֵיכֶם—*In the day of your eating from it, THEN shall be opened your eyes.*

**Principle 7.**—The participle is often used for the present tense.

**Principle 8.**—The conjunction ׀ is frequently used “to connect a statement of time with the clause to which it relates.”

## 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *She caused to serve*; (2) *He will be strong*; (3) *She was served*; (4) *I caused to stand*; (5) *They will cause to stand*; (6) *Thou (f.) wilt be caused to stand*; (7) *It will be said*; (8) *She will abandon*; (9) *Ye (m.) did abandon*; (10) *I will be served*; (11) *Be thou served*; (12) *To be abandoned*; (13) *We shall serve*; (14) *Ye (m.) shall stand*; (15) *Be strong*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Serving thou shalt serve Jehovah*; (2) *And the man saw the good fruit*; (3) *And the woman saw that the fruit was good*; (4) *Their eyes were opened*; (5) *In the day of your ruling the earth*; (6) *The woman will eat the fruit, and of (= from) it she will give to her husband, who will eat with her*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) לָקַחְהָ הָאִשָּׁה אֶת-הַפֶּרִי; (2) וַתֵּתֶן לְאִישׁ הָעֵץ; (3) מִי יֵתֵן אֶת-הַפֶּרִי הַזֶּה לְאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת; (4) נָחַמְדָּ לְהַשְׁכִּיל אֱלֹהִים; (5) הָאִישׁ יַחְמַד אֶת-פְּרִי הָעֵץ; (6) אָמַר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 4—6.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 4—6 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopses, as indicated in § 79, of the verbs numbered 6, 9, 11, 20, 24.

7. To be described:—The forms עָשׂוֹת, יְעֻזֵּב, יַעֲלֶה, תִּרְאֶה, נָחַמְדָּ, אָמַר, נָחַמְדָּ, נָחַמְדָּ, נָחַמְדָּ.

## 9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Dual abs. affix. (2) Dual const. affix. (3) הָ with וְ. (4) *And-he-saw, and-she-saw*. (5) Apocopation of הָ. (6) Formation of feminine nouns. (7) Synopsis in Hiph. of שָׁכַל. (8) Contraction of וְ and וְ. (9) Synopses of verbs פָּ guttural. (10) Peculiarities of verbs פָּ guttural.

## LESSON XXVIII.—GENESIS III. 7–10.

## 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) שְׁנֵיהֶם (88, 270); (2) רוּחַ (15); (3) אֲשֶׁתּוֹ (268); (4) פָּנָי (13);  
 (5) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (6) הֶגֶן (189); (7) וַיִּקְרָא (29); (8) אָדָם (131).

## 2. NOTES.

300. וַתִּפְקַחְנָה—*and-(they, f.)-were-opened*; cf. יָקוּן:  
 a. Niph'al (note D. f. *in* and פ under), Impf. 3 fem. (נָה) plur. of the ל' guttural root פָּקַח; corresponding form תִּקְטֹלְנָה.  
 301. עֵינָיו—*ê-nê-eyes-of*; cf. עֵינֵיהֶם (288), עֵינֵיהֶם (294).  
 302. וַיִּדְעוּ—*wây-yê-dh'û-and-they-knew*:  
 a. Qāl Impf. 3 m. plur. of the פ' and ל' gut. verb יָדַע *know*.  
 b. Corresponding form, יִקְטֹלוּ; the first radical ו, being weak, drops out, and ו now standing in an open syl., is heightened, § 90. 2. a. (1).  
 c. Méthēgh with long vowel before vocal Š'wâ pretonic, § 18. 2.  
 303. עֵרְמִים—*ê-rûm-mîm-naked*: irregular plural of עֵרֶם.  
 304. הֵם—*hēm-they (m.)*: cf. the other form הֵמָּה, pron. suf. הֵם.  
 305. וַיִּתְּפְרוּ—*wây-yîth-p'rû-and-they-sewed*:  
 a. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of תָּפַר *sew*; cor. form, יִקְטֹלוּ; 3 m. sg. יִתְּפֹר.  
 b. Synopsis: תִּפְּרוּ, תִּתְּפְרוּ, תִּתְּפְרוּ, תִּתְּפְרוּ, תִּתְּפְרוּ, תִּתְּפְרוּ.  
 306. עֵלָה—*ê-lê-leaf-of*: abs. sg. עֵלָה.  
 307. תְּאֵנָה—*th'ê-nâ-fig-tree*: note the Zāqēph-qāṭōn.  
 308. וַיַּעֲשׂוּ—*wây-yâ-'sû-and-they-made*; cf. וַיַּעֲשֵׂה *and-he-made*.  
 309. וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ—*and-they-heard*; cf. וַיִּתְּפְרוּ (305).  
 310. קוֹל—*qôl-voice*; cf. כֹּל (*kôl*) *all*.  
 311. מִתְהַלֵּךְ—*walking*: Hithpāl participle of הָלַךְ *walk*.  
 312. וַיִּתְּחַבֵּא—*and-(he)-hid-himself*; cf. מִתְהַלֵּךְ.  
 313. אַיְכָּה—*ây-yék-kâ-where-(art)-thou?*:  
 a. אַי *where*, with union syllable אַי, § 74. 2. c. (3).

b. כה, a fuller writing for ה, the pronominal suffix.

314. שָׁמַעְתִּי—*I-heard*; corresponding form קָטַלְתִּי; cf. נָתַתִּי.

315. וָאֵרָא—*wā-'î-rā'—and-I-was-afraid*:

a. •ו, the Wāw Consec., before a guttural, loses D. f. and becomes ו.

b. א indicates the first person *I*; the root is ירא *be-afraid*.

c. The accent T'bhîr (◌), and that under שָׁמַעְתִּי, Tiphhā (◌), are disjunctives of the third class, § 22. 10, 11.

316. וָאֶחְבֵּא—*wā-'ē-hā-bhē'—and-I-hid-myself*:

a. On ו and א see preceding note (315. a).

b. Niph'al Impf. 1 c. sg. of the 'פ gut. and א"ל verb חָבֵא *hide*.

c. D. f. rejected from ח, and preceding vowel heightened, § 78. 1.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וָאֵרָא	יָתַפְרוּ	שָׁמַעְתִּי בְּנִי	יִשְׁמְעוּ	יִתְחַבֵּא
וָאֶחְבֵּא	יִשְׁמְעוּ	וָאֵרָא כִּי	יָדְעוּ	אֶחְבֵּא

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

133. •ו, before the *first* person (א), becomes ו.

134. Of two Š'wās in the middle of a word the first is a syllable-divider, the second a half-vowel.

135. An aspirate, although preceded by a vowel-sound, will have D. l. if the preceding word have a disjunctive accent.

136. Where a closed syllable would have ĩ, an open syllable has ē.

137. The Hithpā'el is generally reflexive; the Niph'al was originally reflexive, and in common usage frequently has this force.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 80. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטַל in various stems.
- § 80. 1. a, b, and N. 1-3, Rejection of D. f. by the guttural.
- § 80. 2. a-c, Preference of the guttural for א.
- § 80. 3, and Notes 1, 2, Preference of the gut. for comp'd Š'wâ.
- § 42. 1-3, Peculiarities of gutturals (*to be read*).

**Note 1.**—In the study of this class of verbs (1) examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb, (2) analyze exhaustively all familiar forms given under § 80. 1-3, (3) master thoroughly the sections indicated to be learned, (4) write *without help* a complete paradigm of the verb, and (5) compare the result with the paradigm given in the grammar.

**Note 2.**—In the study of ע' gut. verbs, use for practice (1) גָּאַל *redeem*, (2) מָהַר *hasten*, (3) שָׁחַת *destroy*, (4) בָּרַךְ *bless*.

## 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., the nouns numbered 77—84.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 7—10.

## 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם—*God created the heavens.*

וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים—*And God blessed them.*

אֶת-קוֹלְךָ שָׁמַעְתִּי בְּגֶן—*Thy voice I heard in the garden.*

**Principle 9.**—The object of the verb generally stands *after* both predicate and subject; but if the object is pronominal it stands *between* the predicate and subject; or, if the object is to be emphasized it stands *before* both predicate and subject.

## 8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will redeem*; (2) *Redeem thou (f.)*; (3) *They (m.) will redeem*; (4) *Ye blessed (Pl.)*; (5) *We shall be blessed*; (6) *Bless ye (m.)*; (7) *Thou shalt be blessed*; (8) *Thou didst hasten (Pl.)*; (9) *We shall hasten*; (10) *To destroy (Pl.)*; (11) *Destroying*; (12) *Ye destroyed*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Thou didst hear the voice of God from the heavens*; (2) *Let us make for ourselves large girdles*; (3) *They will hide themselves (Nl., or Hithp.) in the garden*; (4)

*This is the day in which Jehovah spoke to the man in the midst of the garden of Eden ; (5) God blessed the man and his seed ; (6) Bless thou (f.), my soul, the God of the heavens.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) יִבְרְכוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם אֶת־יְהוָה; (2) מִי הַתַּחְבָּא מִפְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים; (3) נִשְׁמַע קוֹל אֱלֹהִים עַל־הָאָרֶץ; (4) בְּכָל הָאָרֶץ יִבְרַךְ שֵׁם יְהוָה; (5) בָּרוּךְ אֱלֹהֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 7—10.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 7—10 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis as indicated in § 81, of the verbs numbered 2, 3, 8, 19, 24, 27.

7. To be described:—The forms בְּרַכְתֶּם, מְרַחֶפֶת, וַיִּבְרַךְ, נִבְרָאִי, יִבְרַח, שִׁחַת.

## 9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ך of verbs פ'״ך in the Qāl Impf. (2) The vowels ô and ô. (3) Cases of Nîph'al and Hîthpā'el stems in this Lesson. (4) ך before א. (5) The peculiarities of gutturals as exhibited in verbs ע' guttural. (6) Synopses of verbs ע' guttural. (7) Synopses of the strong verb קטל. (8) The personal pronoun. (9) The inseparable prepositions. (10) The Wāw Consec. with Perfect and Imperfect.

## LESSON XXIX.—GENESIS III. 11—14.

### 1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מִמֶּנּוּ (229); (2) הָאָדָם (131); (3) אִשָּׁה (255); (4) מִן (49); (5) וַתֹּאמֶר (280); (6) הִנָּחֵשׁ (273); (7) בְּהֵמָה (125); (8) חַיִּית (128); (9) הַשָּׂדֶה (171); (10) תֹּאכַל (228).

## 2. NOTES.

317. הָגִיד—(he) *made-known*; cf. הִמְטִיר, יָטַע, יָפַח:

a. Hiph'il (ה) Perfect 3 sg. m. of the פ"נ verb נָגַד *make known*.

b. Cor. form, הִקְטִיל; Synopsis, הָגִיד, יָגִיד, הִגִּד, הִגֵּד, הִגִּד, הִגֵּד; the D. f. in ג is for the assimilated נ, § 84. 2. b.

318. לְ—preposition ל, with suffix ך, § 51. 3.

319. אַתָּה—pausal for אַתָּה, §§ 50. 2; 38. 2.

320. הָמִן—h<sup>a</sup>mīn—?—*from*, §§ 46. 1; 48.

321. צִוִּיתִיךָ—cīw-wī-thī-khā—*I-commanded-thee*; cf. וְצִוּ:

a. Pī'el Perf. 1 sg. of the ל"י verb צִוָּה *command*, § 100.

b. Cor. form, קִטַּלְתִּיךָ; but instead of ל, we have ' = ê = î; § 100. 3. b.

c. תִּי = *I*; ך = *thee*; D. f. in ך, characteristic of Pī'el.

322. לֹבְלָתִי—to-not: prep. ל, and בְּלָתִּי, the neg. used with Inf's.

323. אָכַל—'akhöl+—(to)-eat: Qāl Inf. const. before Mäqqēph, § 17. 2.

324. נָתַתָּה—nā-thāt-tā—*thou-gavest*; cf. קִטַּלְתָּ:

a. Qāl Perf. 2 sg. m. of the פ"נ verb נָתַן, § 84. 2. R. 3.

b. The ה at the end is not usual; the ending is generally ת

325. עִמָּדִי—'im-mā-dhî—*with-me*: note Zāqēph qātōn, § 24. 4.

326. הִיא נָתַתָּה לִּי—hî' nā-th'nāl+lî—*she gave+to-me*, § 15. 3:

a. The pronoun used as subject of a verb is expressed whenever, as here, it is emphatic.

327. וְאָכַל—wā-'ô-khēl—and-I-ate; cf. וְאָחָבָא:

a. אָכַל is for אָאכַל, of which the radical א is lost, § 88. 1. N.

b. ם, the form of Wāw Consecutive with the Impf., becomes ך before א, § 73. 2. a. (2).

328. מַה-זֹּאת—māz+zôth—*what+this?* §§ 54. 2. a; 52. 1. c.

329. עָשִׂיתָ—thou(f.)-hast-done; ת=thou(f.); on ' see § 100. 3. b.

330. הִשְׁאִנִּי—hîš-šî-'ā-nî—(he) *deceived-me*; cf. הָגִיד:

a.  $\text{נִי}$  is the pron. suf. of 1st pers., = the so-called connecting vowel, § 74. 1. c. N. 1.

b.  $\text{הִשִּׂיא}$ , Hiph. Perf. 3 m. sg. of  $\text{נָשָׂא}$ ,  $\text{נ}$  being assim., § 84. 2. b.

331.  $\text{עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת}$ —'ā-sî-thāz zôth—*thou-(m.)-hast-done this*:

a.  $\text{עָשִׂיתָ}$  = *thou-(f.)-hast-done*;  $\text{עָשִׂיתָ}$  = *thou-(m.)-hast-done*.

b. D. f. in  $\text{זֹאת}$  is conj., § 15. 3; accent over  $\text{זֹאת}$ , S'ghôltā, § 24. 3.

332.  $\text{אָרוּר}$ —'ā-rûr—*cursed*; Qāl Part. Pass. of  $\text{אָרַר}$ , § 71. 1. c.

333.  $\text{מֵאֲרוֹת, גְּרִלִים}$ —*thy-belly*; cf.  $\text{מֵאֲרוֹת, גְּרִלִים}$ :

a. The  $\text{־}$  of  $\text{נָחוֹן}$  becomes  $\text{־}$  when the suf. is added, § 125. 1. a.

b. The ô is written defectively; the suffix is  $\text{ךְ}$  with  $\text{־}$ .

334.  $\text{תֵּלֶךְ}$ —thē-lēkh—*thou-shalt-go*:

a. The root is  $\text{הִלַּךְ}$ , or  $\text{יִלַּךְ}$ , §§ 102. 14, 15; 90. 2. R. 3.

b. The prefix  $\text{ת}$  = *thou (m.)*; cor. form of  $\text{קָטַל}$  is  $\text{תִּקְטַל}$ .

335.  $\text{יָמֵי}$ —*days-of*; sg.  $\text{יּוֹם}$ , plur.  $\text{יָמִים}$ , plur. const.  $\text{יָמֵי}$ .

336.  $\text{חַיֵּיךְ}$ —hăy-ye-khā—*thy-lives*; from the plur.  $\text{חַיִּים}$ :

a. On the vowel  $\text{י־}$  (e) see § 30. 5 and b.

### 3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

$\text{הַגִּיד}$	$\text{מִי}$	$\text{עָשִׂיתָ}$	$\text{נִתְּנָה-לִּי}$	$\text{אָכַלְתָּ}$	$\text{אָתָּה}$
$\text{הִשִּׂיא}$	$\text{מֶה}$	$\text{עָשִׂיתָ}$	$\text{עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת}$	$\text{נִתְּנָה}$	$\text{אָכַלְתָּ}$

### 4. OBSERVATIONS.

138. The radical  $\text{נ}$ , when it would stand at the end of a syllable, is assimilated.

139. The Interrog. pronouns are  $\text{מִי}$  *who?*, and  $\text{מֶה}$  *what?*.

140.  $\text{תָּ}$  = *thou (m.)*,  $\text{תָּ}$  = *thou (f.)*, but both have their aspirated sound (*th*) when a vowel precedes.

141. D. f. conj. may or may not be accompanied by Măqqēph.

142. The personal termination  $\text{ךְ}$  *thou (m.)* is generally written without, though sometimes with, the vowel-letter  $\text{ה}$ .

143. In pause  $\text{—}$  becomes  $\text{—}$ , and frequently the tone is shifted from the ultima to the penult.

### 5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 82. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטַח in various stems
2. § 82. 1. *a, b*, Preference of the guttural for  $\text{ä}$ .
3. § 82. 1. *c*, Insertion of Pāthāh-furtive.
4. § 82. 1. *d*, Insertion of  $\text{—}$  in Perfects 2 f. sg.
5. § 82. 2, Preference of the gut. for comp'd Š'wā.
6. § 82. 2, Notes 1, 2, The Nīph. and Pī'el Inf's abs.
7. § 42. 1-3, Peculiarities of gutturals (*to be learned*).

Note 1.—Treat as directed in former Lessons the familiar forms in § 82. 1, 2.

Note 2.—In the study of ל' guttural verbs use for practice (1) מָשַׁח *anoint*, (2) שָׁלַח *send*, (3) שָׁבַע *swear*, (4) שָׁמַע *hear*.

### 6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 85—94.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 11—14.

### 7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I will anoint*; (2) *He will cause to anoint*; (3) *Sending, sent*; (4) *Thou (f.) didst hear*; (5) *He will send*; (6) *I swore (Nīph.)*; (7) *I will swear*; (8) *She caused to send*; (9) *To anoint*; (10) *We shall send (Pī'el)*; (11) *Cause thou (m.) to send*; (12) *To be sent*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He told the man that he was good*; (2) *Hast thou eaten fruit from the tree of lives?* (3) *Who gave the woman to the man?* (4) *He gave me fruit and I ate*; (5) *She gave him fruit and he ate*; (6) *I gave her fruit and we ate*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) יָמוּת הָאָכַל מִן-הָעֵץ; (2) הָשִׂיא הִנָּחֵשׁ אֶת-הָאִשָּׁה וְתֹאכַל; (3) מִי עָשָׂה זֹאת; (4)

מֵה־נָּתַנָּה (6); הִגְדֵּל אֶתְּהָ מִמֶּנּוּ (5); הַמֶּן־הַמִּים לִקְחָתָּהּ  
הָאִשָּׁה לְאִישׁ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 11-14.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 11-14 of chapter III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis as indicated in § 83, of the verbs numbered 1, 2, 9, 11, 20, 22.

7. To be described:—The forms זָרַע, יִצְמַח, יִשָּׁע, יִפַּח, יִצְמַח, הִשְׁבַּעְתָּ, יָרַעְתָּ, שָׁמַח, הִשְׁלַח, מִזְרִיעַ, יָרַע, הִשְׁבַּעְתָּ.

### 8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ה of verbs הִפַּח in the Hiph. (2) Hē Interrogative. (3) The negative used with the Infinitive. (4) The peculiarities of the verb נָתַן. (5) ה before א. (6) D. f. conjunctive. (7) The Interrogative pronouns. (8) תָּה and תָּה. (9) The peculiarities of gutturals as exhibited in verbs הִשְׁלַח guttural. (10) Pāthāḥ-furtive. (11) The helping-vowel = in Perfects 2 f. sg. (12) Synopsis of the strong verb. (13) Synopsis of the הִשְׁלַח guttural verb קָטַח.

## LESSON XXX.—GENESIS III. 15-17.

### 1. NOTES.

337. וְאִיְבָהּ—w'ê-bhā—and-enmity: a fem. noun, from root אִיב.

338. אֲשִׁית—I-will-put; א = I, the root being יָשַׁת (ע'') put:

a. Observe the R'bhî(ă), § 24. 5. b.

339. זָרַע—thy-seed; זָרַעָהּ her-seed; cf. זָרַעוּ his-seed.

340. תִּשּׁוּבְנִי—he-shall-bruise-thee; תִּשּׁוּבְנִי thou-shalt-bruise-him:

a. The Qāl Impf. of שׁוּב is יִשׁוּב (3 m. sg.), תִּשּׁוּב (2 m. sg.).

b. When the tone is shifted the ā under י and ת becomes ִ.

c. תָּ with ִ = thee (m.); נִי is a strengthened form of הוּא him,

§ 74. 2. c. (3) and Note 1.

341. ראש—*head*, and עקב—*heel* are accusatives of specification.

342. הרבה—*causing-to-be-great*: irreg. for הרבה, Hīph. Inf. Abs. of רבה *multiply*.

343. ארבה—I will-cause-to-be-great: Hīph. Impf. 1 sg. of רבה, § 100. 1. b.

344. עצבונך—'iq-ṣ'bhô-nēkh—*thy(f.)-sorrow*:

a. עצבון (root עצב, formative addition ון, § 119. 3) becomes עצבון when the tone is shifted, as before the pron. suffix, § 125. 1. a.

b. The 2 fem. pron. suf. is ך; — is the so-called connecting vowel.

345. הרונך—*thy-conception*: הרון with ך and —, see 344. b.

346. עצב—*sorrow*: an a-class Segholate, § 106. 1. a.

347. תלדך—tē-l'dhî—*thou(f.)-shalt-bring-forth*:

a. For תולדך (cf. תקטלי), but ן, being weak, drops out and —, in an open syllable, becomes —, § 90. 2. a.

b. Root ילר = ילר; Impf. 3 m. sg. ילר, for יולר.

c. ת and '— are fragments of אתי, the older form of את, § 50. 3. c.

348. בנים—bhā-nîm—*sons*: irreg. plur. of בן *son*.

349. תשוקתך—t'sû-qā-thēkh—*thy(f.)-desire*:

a. Abs. תשוקה, a feminine formation, § 115. R.

b. Const. תשוקת, suf. ך with —; cf. הרונך (345), עצבונך (344).

c. Before ך, — in an open syllable becomes ך, § 124. 2.

350. ימשל-בך—yîm-šöl+bākh—*he-shall-rule+in-thee(f.)*:

a. ימשל for ימשל before Mäqqēph, § 17. 2; cf. בל, בל.

b. בך = in-thee (f.); cf. בך in-thee (m.), § 51. 3.

351. אשתך—'is-té-khā—*thy-wife*; pausal for אשתך, § 38. 1. N.:

a. ת indicates the feminine, here attached to אש; cf. const. אשת.

b. S'ghöltā repeated according to § 23. 6.

352. ארורה—fem. sg. of ארור (332), Qāl Part. pass. of ארר *curse*.

353. בעבורך—bā-'bhû-ré-khā—*on-account-of-thee*:

- a. A compound preposition, **בְּעִבּוֹר** = *on-account-of, for-the-sake-of*  
 b. ךְּ with the preceding ם changed to ם as in **אֲשֶׁתְּךָ**, § 38. 1. N  
 c. D. l. in **ב** because of preceding disjunctive, Tiphhā ( ), § 22. 10

**354. תֹּאכְלֶנָּה**—tô'-kh<sup>a</sup>lén-nā—*thou-(m.)-shalt-eat-it*:

- a. **תֹּאכְל** is Qāl Impf. 2 sg. masc. of **אָכַל** *eat*, § 88. 1.  
 b. **נָה** is for **נָה**, a strengthened form of **ה**, just as **נָו** (in **תִּשְׁפֹּנוּ**) was for **נָהוּ**; note carefully § 74. 2. c. (3) and N. 1, 2.

## 2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

<b>תִּשְׁפֹּנוּ</b>	<b>עֲצֹבוּךְ</b>	<b>יִמְשַׁלְּךָ</b>	<b>אֲשֶׁתְּךָ</b>	<b>אָרוּר</b>
<b>תֹּאכְלֶנָּה</b>	<b>תִּשְׁקֶתְךָ</b>	<b>יַעֲזֹב־אִישׁ</b>	<b>בְּעִבּוֹרְךָ</b>	<b>אָרוּרָה</b>

## 3. OBSERVATIONS.

144. In pausal forms there stands between the verb and the pronominal suffix a syllable, **נָ**; the ה of **הוּ** and **הָ** is assimilated backwards and represented in the **נָ** by D. f.

145. Between the usual form of the noun and the 2 fem. sing. pron. suffix **ךְ** there stands the vowel ם. This is commonly called a connecting vowel; it is really an old case-ending (cf. §124. 1. b. (1)).

146. The o of the Qāl Impf. is changeable (ō), and before Mäq-qēph becomes ö.

147. The ם which stands before the suffix **ךְ** is a volatilization of an original ם, which in pause is restored, and heightened to é.

148. The ם which stands directly before the tone is volatilized when the tone is shifted, as before affixes for gender and number.

## 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 84. Tabular View, Synopses of **נָטַל** in various stems.
- § 84. 1. a, b, Loss of **נָ** in Qāl Inf. const. and Imv.
- § 84. 2. a, b, Assimilation of **נָ**.
- § 84. 2. N. 1, The preformative vowel in Höph'äl.
- § 84. 2. R's 2, 3, The verbs **לָקַח** and **נָתַן**.

**Note 1.**—In the study of this class of verbs, follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 84. 1, 2 and Remarks 1—3.

**Note 2.**—Use for practice (1) *נָגַר* *make known*, (2) *נָפַל* *fall*, (3) *נִגַּשׁ* *approach*.

### 5. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 95—104.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 15—17.

### 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Approach thou, to approach*; (2) *She will approach, I shall approach*; (3) *They made known (Hī.), thou (f.) wilt make known*; (4) *It will be made known*; (5) *I shall take, to take, take thou, taking*; (6) *Thou shalt give, I shall give, to give, give thou (m.)*; (7) *He will fall, he will cause to fall*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Between thee and between me*; (2) *Between him and between her*; (3) *God made known to the woman that the man should rule over her*; (4) *Thou (f.) didst hear the voice of thy husband*; (5) *Cursed is the earth because thou didst eat from this tree*; (6) *I will give thee food all the days of thy lives*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) *תִּשְׁקָתִי אֶל-הָאִישׁ*; (2) *נָתַתִּי לָהּ כָּל אֲשֶׁר-לִי*; (3) *בְּעֶצֶב תֵּלֵךְ הָאִשָּׁה בָּנִים*; (4) *לָתֵת לְאֱלֹהִים הוּא טוֹב*; (5) *נָשׂ אֶל-יְהוָה וּבִרְךָ שְׁמוֹ*.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 15—17.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 15—17 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopses as indicated in § 85, of the verbs numbered 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 28.

7. To be described:—The forms *תִּגְעוּ, יִטַּע, יִפַּח, נָע, נִשַּׁת, יִקַּח, תֵּן, תֵּת, יִתֵּן, וַיִּפֹּל, הִשִּׁיא, הִגִּיד*.

## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Strengthened form of the pronominal suffix הָ, of the pron. suf. הָ. (2) The pron. suf. of the 2 f. sg. (3) *Thou* (f.) *shalt bear*. (4) The accent S'ghōltā; its repetition. (5) *Cursed* (m.), *Cursed* (f.). (6) Change of אָ to é. (7) הָ and תָ. (8) Loss of נ. (9) Assimilation of נ. (10) אָ in sharpened syllables. (11) Synopsis and peculiarities of לָקַח; of נָתַן. (12) Synopses of נָטַל in various stems.

## LESSON XXXI.—GENESIS III. 18–21.

## 1. NOTES.

355. תַּצְמִיחַ—*she-will-cause-to-spring-forth*: Hīph. of צָמַח, § 82. 1. c. (1).

356. לָךְ—pausal for לְךָ *for-thee* (m.); לָךְ = *for-thee* (f.).

357. וְאַכְלָתָּ—Accent on ultima, because of the Wāw Consec., §§ 21. 4; 73. 3. b.

358. בְּזֵיעָת—b'zê-'āth—*in-sweat-of*; const. of זָעָה.

359. אֶפְיָךְ—'āp-pe-khā—*thy-nostrils*; from אָף *nose*:

a. Sg. אָף, dual אֶפְיִם, form before הָ (or הָ) אֶפְיִ; cf. חֵיֶיךָ.

b. The Dāghēš-forte in פּ also serves as Dāghēš-lene, § 13. 2. N. 1.

c. On the disjunctive accent Păštā (') see §§ 22. 8; 23. 5, 6.

360. לֶחֶם—lé-hēm—*bread*; cf. בֵּית לֶחֶם *Bethlehem*.

361. שׁוֹבֵךְ—*thy-returning*; Qāl Inf. const. with pron. suffix:

a. קָטַל is for קָטַל or קָטַל; שׁוֹב is for שׁוֹב or שׁוֹב.

b. The root is pronounced שׁוֹב, because the Perfect שָׁב contains only two radicals, § 55. 3.

362. מִמֶּנָּה—*from-her*: for מִמֶּנָּה; cf. מִמֶּנָּה for מִמֶּנָּה, § 51. 5. b.

363. לָקַחְתָּ—lūq-qāh-tā—*thou-wast-taken*, §§ 59. 4. b; 38. 2.

364. תִּשׁוֹב—*thou-shalt-return*; cf. תָּמוּת (231):

a. Qāl Impf. 2 m. sg. of the ו' ע' verb שׁוֹב *turn*; cor. form, תִּקְטַל.

- b. תִּקְטַל is for תִּקְטֹל, the  $\text{--}$  being attenuated, the  $\text{--}$  heightened.  
 c. תִּשׁוּב (corresponding to תִּקְטַל) becomes תִּשׁוּב by contraction of וּ to ו and heightening of  $\text{--}$  to  $\text{--}$ .

365. חַוָּה—hăw-wā—*Eve*; cf. חַיָּה *life*.

366. הוּא—hî', not hîw'—*she*: for הִיא, § 50. 3. a.

367. הִיְתָה—hā-y'thā—*she-was*:

a. Qāl Perf. 3 f. sg. of the פ' gut., and ה' verb הָיָה *be*, § 100. 4.

b. Méthēgh with a long vowel before vocal Š'wâ pretonic, § 18. 2.

368. אִם—but אִמּוֹ (266): אִם is for אִמָּם, § 106. 2. c.

369. חִי—pausal for חַי; an adjective meaning *living*.

370. כְּתָנוֹת—kōth-nōth—*tunics-of*; const. pl. of כְּתָנִית.

371. וַיִּלְבָּשׁם—wāy-yāl-bî-šēm—and-he-caused-them-to-put-on:

a. Hiph. Impf. 3 m. sg. of לָבַשׁ, with suffix ם joined by  $\text{--}$ .

b. The  $\text{--}$  under ב is î, though written defectively.

## 2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

1. Verbal Forms:—תִּצְמִיחַ, וְאָכַלְתָּ, תֹּאכַל, שׁוּבָה, לִקְחָהּ, וַיִּלְבָּשׁם, וַיַּעַשׂ, הִיְתָה, תִּשׁוּב.

2. Nominal Forms:—עוֹר, קוֹיִן; אָדָם, עֶפֶר; לֶחֶם, עֵשֶׂב.

## 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

בִּזְעַת אֶפְיֶךָ תֹּאכַל לֶחֶם—*In, or at the cost of, the sweat of thy nostrils (= face) thou shalt eat bread.*

**Principle 10.**—The preposition ב may denote the condition in which, or the cost at which a thing may be done, i. e., the manner or the price.

## 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 88. 1, 2, The peculiarities of verbs פ"א.

2. § 98. Tabular View, Synopses of קטא in various stems.

3. § 98. 1, Final א in verbs א"ל.  
 4. § 98. 2. a, b, 3. a-c, Medial א in verbs א"ל.

**Note 1.**—In the study of verbs א"ל and א"ל, follow the order indicated in previous lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under §§ 88. 1, 2 and 98. 1-3, and Remarks.

**Note 2.**—Use for practice (1) אָמַר *say*, (2) מָצָא *find*, (3) קָרָא *call*.

### 5. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 105—115.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III., 18—21.

### 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Ye will say, I shall say, she will say, thou (f.) wilt say*; (2) *I shall eat, we shall eat, they will eat*; (3) *He will be created, he will cause to call, he was created, he will be caused to call*; (4) *They called, she caused to find, thou (f.) wilt find*; (5) *I created, ye were created, thou wast caused to call, we filled (Pī'el)*; (6) *They (f.) will call, ye (f.) will be created, call ye (f.)*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The earth caused to sprout forth for man grass and herbs and thorns and thistles*; (2) *We found in the field the fruit which God commanded (צוה) not to eat*; (3) *The man shall die, and unto the dust he shall return*; (4) *I shall call the name of my wife Eve*; (5) *I have found my mother*; (6) *Eve was the wife of (אִשָּׁת) Adam, and the mother of all living*; (7) *Adam was Eve's husband*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) מִי הָיָה אִישׁ חוּה; (2) לָקַח הָאָדָם; (3) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וַיִּלְבָּשׁ; (4) עָפָר אָנֹכִי וְאֶל-עָפָר אֲשׁוּב; (5) יָמוּת כָּל אִשָּׁר; (6) בָּאֲפִיו נִשְׁמַת חַיִּים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 18—21.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 18–21 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopses as indicated in § 99, of the verbs numbered 1, 4, 8, 9, 15, 18.

7. To be described:—The forms בָּרָא, נָאֵכַל, תֹּאכַל, וַיֹּאמֶר, בִּרְאֵת, מִלֵּאֵת, בִּרְאֵתִי, נִשְׁאָךְ, מִלֵּאוֹ, יִקְרָא, תִּדְשָׂא, יִקְרָא, תִּקְרָאנָה.

### 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The primary form of קָטַל. (2) The form אָמוּ, אָם. (3) Peculiarities of verbs פִּי'א. (4) Inflection of אָטַל in Qāl Impf. (5) Peculiarities of verbs לִי'א. (6) Synopses of קָטַא in various stems. (7) Inflection of קָטַא in Qāl Perf., in other Perfects, in Impf's and Imv's.

## LESSON XXXII.—GENESIS III. 22–24.

### 1. NOTES.

372. הֵן—hēn—*behold*: same as הִנֵּה (145).

373. כְּאַחַד מִמֶּנּוּ—*like-one-of [from]-us*:

a. אַחַד is the construct of אָחָד; here followed by a preposition.

b. מִמֶּנּוּ is for מִן reduplicated, and נוּ *us*, § 51. 5. a; cf. מִמֶּנּוּ for מִמֶּנְהוּ.

374. לָרַעַת—*to-know*: Qāl Inf. const. of יָדַע *know*, § 90. 2. R. 1; לִי, § 47. 5.

375. וַיֵּחִי—wā-hăy—and-(he-should)-*live*:

a. וַיֵּ is Wāw Consec. with Perf., the ו־ being pretonic, § 73. 2. b.

b. וַיֵּ is Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the יָעַ verb חָיָ *live*, § 86. 1.

376. וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ—wā -y'sāl-l'ḥē-hû—and-(= therefore)-(he)-*sent-him*:

a D. f. of Wāw Consec. omitted from וַיִּ because it has not a full vowel.

b. Pī'el Impf. 3 m. sg. of the 'ל guttural verb שִׁלַּח *send*; corresponding form, יִקְטִלְהוּ.

c. The pron. suffix הו joined to the verb by the vowel ׀.

377. לַעֲבֹד—to-till: Qāl Inf. const., § 78. 3. a; 47. 3.

378. מִשָּׁם... אֲשֶׁר—which...from-there, = whence.

379. וַיִּגְרֹשׁ—wā-y'ghā-rēš—and-he-drove-out:

a. This is for וַיִּגְרֹשׁ, like וַיִּקְדֹּשׁ, or וַיִּקְטֹּל; but

b. The י, having only a Š'wâ, drops its D. f., while the gut. ר rejects its D. f., and ׀ under ג becomes ׀.

c. The accent being drawn to the penult by •, ׀ becomes ׀.

d. Pī'el Impf. 3 masc. sg. of the 'ע guttural verb גָּרַשׁ *drive out*, § 80. 1. a.

380. וַיַּשְׁכֵּן—wā-yāš-kēn—and-he-caused-to-dwell; cf. וַיִּבְרָא:

a. Hīph. Impf. 3 m. sg. (with ׀, not י ׀) from שָׁכַן *dwell*, § 73. 3. R.

381. הַכְּרֻבִּים—hāk-k'rû-bhîm—the-cherubim; ׀ for ו; singular כְּרוּב.

382. הִמְתַּהֲפַקְתָּ—hām-mīth-hāp-pé-khēth—the-(one)-turning-itself: cf. מִרְחַפְתָּ, § 122. 2. b.

383. לְשָׁמֹר—līš-mōr—to-keep; cf. לְשִׁמְרָה (223), and לַעֲבֹד (377).

## 2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

1. Verbal Forms:—וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ, וַיִּשְׁלַח, וַיִּחַי, לָקַח, וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ, וַיִּגְרֹשׁ, מִתְהַפֵּקְתָּ, וַיִּשְׁכֵּן.

2. Nominal Forms:—אֶחָד, עָרֶן, עֵלָם, בְּרָבִים, לֶחֶט, תָּרַב, תָּרַךְ, דָּרַךְ.

## 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

וַיִּחַי...וַאֲבָל...וַלָּקַח—And now, lest he put forth his hand and take and eat and live.

**Principle 11.**—In the narration of actions which are to occur in the future, or which can be only conditionally realized, the first verb is in the Imperfect while those that follow are in the Perfect and connected with the preceding verb by means of *Wāw Consecutive* (§ 73. 1. b).

#### 4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 100. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטַח in various stems.
2. § 100. 1. *a—f*, Treatment of the 3d radical when *final*.
3. § 100. 2, Treatment of 3d rad. bef. vowel-additions.
4. § 100. 3. *a—e*, Treatment of 3d rad. bef. cons.-additions.
5. § 100. 4, The 3 sg. fem. of Perfects.
6. § 100. 5. *a, b* (1)—(8), Apocopated forms (*to be read*).

**Note 1.**—In the study of verbs לָחַץ, follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 100. 1—5.

**Note 2.**—Use for practice (1) גָּלַה *reveal*, (2) בָּנָה *build*, (3) כָּלָה *complete*.

#### 5. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 51—60.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 22—24.

#### 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He built, he will build, building*; (2) *He commanded (Pī'ēl), he will command, commanding, command thou*; (3) *To command (abs.), to build, to finish (Pī'ēl)*; (4) *I commanded (Pī'ēl), we built, thou didst cause to reveal*; (5) *We finished (Pī'ēl), ye built, they (f.) shall build*; (6) *They built, they (m.) will command, they caused to build*; (7) *She was, she made, she was made, she was caused to reveal, thou (f.) wilt build*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I shall put forth my hand and take the fruit and eat*; (2) *The man knew good and evil*; (3) *God drove forth (Pī'ēl) the man from Eden because he did that which*

God had commanded him not to do; (4) The man will serve the ground whence he was taken; (5) Behold the sword turning itself; (6) The cherubim and the sword will keep the way of the tree of life.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) הַשִּׁבִּין אֱלֹהִים מִקֶּדֶם; (2) הַכְּבִדִּיל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָרַע וּבֵין הַטּוֹב; (3) צֹוֶה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם; (4) לֹא טוֹב הָיִיתָ הָאָדָם לְבָדּוֹ; (5) גִּרְשׁ אֱלֹהִים מֵעֵרֶן אֶת-הָאִישׁ וְאֶת- אֶתְנֹו.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 22—24.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 22—24 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis as indicated in § 101a. of the verbs numbered 1, 2, 4, 11, 15, 19, 27, 28.

7. To be described:—The forms בָּכָה, עָשָׂה, יַעֲלֶה, הִשָּׁקָה, תַּעֲשִׂינָה, עֲשִׂיתָ, נִדְמִיתָ, הָיוּ, פָּרוּ, יָרְדּוּ, עָשָׂה, רָאוּת, עֲשׂוֹת, וַיֵּצֵא, וַיָּכַל, וַיִּבֶן, הִיתָה.

## 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Pī'el, Pū'āl, Hīph'il, and Hīthpā'el stems of קָטָה. (2) The defective writing of י. (3) Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect. (4) Wāw Consecutive with the Imperfect. (5) The form לָרַעַת. (6) The third radical of verbs called ל'ה. (7) The treatment of this radical when final, before vowel-additions, and before consonant-additions. (8) The Perf. 3 sg. fem. (9) Apocopated forms. (10) Synopses of קָטָה in various stems. (11) Inflection of קָטָה in Perfects, in Impf's and Imv's.

## LESSON XXXIII.—GENESIS IV. 1-4.

## 1. NEW WORDS.\*

(1) הָרָה, (2) קָנָה, (3) אֵת (preposition), (4) יָסַף, (5) אָח,  
 (6) הִבֵּל, (7) רָעָה, (8) צֵאן, (9) קִין, (10) מִנְחָה, (11) בְּכוֹרָה,  
 (12) חֵלֶב, (13) יִשְׁעָה.

## 2. NOTES.

V. 1. וַתֵּהָרֵי, for תֵּהָרָה, §§ 78. 2. *a*; 78. 3. *b, d*; 100. 1. *b* and 5. *b. (5)*.—וַתֵּלֶד, §§ 90. 2. *a (1)*; 73. 3. *a. (3)*.—קִנִּיתִי, § 100. 3. *b*.—אֵת, preposition *with*.

V. 2. וַתִּסָּף, for וַתוֹסֵף, §§ 90. 3. *b*; 68. 5. *b. (1)*; 73. 3. *a. (2)* and (3).—לִלְדָת, §§ 47. 5; 90. 2. *a. (3)*.—אָחִיו, §§ 121. 2. *c*; 124. 1. *b. (2)*; הוּא *his*, § 44. 4. *c*.—הִבֵּל, for הִבֵּל, § 38. 2.—רָעָה, *abs.* רָעָה, §§ 100. 1. *c*; 123. 3.

V. 3. יָמִים (= יוֹמִים), plur. of יוֹם (= יוֹם).—וַיָּבֵא, for יָבֹא, § 94. 1. *c. (3)*, and 2. *a*.—לִיהוָה, read by Jews לֵאדֹנָי, § 47. R. 2.

V. 4. הִבֵּא (= הִבֵּא), § 94. 1. *b*, and 2. *b*.—מִבְּכוֹרֹת, §§ 48. 1; 122. 3; *sg.* בְּכוֹרָה, § 108. 1. *a*, and 2.—וּמִחֵלְבֵן (û-mê-hê-l'bhê-hên), §§ 49. 3; 48. 2; חֵלֶב (ê defective), *const. plur. of* חֵלֶב, § 125. 4. *e*; § 51. 1. *d*.—וַיִּשַׁע, for יִשְׁעָה, § 100. 5. *b. (5)*.—מִנְחָתוֹ, from מִנְחָה, §§ 122. 2. *a. (2)*; 124. 2.

## 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 2.—וַתִּסָּף לִלְדָת—*And she added to bear* = and again she bore.

Principle 12.—When the second of two verbs expresses the principal idea, the first merely modifying it, the second is often an infinitive depending upon the first.

\* Consult the Hebrew-English Vocabulary, or a Hebrew Lexicon. Be prepared to pronounce, transliterate, describe and define each word. Let this work be done before proceeding further in the study of the Lesson.

## 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 86. Tabular View,                      Synopses of קָטַט in various stems.
2. § 86. 1. *a*, *b*, 2. *a*—*c*,                      The stem-vowel, and the preformative vowel.
3. Word-Lists, Lists II., III., Verbs numbered 61—70.  
     Note 1.—Analyze the familiar forms under § 86. 1, 2.  
     Note 2.—Use for practice (1) חָלַל *begin*, (2) סָבַב *encompass*,  
     (3) קָלַל *be light* (not heavy).

## 5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *He began* (Hiph.), *to begin, beginning*; (2) *Encompassing, he will encompass, he was caused to encompass, he will be encompassed*; (3) *He will be light, he will make light*; (4) *Cause to encompass, encompass thou, he caused to encompass, be thou encompassed*.

(2) To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *The woman conceived and bare a son*; (2) *The man begat<sup>1</sup> a son*; (3) *And the woman spoke again*; (4) *Abel was a shepherd, and Cain was a tiller of ground*; (5) *Cain brought to Jehovah an offering*; (6) *Eve was the wife of Adam and the mother of Cain and Abel*; (7) *Abel gave to God from the firstlings of his flock*.

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs :—*Verses 1—4 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text*.

4. To be written out :—Synopses in Qāl, Nīph., Hīph. Hōph. as indicated in § 87, of the verbs numbered 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14.

5. To be described :—The forms חִי, יָסַב, סָבַב, יָמַד, יָסַב, יָקַל, יָקַל, נָסַב, הוֹחֵל, מָסַב, הִחֵל.

## 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) Apocopation of הָ.
- (2) Loss of ו in Qāl Impf. of verbs פִּ"ו.
- (3) The ' of verbs ל"ה in Perf. before consonant additions. (4)

<sup>1</sup> יָלַד in Hiph'.

The  $\delta$  in פ"י Hīph'îls. (5) The Qāl Inf. const. of verbs פ"י. (6) The ' of אָח before suffixes. (7) The endings הֶ and הֵ in הֶ"ה participles and nouns. (8) The preposition ל before יהוה and אלהים. (9) Synopses of קטט in Qāl, Nīph., Hīph., and Hōph. (10) The vowel of the stem in verbs ע"ע, of the preformative.

## LESSON XXXIV.—GENESIS IV. 5–8.

### 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) חָרָה, (2) לָמָּה, (3) הָלוֹא, (4) אִם, (5) יָטַב, (6) נִשָּׂא, (7) פָּתַח, (8) חֲטָאתָ, (9) רִבִּץ, (10) קוֹם, (11) הָרָג.

### 2. NOTES.

V. 5. וַיַּחַר, for יַחַרָה, §§ 100. 5. *b* (5); 73. 3. N. 1.—לָקִין, on repeated accent, § 23. 6.—וַיִּפְּלוּ, Méthègh with a sharpened syllable; on assim. of נ, § 84. 2. *a*.—פָּנִי (pā-nāw), § 12. 3; on י, § 124. 3. *d*; cf. אֶפֶי (185).

V. 6. לָמָּה = מָה with ל, the D. f. being *firmative*, § 15. 6.—חָרָה, with accent on penult, § 21. 1.—לָךְ, pausal for לְךָ, § 51. 3 (Tab. View).—פָּנִיָּךְ (phā-ne-khā), on ' (e), § 124. 3. *c*.

V. 7. הָלוֹא (h<sup>a</sup>lô') = *nonne*, § 46. 1; this ô is for â, § 30. 6.—תִּיטִיב, for תִּיטִיב (cf. תִּקְטִיל), but ' becomes ê (' ) § 30. 4. *b*; Hīph. Impf. 2 m. sg. of יָטַב, §§ 92. 2; 93. (1).—שָׂאתָ, a seemingly irreg. Qāl Inf. const. of נִשָּׂא, §§ 102. 13; 84. 1. *a*.—וְאֵלֶיךָ, § 23. 6; prep. אֶל treated as a noun in plur. before the suffix יָךְ, cf. פָּנֶיךָ in v. 6, § 124. 3. *c*; the ׀ becomes ׀ in an open syl.—תִּשּׁוּקָתוֹ, §§ 124. 2; 18. footnote.—תִּמְשָׁלְכֵנוּ, §§ 17. 2; 51. 3. *a*.

V. 8. אַחִיו, see in v. 2.—בְּהִיּוֹתָם (bīh-yô-thām), on ׀, § 47. 2; on Méthègh, § 18. 5; on וְתָ, § 100. 1. *e*; ׀, as in בְּהִבְרָאם (167).—וַיָּקָם (wāy-yā-qôm), Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of קוֹם; paradigm-form, יָקָם, but see § 94. 2. R. 4; the ׀ under ק, in an unaccented closed

syl., must be  $\delta$ .—וְיִהְיֶה֩ הָאָדָם׃, on  $\bar{=}$  under  $\bar{y}$ , § 78. 2. *a*; on  $\bar{=}$  under  $\bar{h}$ , § 78. 3. *d*; on  $\bar{=}$ , § 74. 2. *b* (1); on  $\bar{a}$ , § 16. 2; on  $\bar{=}$ , § 74. 2. *c*. (2); the second and third syllables are half-open, § 26. 4.

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 7.—הֲלֹא אִם תֵּיטִיב שְׂאֵת:—*Is there not a lifting up, if thou doest well?*

**Principle 13.**—A question expecting an affirmative answer is introduced by הֲלֹא (= *nonne?*).

### 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 86. 3, 4,  $\text{y''y}$  stems before vowel and cons. terminations.
2. § 86. 4. R. 1, Changes of stem and preformative vowels.
3. § 86. 5. *a-c*, Intensive stems in  $\text{y''y}$  forms.
4. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 71—80, in List III.

**Note.**—After a study of the principles here given, write out a complete paradigm of קָטַט in the Qāl, Nīph., Hīph., and Hōph. stems.

### 5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *She encompassed, they caused to encompass, thou (f.) wilt encompass, they will be encompassed*; (2) *Thou didst encompass, I caused to encompass, we were encompassed, thou wast caused to encompass*; (3) *Thou wast light, thou shalt encompass, I have encompassed, I shall cause to encompass*; (4) *Cause ye to encompass, they (f.) will encompass, ye (f.) will cause to encompass, encompass ye (f.)*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The countenance of Cain fell, because Jehovah looked not with favor upon his offering*; (2) *Why was Cain angry* (Heb., *why was it kindled to Cain?*); (3) *Did not God say, let there be light?* (4) *Did not Abel bring to Jehovah from the firstlings of his flock?* (5) *Did not Cain kill Abel?* (6) *Why did Cain kill Abel?* (7) *God will bless him who shall do well*

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 5—8 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—Inflection of the Qāl Perf. and Impf. of verbs in § 87. numbered 1, 2, 5; of the Nīph. Perf. and Impf., of 3, 4; of the Hīph. Perf., Impf. and Imv. of 7, 12; of the Hōph. Perf. and Impf. of 6, 14.

5. To be described:—The forms תָּבִיזוּ, הִסְבִּי, הִחֲלָה, קָלוּ, מִחֲקֵק, וְלִגְלִיתִי, סִבֵּינָה, תִּסְבֵּינָה, הִסְבִּיתָ, נִקְלִיתָ, סִבִּיתָ.

## 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Repetition of post-positive accents. (2) The ending יוֹ. (3) D. f. firmative. (4) The ending יָ. (5) הִלָּא. (6) The ending וְת in ה' ל' Inf's construct. (7) Rāphé. (8) Change of ׀ to ׀. (9) ע' ע' stems before vowel-additions. (10) ע' ע' stems before consonant-additions. (11) ע' ע' Intensive stems.

## LESSON XXXV.—GENESIS IV. 9–12.

### 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) דָּם, (2) צֶעֶק, (3) פֶּצֶה, (4) פָּה, (5) יָר, (6) בָּח, (7) נָע (nâ'), (8) נָד (nâdh).

### 2. NOTES.

V. 9. וַיֹּאמֶר, § 88. 2.—אָחִיךָ, § 124. 1. b. (2).—יָדַעְתִּי, a פ' ו' and 'ל gut. verb, cf. קִטַּלְתִּי; on the accent ׀, § 24. 4.—הִשְׁמַר, §§ 46. 1; 71. 1. a.

V. 10. מַה עֲשִׂיתָ, §§ 54. d; 100. 3. b.—דָּמִי, sg. abs., דָּם, const. דָּם, plur. abs. דָּמִים, const. דָּמִי, §§ 125. 2. b; 122. 4. b.—צֶעֱקִים, §§ 71. 1. a; 125. 3. R. 4; plur. in agreement with דָּמִי, not קוֹל.—אֵלֶיךָ, cf. אֵלֶיךָ in v. 7; really a plural noun.

V. 11. אַתָּה אָרוּר, §§ 71. 1. c; 38. 2, 3.—פִּצְתָּהּ, §§ 18. 2; 100. 4. and N.—פִּיָּהּ, from פָּה, §§ 121. 2. c; 124. 1. b. (2).—לִקְחָתָהּ,

§ 47. 5; Qāl Inf. const. of לָקַח, § 84. 2. R. 2; on — under ח instead of —, § 37. 2.—מִירָר, pausal for מִירָר, §§ 38. 1. N.; 124. 1. R. 2.

V. 12. תַּעֲבֹד, corresponding to תִּקְטֹל; on —, § 78. 2. *a*; on —, § 78. 3. *b*; on ō, § 67. 1.—תִּסָּף (thô-sēph), for תִּוֹסָף; on ô, § 90. 3. *b*; on —, § 68. 5. *b*. (1).—תַּתְּכֹחֶה, on Méthēgh, § 18. 4; on —, heightened from —, § 84. 2. R. 3. (1); on הָ, § 51. 3. *a*.—נָע וְנָד (nâ' wā-nâdh), on the — (â) under נ in each case, § 94. 1. *c*. (1); the roots are נָע and נָד, and these forms, Qāl Part's act.—תַּהֲיֶה, §§ 78. 3. N.; 18. 5; 100. 1. *b*.

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 9.—אֲנִי אֶחָי הַשֹּׁמֵר—*Am I keeping my brother, or, my brother's keeper?*

**Principle 14.**—A question asking for information, without necessarily implying the affirmative or negative character of the answer, is introduced by הֲ.

### 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 94. Tabular View, Synopses of קוּל in various stems.
2. § 94. 1. *a*, The radical ך uniting with —.
3. § 94. 1. *b*, The radical ך, changed to ך, uniting with י.
4. § 94. 1. *c*, The radical ך rejected when it would stand with a heterogeneous vowel.
5. § 94. 1. N. The form of the Qāl Active Participle.
6. § 94. 2. *a-c*, The vowel of the preformative.
7. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 81—90 in List III.

**Note.**—Use for practice (1) קוּם *rise*, (2) שׁוּב *turn*, (3) מוּת *die*.<sup>1</sup>

### 5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rise, thou shalt turn, turn thou, he will die, we shall die*; (2) *He caused to die, he*

<sup>1</sup> This verb has ך (naturally long) in Perfect and Participle of Qal.

*will cause to turn, to cause to die ; (3) He turned, rising, dying, he was turned, he will be turned ; (4) He established (= caused to rise), establish thou, he was established, he will establish.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *I do not know the name of the man ;* (2) *Am I a ruler ?* (3) *Who did this (f.) ?* (4) *Cursed am I from the ground ;* (5) *The blood (pl.) of thy brother hath cried out to God ;* (6) *Thou shalt not till the ground ;* (7) *Cain was a wanderer and a fugitive.*

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs :—*Verses 9—12 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out :—Synopsis as indicated in § 95. of the verbs numbered 8, 9, 13, 25, 32, 36, omitting Synopses of the various Intensive forms.

5. To be described :—The forms הוֹשֵׁב, קוֹם, תָּשׁוּב, יָמוּת, יָמֹל, יָקוּם, נָרַ, נָע, מְקִים, הָאִיר, יָבֵא, הִבִּיא.

#### 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ô in the Qāl Impf. of verbs פִּי'א. (2) The î of אָב, אָח, and פָּה before suf. (3) Hē Interrogative. (4) The î of לָהּ Perf's. (5) The Perf. 3 f. sg. of verbs לָהּ. (6) Qāl Inf. const. of verbs פִּי'ן. (7) ׀ in pause. (8) Qāl Impf. of verbs פִּי guttural. (9) The ô of פִּי Hiph'ls. (10) The â of עִי Perfect and Part. act. (11) The forms in which ו (of עִי verbs) unites with ׀. (12) The forms in which ו (of עִי verbs) is changed to י. (13) The forms in which ו (of עִי verbs) is entirely rejected. (14) The ô in עִי Niph'ls. (15) The pref. vowel in עִי forms.

### LESSON XXXVI.—GENESIS IV. 13–17.

#### 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) עוֹן or עוּז, (2) סֶתֶר, (3) לָכֵן, (4) שְׁבָעִתַּיִם, (5) נֶקֶם, (6) נֶכֶד, (7) יָשָׁב, (8) עִיר, (9) שֵׁם.

## 2. NOTES.

V. 13. גָּדוֹל, pl. גָּדוֹלִים; on formation, § 108. 1. *a.*—עוֹנִי, from עוֹן, of same formation as גָּדוֹל; before יְ, יָ becomes יֵ, § 125. 1. *a.*—מִנְשׂוֹא, the *ō* being incorrectly written ו; מִן indicates comparison.

V. 14. גִּרְשָׁתָּ, for גִּרְשָׁתָּ, § 80. 1. *a.*; synopsis?—וּמִפְּנֵיהֶם, §§ 49. 2; 48. 1; on יְ, § 124. 3. *c.*—אֶסְתֵּר, §§ 75. 2; 68. 1. *a.*; synopsis?—וְהָיִיתִי, § 100. 3. *b.*; on י, § 73. 2. *b.*—מִצָּיִ, part. מִצָּי with יְ; on change of יֵ to יָ, § 125. 3. R. 4.—יְהִרְגֵנִי (yă-hă-r'ghē-nî), composed of יְהִרְגֵּ, יָ and נִי; on change of *ō* to יָ, and on יֵ, § 74. 2. *b.* (1), and *c.* (2); on change of יֵ to יָ, § 78. 3. *d.*

V. 15. יָקָם, pausal for יָקָם; on D. f. in קָ (for נָ), § 84. 2. *b.*; on יָ in Hōph., § 84. 2. N. 1.—וַיֵּשֶׁם, for וַיֵּשֶׁם, § 73. 3. *a.* (3); יֵ for יָ, § 96. 1; root, שִׁים ('ע').—הִכּוֹת-אֹתוֹ; on Méthēgh, § 18. 4; on D. f. in כָּ (for נָ), § 84. 2. *b.*; on הָ, § 60. 1. *a.*; on וַת, § 100. 1. *e.*; on אַת, § 51. 2.—מִצָּאוֹ, cf. מִצָּאִי in v. 14.

V. 16. וַיָּצֵא (wăy-yē-ğē'); for וַיֵּצֵא, but י is dropped and י becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a.* (1); on יֵ under צ, § 67. 3; on Méthēgh, § 18. 6; on the accented penult, § 21. 3.—מִלְפָּנַי, (1) מִן, (2) לִי, (3) פָּנַי. —וַיֵּשֶׁב, for וַיֵּשֶׁב, but י is dropped, and י becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a.* (1); on shifting of tone, § 21. 3.

V. 17. וַיִּדַּע, for וַיֵּדַע, but י is dropped, and י becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a.* (1); on יֵ under ע instead of יֵ, § 90. 2. *a.* (1).—וַתֵּהָרֶ, see note on v. 1.—וַתִּלְדֵּ, for וַתִּלְדֵּ, but י is dropped and י becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a.* (1); on shifting of tone, § 21. 3.—וַיְהִי בִנְהָ עִיר, on the shifting of tone in the case of בִּנְהָ, § 21. 1; on D. l. in בָּ, § 12. 3.

## 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 14.—הַיּוֹם אֶתִּי גִרְשָׁתָּ—*Thou hast driven me out this day.*

Principle 15.—The article often has its original demonstrative force.

V. 15.—כָּל-הָרֹג קַיִן—*Any one killing Cain.*

Principle 16.—כָּל is used to make prominent a single one from among a plurality.

#### 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 94. 3, Inflection of verbs יָע before *vowel-terminations*.
2. § 94. 4. a, b, Inflection of verbs יָע before *consonant-terminations*.
3. § 94. 5, The various Intensive forms found in יָע verbs.
4. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 91—100 in List III.

#### 5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I caused to rise, ye (m.) caused to rise, they caused to rise*; (2) *Thou didst cause to turn, we shall cause to rise, I shall be caused to rise, she rose*; (3) *Ye turned, I rose, they will rise, we shall rise*; (4) *Rise thou (f.), rise ye (f.), she was risen (Niph.), they were risen*; (5) *I died, she died, we shall die, thou shalt return, she was caused to return*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God is greater than man*; (2) *I drove him out from the garden of Eden*; (3) *The woman will be hidden from the face of God*; (4) *Any one killing me shall die*; (5) *Any one finding him will kill Cain*; (6) *Cain was avenged seven-fold*; (7) *And Cain went out from Eden, and dwelt in the land of Nod*.

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 13—17 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—The inflection in Qāl of קוּם, כּוּן; in Nīph., of מוּג, מוּל; in Hīph. and Hōph., of רוּם, שׁוּב; in Pōlēl, of עוּף; in Pōlāl, of שׁוּב; in Hīthpō., of עוּר.

5. To be described:—The forms יְקוּמוּת, הִקְיָמָה, יְקוּמוּ, קָמוּ; יַעֲוֹפֶה, תִּשְׁבִּינָה, שָׁבַת; יְקוּמוּ, אָשִׁיב, תִּשְׁבְּנָה, הִשִּׁיבוּת.

## 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) Nouns with the original vowels ä—â (= ô). (2) The P'êl of verbs ע' guttural. (3) The ' ( = e ) before suffixes ה and ה, and before the plur. fem. נה. (4) The ' of ל' Perfected. (5) The change of ׀ before ׀ to ׀. (6) The Hôph. of verbs פ'״ן. (7) The ׀ of ל' Inf's const. (8) The ׀ under ' of פ'״ן Qāl Imperfects. (9) The ה (é) of ל' participles. (10) The Article used as a demonstrative. (11) The separating vowel of ע' verbs in Perfect and Imperfect. (12) The points of resemblance between verbs ע' and verbs ע'ע.

## LESSON XXXVII.—GENESIS IV. 18–22.

## 1. NEW WORDS.

- (1) שְׁתִּים (const. שְׁתִּי), (2) אֶהָל, (3) מִקְנֶה, (4) תַּפִּשׁ, (5) בְּרֹל, (6) עֹגֵב, (7) לְטִשׁ, (8) חֲרִשׁ, (9) נַחֲשֶׁת, (10) בְּרֹל, (11) אֶחָת.

## 2. NOTES.

V. 18. וַיֵּלֶד, root וָלַד (= יָלַד); on D. f. in ו, §§ 13. 2; 90. 3. a; on the form, § 68. 1. a; cor. form, יִקְטֹל.—אֶת-עִירָד, the sign of the def. object with a subject, see Principle 17 (below).

V. 19. וַיִּקַּח, for וַיִּלְקַח; ל assim. like ו, § 84. 2. R. 2; on ׀ under ק, § 82. 1. a.—שְׁתִּי (štê, not š'tê), the š'wâ silent; the only case in the language of a syllable beginning with two consonants without an intervening half-vowel; fem. of שְׁנִי, const. of שְׁנִים.—נָשִׁים, cf. (1) אִישׁ man, (2) אִשָּׁה woman, (3) אֲנָשִׁים men, (4) אִשְׁת׃ wife-of, (5) נָשִׁים wives-of.—הַשְּׁנִיתָ...הָאֶחָת, cf. the masc. forms הַשְּׁנִי...הָאֶחָד.

V. 20. וַיִּתְּלַד, cf. note on v. 17.—אֲבִי, const. of אָב; on ׀, § 121. 2. c; on accent, § 24. 5. a.—יֹשֵׁב, like קָטַל, אֶהָל, a u-class

Segholate, cf. **בָּקָר**, § 106.1c; here used collectively.—**מִקְנֶה** (mġq-né), meaning *substance, cattle*, and governed by some word understood signifying possession; on form, § 113. 2; on meaning of form, § 114. 2.

**V. 21.** **אָחִיו**, see note on v. 2.—**תַּפֵּשׁ**, like **קָטַל**, on form, § 110. 5. c.—**עֹגֵב**, on form, § 109. 3.

**V. 22.** **יָלְדָה**, § 63. R. 3; Synopsis in Qāl, § 90. 2. a.—**לָטַשׁ**; like **קָטַל**.—**חָרַשׁ**, like **קָטַל**.—**וְאָחוֹת**, const. of **אָחוֹת**, and **ו** with — according to § 49. 3.

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

**V. 18.**—**וַיֵּלֶד לְחֲנוּךְ אֶת-עִירָד**—*And Irad was born to Enoch.*

**Principle 17.**—The subject of a passive verb, which would be the *object* of the same verb if it were *active*, is often preceded by **אֶת**, the sign of the object.

**V. 20.**—**וַיֵּשֶׁב אָהֶל וּמִקְנֶה**—*Dwelling in tent(s) and (possessing) cattle.*

**Principle 18.**—Two nouns are sometimes connected with a verb, when, strictly speaking, only the former is applicable in meaning (*zeugma*).

### 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 90. Tabular View, Synopses of **יָטַל** (= **וָטַל**) in various stems.
2. § 90. 1, The treatment of original **י** when initial.
3. § 90. 2. a, b, The two treatments in the Qāl Impf., Imv., and Inf. const.
4. § 90. 3. a-c, The treatment of **י** when medial.
5. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 101–110 in List III.

**Note 1.**—In the study of verbs **פִּי"י**, follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 90. 1–3.

**Note 2.**—Use for practice (1) **יָשַׁב** *sit, dwell*, (2) **יָלַד** *bring forth*, and (3) **יָבֵשׁ** (with **אֶ** in Qāl Impf.) *be dry*.

## 5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will dwell,<sup>1</sup> I shall dwell, thou (f.) shalt dwell, dwell thou (f.), to dwell, to bring forth,<sup>1</sup> thou (f.) shalt bring forth;* (2) *He will know,<sup>1</sup> know thou, to know, we shall know;* (3) *He will sleep,<sup>2</sup> I shall sleep, we shall sleep;* (4) *He will be brought forth, thou wilt be known, he will be feared;* (5) *He will cause to dwell, I shall cause to know, to cause to bring forth, he was brought forth;* (6) *He was caused to know, she will be caused to bring forth.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I will know the name of that city;* (2) *Cain was building the city Enoch;* (3) *Cain and Abel were born to Adam;* (4) *Lamech had (= to Lamech were) two wives;* (5) *Adam was the father of Cain, and Eve was his mother;* (6) *Abel was the son of Eve, and Tubal Cain was the son of Zillah;* (7) *Father, father-of, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, wife-of, brother, brother-of, sister, sister-of.*

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 18—22 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—Synopses as indicated in § 91, of the verbs numbered 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 29.

5. To be described:—The forms יֵשֶׁן, יָדָעוּ, הִלְדִּי, יָצָא, הִוְרִיד, הוֹלִיד, גִּדַּעַת, לָרַת.

## 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) אָת with the subject. (2) Assim. of ל. (3) The pronunciation of שְׁתִּי. (4) The words meaning *man, men, woman, women, wife-of, wives-of.* (5) The ē of פִּי Qāl Impf's. (6) The o of Qāl act. Part's. (7) U-class Segholates. (8) Nouns formed by means of preformative מ. (9) The meanings of nouns with pref. מ. (10) ו of verbs פִּי in the Qāl Impf. (11) ו of verbs פִּי in Hīph. and Hōph.

<sup>1</sup> This verb follows the treatment described in § 90. 2. a.

<sup>2</sup> This verb follows the treatment described in § 90. 2. b.

## LESSON XXXVIII.—GENESIS IV. 23–26.

## 1. NEW WORDS.

- (1) נָשִׁים, irreg. fem. of אֲנָשִׁים, (2) אֶזְרָא, (3) אִמְרָה, (4) פָּצַע, (5) יָלַד, (6) חֲבֵרָה or חֲבֹרָה, (7) שִׁבְעִים, (8) שִׁבְעָה, (9) עוֹד, (10) בֵּן, (11) נְשִׂית, (12) אַחֵר, (13) חָלַל.

## 2. NOTES.

V. 23. לְנִשְׁיוֹ (l'nā-šāw); on יוֹ, § 124. 3. *d.* (cf. אֶפֶי, פָּנִי, (v. 5)).—שָׁמַעַן, irreg. for שָׁמְעָה, הֵ— having been dropped and = inserted, § 37. 2; Qāl Imv. 2 f. pl., like קִטְלָנָה; on = under מ, § 82. 1. *a.*—נְשִׂים, const. of נָשִׁים, cf. נִשְׁיוֹ above.—הָאִזְנָה, for הָאִזְנָה like הִקְטִלָּנָה; on ה, § 60. 1; on =, § 78. 3. *b.*; root, אֶזְרָא.—אִמְרָתִי, cf. מִנְחָתוֹ in v. 4; on formation, § 106. 4. *b.*; on ת, § 124. 2.—הִרְגָּתִי, from הִרַג; synopsis in Qāl? on repetition of accent, § 23. 6.—חֲבֵרָתִי, with = for ו; cf. מִנְחָתוֹ in v. 4, and אִמְרָתִי above; on formation, § 110. 7.

V. 24. יָקָם (for יִנְקָם), see on v. 15.—שִׁבְעָה, the sing. form, is *seven*, while שִׁבְעִים, the plur. form, is *seventy*.

V. 25. וִירַע, see on v. 17.—וַתֵּלֶד, see on v. 20.—שָׂתִלִּי (šāth), on Méthēgh, § 18. 4; the = is â, coming from *a+a*, שִׂית losing י and contracting = and =, §§ 94. 1. *c.* (1); 96.—וַיְהִי הִרְגוֹ = הִרְגוּ; הִרְגוּ becomes הִרְגוּ, = being volatilized, and = being heightened, § 74. 1. *b.* (1), (2).

V. 26. נִם-הוּא, the pronoun inserted thus to emphasize the preceding noun.—הוֹחֵל, from the root חָלַל; uncontracted form הִחָלַל, § 86. 2. *c.*; what stem?—לְקָרָא, cf. לְמַשֵּׁל; Qāl Inf. const.

## 3. PARALLELISM IN HEBREW POETRY.

(1) עָרָה וְצִלָּה שָׁמַעַן קוֹלִי

(2) נִשְׂי לְמֶד הָאִזְנָה אִמְרָתִי

כִּי אִישׁ הִרְגֵתִי לִפְעֵעִי (3)

וְיִלֵּד לְחִבְרָתִי: (4)

כִּי שְׁבַעֲתִים יָקָם-קִין (5)

וְלִמָּךְ שִׁבְעִים וְשִׁבְעָה (6)

**Note 1.**—The characteristic feature of Hebrew poetry is parallelism.

**Note 2.**—In this song there are six lines or members; the second line is, in the main, a repetition of the thought expressed in the first; the fourth, a repetition of the third; hence the parallelism in the case of the first and second, and of the third and fourth members is called *synonymous*.

**Note 3.**—The same relation, however, does not exist between the fifth and sixth, the latter being necessary to complete the thought of the former; such parallelism is called *synthetic*.

**Note 4.**—Another kind of parallelism not illustrated in this passage is the *antithetic*, in which the second member is in contrast with the first.

#### 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 36. 1, The shortening of vowels.
2. § 36. 2, 3, The heightening and volatilization of vowels.
3. § 36. 4, 5, The attenuation of ä; the deflection of ĭ and ŭ.
4. § 36. 6, 7, The sharpening of ě and ǒ; lengthening or contraction.
5. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 111—120 in Lists III. and IV.

#### 5. EXERCISES.

1. Explain in writing (1) the *shortening* which has taken place in הָאִיר, יִשְׁבֹּת, צִלְמוֹ, מְלֹאכְתּוֹ, בֶּל-נֶפֶשׁ; (2) the *heightening*, in יִהְיֶה, זָרַע, שָׁמַיִם, בָּרָא, הָאוֹר, אֵלֵי, יֹשֵׁב; (3) the *volatilization*, in מִצְאֵי, קִטְלָתָם, רִקְיָע, גְּדָלִים, יִשְׂרָצוּ, נִתְּנָה; (4) the *attenua-*

tion, in *יִשְׁבֹּת*, *קָטַל*, *הִקְטִיל*, *נִקְטַל*; (5) the *deflection*, in *אָכַלָה*, *הִקְטִיל*, *נִחְמַד*, *הִעֲטִיל*; (6) the *sharpening*, in *אָמַן*, *יָקַם*; (7) the *lengthening* (contraction), in *נָע*, *נָד*, *וְיָהִי*, *יִישָׁן*, *קוּם*, *תִּיטִיב*, *בֵּין*, *תּוֹצֵא*, *תִּסָּף*, *בְּתוֹךְ*, *אֶפְרָיִם*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Hear ye (m.) my voice, and give ear to that which (אֶת־אֲשֶׁר) I shall say*; (2) *Adah and Zillah were the wives of Lamech*; (3) *Why didst thou kill the man whom I sent to thee?* (4) *Cain was avenged seven-fold*; (5) *He gave him to God*; (6) *They began (Hiph.) to call on the name of God*.

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 23–26 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out in tabular form:—The result of the following changes,—the heightening of *ä*, *ĩ*, *ũ*; the volatilization of *ä*, *ĩ*, *ũ*; the attenuation of *ä*, and the deflection of *ĩ*, *ũ*; the sharpening of *ě* and *ö*; the contraction of *a+a*, *a+i(y)*, *a+u(w)*; the contraction of *i+i*, *i+y*, *y+i*; the contraction of *u+u*, *u+w*, *w+u*.

## 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ending *יָ*. (2) The form of the fem.-ending before suffixes. (3) The Hōph. of verbs *פָּ*. (4) The *â* in the *יָע* Qāl Perfects. (5) The Hōph. of verbs *עָע*. (6) Synonymous parallelism. (7) Synthetic parallelism. (8) Antithetic parallelism. (9) Heightening and volatilization. (10) Sharpening and deflection. (11) Shortening and lengthening. (12) Attenuation.

## LESSON XXXIX.—REVIEW.

### 1. WORD-REVIEW.

1. Arrange in alphabetical order the roots of all verbal forms, both old and new, occurring in the third and fourth chapters.

2. Arrange in alphabetical order the nominal forms of these chapters, using in each case the form of the absolute state.

3. Arrange in alphabetical order the various particles, prepositions and adverbs occurring in these chapters.

## 2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation.

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake.

## 3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

1. Compare the forms of the Qāl Perf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104.

1. Perfect.

2. Compare the forms of the Qāl Impf. stem yāq-tūl (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 1. Impf. with ō.

3. Compare the same of the stem yāq-ṭāl, and of yāq-ṭīl, § 104. 1.

4. Compare the forms of the Hīph'īl Perf. and Impf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb, and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 3.

5. Compare the forms of the Nīph'āl Perf. and Impf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 4.

**Note.**—This includes (1) the statement of the forms, and (2) an explanation of the vowel-changes which are seen in each form.

## 4. EXERCISES.

To be translated into Hebrew:—

1. *He made man in the sixth day, and rested in the seventh day.*
2. *He will sanctify the seventh day, and will rest in it.*

3. *The woman will eat the fruit, and of it she will give to her husband, who will eat with her.*
4. *In the day of your ruling the earth.*
5. *This is the day in which Jehovah spoke to the man.*
6. *Let us make for ourselves large girdles.*
7. *I gave her fruit, and we ate.*
8. *She gave him fruit, and he ate.*
9. *Cursed is the earth, because thou didst eat from this tree.*
10. *God made known to the woman that the man should rule over her.*
11. *I shall call the name of my wife Eve.*
12. *We found in the field the fruit which God commanded not to eat.*
13. *The man will serve the ground whence he was taken.*
14. *I shall put forth my hand and take the fruit and eat.*
15. *The woman conceived and bare a son.*
16. *Did not Abel bring to Jehovah from the firstlings of his flock?*
17. *The blood of thy brother hath cried out to God.*
18. *And Cain went out from Eden, and dwelt in the land of Nod.*
19. *Abel was the son of Eve, and Tubal Cain was the son of Zillah.*
20. *Why didst thou kill the man whom I sent to thee?*

## LESSON XL.—GENESIS V. 1-16.

### 1. NEW WORDS.

- (1) סֵפֶר, (2) חַיָּה, (3) שְׁלִשִּׁים, (4) מֵאָה, (5) אַחֲרַיִם, (6) שְׁמֹנֶה, (7) בֵּית, (8) תִּשְׁעָה, (9) חֲמִישָׁה, (10) שִׁבְעָה, (11) עֶשְׂרֵה, (12) שְׁתַּיִם,<sup>1</sup> (13) תִּשְׁעִים, (14) אַרְבָּעִים, (15) עֶשֶׂר, (16) שְׁשִׁים.

### 2. NOTES.

V. 1. זֶה סֵפֶר *This (is the) book-of; this book would be תּוֹלְדוֹת (= tāw-l'dhōth), § 115. 3; used only in pl., from בְּיוֹם בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים.*

<sup>1</sup> Twelve, not given in the Vocabulary in this form.

<sup>2</sup> א is the abbreviation of אֱלֹהִים.

“א being definite, ברא is definite, and consequently יום is definite, Principle 4.—ברא, Qāl Inf. const. of ברא.

V. 2. בראם, on א, § 74. 1. b. (1); on א under ר, § 74. 1. b. (2); on א under א, § 74. 1. c. N. 1.—ויברך, §§ 80. 1. a; 21. 3; 36. 1. a.—הבראם, the first א, Méthëgh, the second Sillûq; on D. f., § 75. 2; the א, same as in בראם.

V. 3. ויחי, for ויחיה from חיה live, as ויהי for ויהיה from היה be.—שנה ומאת שלשים lit., *thirty and a hundred of year*; note that (1) the word for *thirty* is the plural of *three* (שלש), (2) the word for *hundred* is const., (3) the word for *year* is sg.—ויולד, Hîph. of ולד (ילד), § 90. 3. b; on א for א, §§ 21. 3; 36. 1. a; on א for א, § 73. 3. R.

V. 4. ימי, § 132. 12.—אחרי, noun in plur. const. used as a preposition, § 135. 3. a.—הולידו, Hîph. Inf. const. (for hăw-lîdh) with suffix ו.—בנים ובנות, see the various forms of these words, § 132. 9, 10.

Vs. 5, 6. חי, Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the חיי root, § 86. 1.—וימת (wăy-yā-mōth), pausal for וימת, § 94. 2. R. 4.—חמש שנים, the numeral sg. in form, the subst. plural.

Vs. 8—10. עשרה שנים lit., *two ten = twelve*; שנים, a contraction of שנים (cf. שתי, ch. IV. 19), and עשרה, a form of עשר ten.—תשעה, pl. of תשעה or תשע nine.—חמש עשרה lit., *five ten = fifteen*, cf. above.

Vs. 13, 16. ארבעים, plur. of ארבעה or ארבע four.—ששים, plur. of ששה or שש six.

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 4.—אחרי הולידו—*After his begetting* = after he had begotten.

Principle 19.—Where the Hebrew uses a preposition and an Infinitive, the English prefers a conjunction and a finite verb.

V. 6.—חמש שנים; V. 7.—שבע שנים; V. 14.—עשר שנים—*Five years; seven years; ten years.*

**Principle 20.**—With the numerals 3—10 the noun is put in the plural.

**Principle 21.**—The numerals 3—10 assume the secondary or masculine form, when the noun is feminine. [שָׁנִים is feminine, though it has a masculine ending.]

V. 5.—שָׁלֹשִׁים שָׁנָה; V. 9.—תִּשְׁעִים שָׁנָה; V. 11.—שִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה.—*Thirty years; ninety years; seventy years.*

**Principle 22.**—The tens, formed by changing הַ of the units to ים (except עֶשְׂרִים *twenty*, from עֶשֶׂר *ten*), have the accompanying noun in the *singular*.

#### 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 133. General view, The numerals 1—10, 11, 12, 20—90, 100, 1,000.
2. § 133. 1—8, The formation and use of the Cardinals.
3. § 133. 9—12, The formation and use of the Ordinals.
4. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 121—130 in List IV.

#### 5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Seven years*; (2) *Nine years*; (3) *Forty years*; (4) *Sixty years*; (5) *Three sons*; (6) *Three daughters*; (7) *Thirty sons and thirty daughters*; (8) *Forty days and forty nights*; (9) *Four heads*; (10) *Fifty days*; (11) *The seven stars*; (12) *Seven of<sup>1</sup> the stars*; (13) *Four seasons*; (14) *Twenty-seven days*; (15) *One hundred and fifty-nine years*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *This (is) a good book*; (2) *This good book was given to me*; (3) *In his own likeness God created man*; (4) *In the day that God made earth and heaven* (Heb. order, *In day of making of God*); (5) *In the day that God created man* (Heb. order, *In day of creating of God man*); (6) *After he had begotten a son* (Heb., *after his begetting a son*); (7) *And the man lived*

<sup>1</sup> The word *of* after a cardinal must be expressed by מִן.

*three hundred and forty-eight years; (8) And he begat four sons and three daughters, and he died; (9) And all the days of the man which he lived upon the face of the earth after he had begotten sons, were nine hundred and ninety-nine years.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 1 and 2 of chapter V.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Qāl Imperfect 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

5. To be written:—The numerals 1—10 in English letters.

### 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Position and agreement of the demonstrative. (2) Nouns formed by prefixing ת. (3) The vowel-changes in קטלם. (4) Apocopation of ה' Imperfects. (5) Position and agreement of numerals. (6) פ"י Hiph'ls. (7) Prep. with plur. form. (8) ע"ע Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. (9) ע"י Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. with Wāw consec. in pause. (10) Formation of numerals 20—90. (11) The various forms of the word for *one hundred*. (12) The form of the numerals 3—10 with fem. nouns, with masc. nouns.

## LESSON XLI.—GENESIS V. 17—32.

### 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) נָחַם, (2) מַעֲשֵׂה, (3) יָד.

### 2. NOTES.

Vs. 17—21. וַיְהִי, on Méthëgh, § 18. 5; on —, § 78. 2. b. R. 2, on omission of third radical, § 100. 2; on syn. in Qāl, § 102. 4.—חַמֵּשׁ, used with a fem. noun; form with masc. noun, חַמִּשָּׁה; ordinal, חַמִּישִׁי.—שְׁתַּיִם, fem. of שְׁנַיִם; cf. שְׁתֵּי, ch. IV. 19.—וּמֵאֵת שָׁנָה lit., *and-(a)-hundred-of year*.—מִתּוֹשְׁלַח (v. 21), pausal for מִתּוֹשְׁלַח.

**Vs. 22—24.** וַיְהִי כֵן, form and synopsis? force of Hithpā'el expressed here by the word *live*.—וַיְהִי כֵן-יָמֵי, D. l. in כֵן after disj. accent; verb in sg. agreeing with כֵן, while in v. 17 it was pl., agreeing with יָמֵי. וַיֵּאֱמְנוּ (w'ê-nén-nû), on ' , § 127. 2. R. 1; on נֵן (én), §§ 134. 2. c; 74. 2. c. (3) and N. 1; on the D. f. in נֵן, § 74. 2. c. N. 2; four elements, נֵן, אֵין, הוּ, on הֵן, § 24. 5.

**V. 29.** זֶה, these accents need not be considered here.—יִנְחֲמֵנוּ, Pī'el Impf. 3 m. sg. of the פִּין and עִ gut. root נָחַם *comfort*, with the suffix נוּ *us*; on D. f. of Pī'el in ח, § 80. 1. b; on ח, § 74. 2. c. (2).—מִמַּעֲשֵׂנֹוּ, made up of מֵן, מַעֲשָׂה ( § 113. 1), and נוּ.—וּמַעֲצָבוֹן, made up of וּ ( § 49. 2), מַ ( § 48. 2), and the const. state of עֲצָבוֹן, the ך becoming Š'wâ, § 125. 3. a.—יְדִינוּ, sg. יָד, *du*. יָדִים; before suffixes the old construct ending *ay* is used; this before נוּ is contr. to ê, § 124. 3. b.—אָרְרָה (ê-r'râh), Pī'el Perf. 3 m. sg. of the פִּ gut., עִ gut. and עִ"ע verb אָרַר *curse*; for אָרַר, but ר refuses D. f. ( § 80. 1. a), hence אָרַר; הָ is contracted to הָ, § 74. 1. c. N. 2.—"אֲשֶׁר אָרְרָה lit., *which cursed-her Jehovah = which Jehovah cursed.*

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

**V. 27.**—וַיְהִי כֵן-יָמֵי מֶתוּשָׁלַח—*And WERE all the days of Methusaleh.*

**V. 31.**—וַיְהִי כֵן-יָמֵי לָמֶךְ—*And WAS all the days of Lamech.*

**Principle 23.**—The verb in such cases as these may be placed either in the singular or in the plural.

**V. 29.**—אֲשֶׁר אָרְרָה יְהוָה—*Which Jehovah cursed.*

**Principle 24.**—When the relative is governed by a verb, it stands at the beginning of the clause and the appropriate pronominal suffix is attached to the verbal form.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In the majority of cases, however, the pronominal suffix is not employed.

## 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 105. 1—5,      What is included in inflection of nouns.
2. § 106. 1, 2,      Strong and weak Segholates.
3. § 107. 1, 2,      Nouns with two, originally short, vowels.
4. § 108. 1, 2,      Nouns with one short and one long vowel.
5. § 109. 1—3,      Nouns with one long and one short vowel.
6. Word-Lists,      The verbs numbered 131—140 in List IV.

**Note.**—In the study of noun-formation, copy promiscuously, on a slip of paper, nouns of various classes, and then take up each noun and classify it, noting (1) its root with the meaning of the same, (2) the original vowels used in its formation, (3) the changes which these original vowels have suffered, (4) the force of the formation, (5) the meaning of the word.

## 5. EXERCISES.

1. Form nouns as follows:—(1) From גִּדְּל, a *u*-class Segholate, a noun of the third class (ă—â); (2) from חֲדִישׁ, a *u*-class Segholate, a noun of the second class (ă—ă); (3) from חֲרַב, an *a*-class Segholate, a *u*-class Segholate (masc. and fem.), a noun of the fourth class (â—î), a noun of the second class (ă—î); (4) from עֵבֶר, an *a*-class Segholate, a fem. noun of the third class (ă—â); (5) from אִמֶּן, a *u*-class Segholate, a fem. noun of the third class (î—û), a noun of the third class (ă—â), two nouns of the second class (ă—ă, â—î); (6) from מִתֵּק, an *i*-class and a *u*-class Segholate, a noun of the third class (ă—â); (7) from קֶרֶב, a noun of the second class (ă—î), a noun of the third class (ă—â).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Will Noah comfort Lamech from the work of his hands?* (2) *God cursed (Pŏ'ēl) the ground which he had created;* (3) *I will walk (Hîthpă'ēl) with God, who created (Heb., the one creating) the heavens and the earth;* (4) *The sorrow of Cain was exceedingly great;* (5) *The man whom God cursed will die.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 28 and 29 of chapter V.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Hiph'il Perf. 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

## 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Qāl Impf's of הִיָּה, חִיָּה. (2) The word שְׁתִּים. (3) Various forms of the word for *one hundred*. (4) Particles with verbal suffixes. (5) Synopsis of נָחַם in P'ēl. (6) Synopsis of אָרַר in P'ēl. (7) Māppîq. (8) *A*-class, *I*-class, *U*-class Segholates. (9) Guttural, עֵי, עֵי, עֵי, עֵי and לֵי Segholates. (10) Feminine Segholates. (11) Meaning of Segholates. (12) Nouns with two short vowels. (13) Nouns with one short and one long vowel. (14) Nouns with one long and one short vowel.

## LESSON XLII.—GENESIS VI. 1–8.

### 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) רָבַב, (2) בָּחַר, (3) רִוַּן, (4) שָׁנָם (in the text, שָׁנָם), (5) נִפְלִים, (6) גִּבּוֹר, (7) יָצַר, (8) מַחֲשָׁבָה, (9) לֵב, (10) רָק, (11) נָחַם (in Nīph.), (12) עָצַב, (13) מַחָה, (14) חָן.

### 2. NOTES.

V. 1. הַחִל, for הַחִלִּל, but the ל's contract and — goes to ח, § 86. 1. *b*; on — under ה, § 86. 2. *b*; synopsis in Hīph.?—לָרַב, prep. ל with pretonic ā; רַב, for רָבַב, § 86. 1; synopsis in Qāl?

V. 2. וַיֵּרָא, Qāl Impf. 3 m. pl. of רָאָה; on loss of third radical (י), § 100. 2.—בָּנִים and בָּנוֹת, constructs of בָּנִים. טָבָה, cf. טוֹב, טוֹבָה, טוֹבִים, טוֹבוֹת; ô written defectively.—הִנֵּה, D. f. firmative, §§ 15. 6; 50. 3. *e*.—וַיִּקְחוּ (wāy-yī-q'hû), from לָקַח *take*; on assim. of ל, § 84. 2. R. 2; on omission of D. f., and Rāphé,

§§ 14. 2; 16. 2; synopsis in Qāl?—נָשִׁים, § 132. 7.—בָּחֲרוּ, pausal for בָּחֲרוּ.

V. 3. יָרוֹן, unusual for יָרוֹן,<sup>1</sup> Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of דָּוֵן *judge, rule* (or, perhaps, *remain*), § 94. 1. a. (1).—בִּשְׁנָם, rather to be read בִּשְׁנָם = *in* (their) *wandering*; the traditional rendering *in that* also is based on the analysis בִּי in, •שׁ = אֲשֶׁר *that* (§ 53. 2), נָם also.—יָמִיו, cf. אָפִיו, פָּנָיו, § 124. 3. d.

V. 4. אֲחֵרֵי־כֵן אֲשֶׁר lit., *after so, when = afterwards, when*.—יָבֹא, cf. the paradigm-form יִקְוֶל; the ô is for â, the form corresponding to yāq-tāl, not yāq-tūl; יָבֹא = יָבֹא = יָבֹא, § 94. 2. R. 3; the Impf. designates *habitual action* in past time.—הַגְּבֵרִים, § 110. 5. c.—עוֹלָם, § 109. 1.—אֲנָשִׁים, const. of אֲנָשִׁים, which is plur. of אִישׁ, § 132. 5.

V. 5. רַבָּה, an adj. fem. sg.<sup>2</sup> from רַב = רַבָּה, §§ 106. 2. c; 125. 5. b.—רַעַת, const. of רַעַת.—יָצַר, § 106. 1. b.—מַחֲשַׁבֶּת, const. pl. of מַחֲשָׁבָה.—לְבוֹ, an ע"ע *i*-class Segholate; לָב = לָבָב, §§ 106. 2. c; 125. 5. b.

Vs. 6-8. וַיִּנָּחֵם, §§ 21. 3; 68. 1. a.—וַיִּתְעַצֵּב, cf. וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ in ch. V. 22.—אֲמַחֶה, on הָ, § 100. 1. b.—בִּרְאִיתִי, on repeated accent, § 23. 6; on תַּ under א, § 98. 3. a.—נִחַמְתִּי, for נִחַמְתִּי, the second נ being assimilated and the D. f. implied in ח; Niph. Perf. 1 c. sg. of נָחַם; Niph. = *repent*, Pī'el (ch. V. 29) = *comfort*.—עֲשִׂיתָם, on תַּ instead of תַּ, § 74. 1. b. (1); the î with ת, written defectively.—בְּעֵינַי, on first י, § 125. 5. a; on second י, § 123. 5.

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 4.—בִּיָּמִים הָהֵם.—*In the days the those* = *In those days*.

Principle 25.—The personal pronoun is used as the remote demonstrative (*that, those*), and as such stands after its noun, agreeing with it in gender, number and definiteness.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps יָרוֹן would better be classed with יָבֹא, and the o regarded as an obscuration of a, in a stative form, § 94. 2. R. 3.

<sup>2</sup> The Qāl Perf. 3 f. sg. of רַבָּה would be רַבָּה.

#### 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 110, Nouns with second radical reduplicated.
2. §§ 113, 114, Nouns with מ prefixed; their signification.
3. § 115, Nouns with ת prefixed.
4. § 116, Nouns formed by means of affixes.
5. § 119, Nouns formed from other nouns.
6. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 141—153 in List IV.

**Note.**—In the study of noun-formation, copy promiscuously, on a slip of paper, nouns of various classes, and then take up each noun and classify it, noting (1) its root, with the meaning of the same, (2) the original vowels used in its formation, (3) the changes which these original vowels have suffered, (4) the force of the formation, (5) the meaning of the word.

#### 5. EXERCISES.

1. Form nouns as follows:—(1) from למר, a noun with מ prefixed (ă—ă), and one with ת (ă—î); (2) from אכל, a fem. *u*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ă—ă); (3) from חשך, a *u*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ă—ă); (4) from גבר, an *a*-class Segholate, a noun with second radical doubled (ÿ—â); (5) from זמר, an *a*-class Segholate, a fem. *i*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ÿ—â); (6) from ספר, an *i*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ÿ—ă).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—*The daughters of men were exceedingly fair* (טוב); (2) *Mankind multiplied*; (3) *We chose wives from all the daughters of men*; (4) *I have found favor in his eyes*; (5) *From eternity unto eternity I am God*; (6) *I grieved in my heart*; (7) *I will not repent that I have made them*; (8) *Those heroes are the men of renown (name)*.

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 1, 2 of chapter VI.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Hÿph'îl Impf. 2 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

## 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) ע"ע Hyph'ls. (2) The loss of ' in verbs ל"ה. (3) The various forms of the words for *son, daughter*. (4) The personal pronouns. (5) The demonstrative pronouns. (6) The words ירון and בשנים. (7) The words meaning *his faces, his nostrils, his days, his eyes*. (8) The Impf. of habitual action in past time. (9) ע"ע i-class Segholates. (10) The remote demonstratives. (11) Nouns with second radical reduplicated. (12) Nouns with מ prefixed. (13) Nouns with ת prefixed. (14) Nouns with affixes. (15) Nouns formed from other nouns.

## LESSON XLIII.—GENESIS VI. 9–15.

## 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) צדיק, (2) תמים, (3) דור, (4) שחת, (5) חמם, (6) תבה, (7) נפר, (8) קן, (9) כפר, (10) חוץ, (11) כפר, (12) אמה, (13) קומה, (14) רחב, (15) קומה.

## 2. NOTES.

V. 9. אלה, § 52. 1. *d.*—תולדת, § 115. 3.—בדרתיו = (1) ב, (2) דור, (3) ות, (4) יי (cf. אפי); on the pl. ending יי after the pl. ending ôth, § 124. 4 and N.—צדיק, § 110. 6.—תמים, § 108. 1. *b.* —"את-הא", here the prep. *with*, not the sign of the def. object.

Vs. 10, 11. ויולד, §§ 90. 3. *b*; 73. 3. *a.* (2), (3).—ותשחת, Synopsis?—ותמלא, Synopsis?

Vs. 12, 13. נשחתה, pausal for נשחתה, Niph. Perf. 3 f. of שחת; Synopsis?—השחית, Synopsis?—דרבך, from דרך; cf. זרע and זרעו, צלם and צלמו.—בא (bâ'), either Perf. or Part. in form, § 94. 1. *c.* (1).—לפני, § 124. 3. *a.* (1).—מלאה, Synopsis?—והנגי, the adverbial particle הן or הנה with a verbal suffix, § 134. 2. *a.*—משחיתם, Hyph. part. of שחת, with suf. ם.

Vs. 14, 15. עֵשָׂה ('sê), § 100. 1. *f*.—תָּבַת, const. of תָּבָה, the — being unchangeable. — עֲצִי, const. of עֲצִים, cf. פָּנִי from פָּנִים.—קָנִים, plur. of קָן, an ע' i-class Segholate, § 125. 5. *b*; cf. וּכְפָרֶת—לָב, with acc. on ultima, § 73. 3. *b*; cf. change from ult. to penult in וַיֵּאמֶר.—מִבֵּית וּמִחוּץ, from house and from outside = within and without.—תַּעֲשֶׂה, cf. נַעֲשֶׂה (ch. I. 26).—רָחֲבָה (rôh-bâh), on — (ô) under ר, § 127. 1. R. 2; on רָה, § 124. 1. R. 1.

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 10.—שְׁלֹשָׁה בָּנִים—*Three sons*.

**Principle 26.**—When the substantive is *masculine*, the feminine form of the numeral is employed; and when the numeral is a *unit*, the plural form of the substantive is employed.

V. 15.—וְזֹה אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשֶׂה אֹתָהּ—*And this is (the manner in) which (= this is how) thou shalt make it*.

**Principle 27.**—The antecedent of the relative must in many cases be supplied from the context.

### 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. § 120,                  | Various ways of forming noun-stems.                         |
| 2. § 121. 1. <i>a, b</i> , | Relics of the nominative case-ending <i>u</i> .             |
| 3. § 121. 2. <i>a—d</i> ,  | Relics of the genitive case-ending <i>i</i> .               |
| 4. § 121. 3. <i>a</i> ,    | The accus. ending <i>a</i> , in the form of Hē directive.   |
| 5. § 121. 3. <i>b</i> ,    | The accus. ending <i>a</i> as a so-called connecting vowel. |
| 6. § 121. 3 <i>c, d</i> ,  | Other traces of the accusative case-ending.                 |
| 7. Word-Lists,             | The verbs numbered 154—166 in List IV.                      |

### 5. EXERCISES.

1. Point out the relics of case-endings in the following words:—  
לְמִינוּ, לְמִינָהּ, לְבִלְתִּי, פִּיָּהּ, אֲבִיָּהּ, חֵיתוֹ-אֶרֶץ, מַלְכֵי-צָרָק,  
צִלְמָנוּ, וְרַעַךְ, לְמִינָהּ, קֶלֶךְ.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Noah had* (Heb., *were to Noah*) *three sons*; (2) *The sons of Noah were not righteous*; (3) *The earth was corrupt, and it was full of violence*; (4) *The way of all flesh was corrupt*; (5) *God will destroy the earth and all who dwell upon it*; (6) *Thou shalt make a house; its length shall be twenty cubits, its breadth, twelve cubits, its height, twenty-four cubits.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 14 and 15 of chapter VI.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Nīph'al Perfect 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

### 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The demonstrative pronoun. (2) Nouns formed by reduplication of second radical. (3) אֶת־, a preposition. (4) The ô of פִּי־ Hīph'ls. (5) The characteristics of the Nīph'al Impf. (6) Primary form of *u*-class Segholates. (7) Adverbs with verbal suffixes. (8) The ê of לִי־ Imv's. (9) עֵי־ *i*-class Segholates. (10) Change of accent after Wāw Consec. of Perfect. (11) The form of *u*-class Segholates before pron. suffixes. (12) Relics of the nominative case-ending. (13) Relics of the genitive case-ending. (14) The Hē Directive. (15) Other relics of the accusative case-ending.

## LESSON XLIV.—GENESIS VI. 16–22.

### 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) צֶהָר, (2) מִלְמַעְלָה, (3) צֵר, (4) תַּחְתִּי, (5) שְׁנַיִם, (6) שְׁלִישִׁים, (7) מִבּוֹל, (8) גִּוַע, (9) קוֹם, (10) בְּרִית, (11) אָסַף.

### 2. NOTES.

V. 16. צֶהָר, § 106. 1. *c.*—תַּעֲשֶׂה (tă-'sé), on = under תַּ, § 78. 2. *a*; on the = under ע, § 78. 3. *b*; on הַ, § 100. 1. *b.*—תִּבְלֶנָּה, made up of (1) תִּבְלָה, of which הַ = dropped, (2) נָה,

which is for  $\text{נָה}$ ,  $\text{ה}$  being assimilated backwards, §§ 75. 3; 74. 2. c. (3) and Notes 1, 2; cf.  $\text{וַיָּכַל}$  (ch. II. 2).— $\text{מִלְמַעְלָה}$  (mī-l'mā'-lā), made up of  $\text{מִן}$ ,  $\text{ל}$ ,  $\text{מַעַל}$  and  $\text{ה־}$  directive; note (1) the Rāphé, (2) Zāqēph qāṭōn, (3) simple Šwā under  $\text{ע}$ ; on  $\text{ה־}$ , § 121. 3. *a*.— $\text{בְּצִדָּה}$  (b'ṣīd-dāh), from  $\text{צָד}$  with suf.  $\text{ה־}$ , the original  $\text{—}$  being attenuated in sharpened syl.— $\text{תְּשִׁים}$ , Qāl Impf. 2 m. sg. of the  $\text{ע'}$  verb  $\text{שָׂם}$  put.— $\text{תַּעֲשֶׂה}$ , same as the word above, with pron. suf.  $\text{ה־}$ .

V. 17.  $\text{וְאֲנִי}$  (wā-'nî), §§ 49. 3; 50. 3. *d*; here emphatic, being cut off by R'bhî(ă)'— $\text{הֲנִי}$ , a particle with verbal suffix, § 134. 2. *a*.— $\text{מְבִיא}$ , for  $\text{מְבִיא}$ ; but  $\text{ו}$  became  $\text{'}$ , and  $\text{yi} = \text{î}$ , then  $\text{î}$  in an open syl. became  $\text{—}$ , § 94. 1. *b* and 2. *b*.— $\text{לְשַׁחַת}$ , Pī'el Inf. const. of the  $\text{ע'}$  gut. verb  $\text{שָׁחַת}$ , the D. f. being implied in  $\text{ח}$ , § 80. 1. *b*.— $\text{יְנוּעַ}$ , pausal for  $\text{יְנוּעַ}$ , Qāl Impf. of  $\text{נָוַע}$ , § 82. 1. *a*.

V. 18.  $\text{וְהִקְמַתִּי}$ , on  $\text{י}$ , §§ 49. 3; 73. 2. *b*; on  $\text{ה־}$ , § 94. 4. *b*. R.;  $\text{—}$  is  $\text{î}$ , written defectively;  $\text{ô}$  is separating vowel, § 94. 4. *a*;  $\text{הַקִּים} = \text{הִקְיָם} = \text{הִקְיָם}$ , which before  $\text{תִּי}$  becomes  $\text{הִקְמַתִּי}$ .— $\text{אֶתְךָ}$ , pausal for  $\text{אֶתְךָ}$ , the prep.  $\text{אֵת}$  with; cf.  $\text{אֶתְךָ}$ , in which  $\text{אֵת} = \text{אֵת}$ , the sign of the def. object.— $\text{וּבֵאתָ}$ , Qāl Perf. 2 m. sg. of  $\text{בָּא}$ , with Wāw consecutive.

Vs. 19, 20.  $\text{הֲחִי}$ , instead of  $\text{הֲחִי}$  with D. f. implied.— $\text{תְּבִיא}$ , Hīph. Impf. 2 m. sg.;  $\text{תְּבִיא} = \text{תְּבִיא} = \text{תְּבִיא}$ , § 94. 1. *b* and 2. *a*.— $\text{לְהַחֲיֹת}$ , Hīph. Inf. const. of  $\text{חָיָה}$ ; on  $\text{וְתִי}$ , § 100. 1. *e*.— $\text{יְבִאֲוּ}$ , a seemingly irreg. Qāl Impf. 3 m. pl. of  $\text{בָּא}$ .

Vs. 21, 22.  $\text{קַח}$ , Qāl Imv. of  $\text{לָקַח}$ , § 84. 2. R. 2.— $\text{מֵאֲכָל}$ , §§ 113. 1; 114. 2.— $\text{יֹאכֵל}$ , § 78. 1.— $\text{וְאֶסְפֶּתָּ}$ , on the shifting of tone, § 73. 3. *b*; on Méthēgh, § 18. 1.— $\text{צִוָּה}$ , Pī'el Perf. 3 m. sg. of  $\text{צָוָה}$  command; on  $\text{—}$ , § 59. 1. *a*; on  $\text{ה־}$ , § 100. 1. *a*.

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 17.— $\text{וְאֲנִי הֲנִי מְבִיא}$ —And I, behold I am about to bring.

Principle 28.—The Participle is often used to designate an action which is to take place in the immediate future.

V. 17.—**אֶת-הַמַּבּוּל מַיִם**—*The flood, (that is) water; not the flood of water.*

**Principle 29.**—A noun in the construct state cannot receive the article; hence, in cases like this, the second noun must be in apposition with the first.

#### 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 122. 1, 4, The masculine singular and plural.
2. § 122. 2. *a—c*, The three-fold treatment of the original fem. affix **ת**.
3. § 122. 3, 5, The fem. plural and the dual.
4. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 167—180 in List IV.

#### 5. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—(1) Masc. and fem. sg., masc. and fem. pl. of **טוֹב** *good*, of **גָּדוֹל** *great*; (2) Fem. pl. of **אוֹת** *sign*, **מָאוֹר** *luminary*; (3) Dual of **עֵין** *eye*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Behold, I am about to rain upon the earth*; (2) *I will destroy all flesh in which is the spirit of lives*; (3) *Thou didst establish (= cause to stand) a covenant with me*; (4) *Will he keep the covenant which he established with them?* (5) *Male and female they shall enter the ark, and for them thou shalt take food which may be eaten*; (6) *Noah collected food in order to preserve alive the fowl and the beast(s) and the cattle, and all that was in the ark.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 18 and 19 of chapter VI.

4. To be written:—The Nīph'al Perf. 3 m. sg., and Impf. 3 m. sg. of a verb of each of the weak classes.

#### 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The **ה** of **ל'ה** Impfs. (2) The suffix **נָה**. (3) Hē directive. (4) Rāphē. (5) Zāqēph qāṭōn. (6) The Qāl Impf. of verbs **ע''**. (7) **י** before a guttural with Š'wā. (8) The vowel-changes in **מִבִּיא**. (9) **ע** gut. Pī'els. (10) The vowel-points in **יִהְיֶה**. (11) Dif.

between **את** *with*, and **את** sign of def. object. (12) **פ'** gut. Niph-'als. (13) The retention of the original **ת**. (14) A later usage of **ת**. (15) The origin of **ה־**. (16) Affixes for plur. fem. and masc., and for the dual.

## LESSON XLV.—GENESIS VII. 1–8.

### 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) **טְהוֹר**, (2) **עוֹד**, (3) **אַרְבָּעִים**, (4) **מַחָה**, (5) **יָקוּם**.

### 2. NOTES.

V. 1. **וַיֹּאמֶר**, § 88. 1. — **בָּא**, on synopsis in Qāl, § 102. 3. — **בֵּיתָךְ**, on **יְ**, § 125. 5. *a*; on **־**, § 124. 1. *a*. (2). — **רָאִיתִי**, the **י** being attenuated from **ê**, § 100. 3. *b*. — **לְפָנַי** *to my faces*, on **יְ**, § 124. 3. *a*. (1). — **דֶּוֹר**, on **ô**, § 30. 6. *c*.

Vs. 2, 3. **טְהוֹרָה**, § 122. 2. *c*. — **הוּא**, § 50. 3. *a*. — **לַחַיִּית**, P'êl Inf. const. of **חָיָה**; cf. **הַחַיִּית** in ch. VI. 20.

Vs. 4, 5. **מִמָּטִיר**, synopsis in Hîph'il; cf. Principle 28. — **אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם**, the numeral being plur. in form, the subst. is sg. — **וּמַחִיתִי**, on **יְ** (cf. **רָאִיתִי** above), § 100. 3. *b*; from **מַחָה** **הַיָּקוּם** (*hă-y'qûm*), on omission of D. f. from **י**, § 14. 2; on formation, § 112. 3. — **עָשִׂיתִי**, on **î**, § 100. 3. *b*; cf. **מַחִיתִי**, and **רָאִיתִי** — **צִוָּהוּ**, for **צִוָּה** and **הוּ**; = **צִוָּה אֹתוֹ** (VI. 22).

Vs. 7, 8. **וַיָּבֵא**, see synopsis, § 102. 3; the **ô** is obscured from **â**, **יָבֵא** being for **יָבֹא**; the **י** being elided, **ă** becomes **â**, and this **ô**, § 94. 2. R. 3. — **וּבְנָיו**, on **יְ**, § 124. 3. *d*. — **אִתּוֹ** *with him*; cf. **אִתּוֹ** = **אִתּוֹ** (*him*). — **אֲנִינָה**, for **אֲנִינָה**; on **יְ**, § 125. 5. *a*; on **נָ**, § 74. 2. *c*. N. 1; on the contraction, **נָה**, § 74. 2. *c*. N. 2; on particle with suff., § 134. 2. *c*.

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 2. — **שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה** — *Seven, seven* = by sevens.

V. 9. — **שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם** — *Two, two* = by twos, in pairs.

**Principle 30.**—Words are often repeated in order to express the *distributive* relation.

**V. 5.**—**וְנֹחַ בֶּן־יֶשֶׁשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה**—*And Noah (was) the son of six hundred years* = And Noah was six hundred years old.

**Principle 31.**—In Hebrew “time is viewed as the parent of that which is produced within it, and a person or thing as the offspring of the time during which he or it has existed.”

#### 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 123. 1, 2,      The Absolute and Construct states.
2. § 123. 3,        Substitution of ה־ for ה־ in the construct.
3. § 123. 4,        Restoration of original ת־ in the construct.
4. § 123. 5,        Substitution of ׳ for י־ and י־.
5. § 123. 5. N.    Explanation of the Construct form.
6. Word-Lists,     Verbs numbered 181—194 in List IV.

#### 5. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—The corresponding construct forms of רֹעֶה, פָּנִים, שֹׁבַע, תִּבְחָה, עֵינַיִם, דָּגָה, חֵיה, מְקוֹה.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The shepherd of the flock was a good man*; (2) *What did God call the collection of waters?* (3) *The eyes of the man were opened and he saw*; (4) *Noah's ark was made of gopher wood*; (5) *Noah took into the ark of the clean cattle and of the cattle which were not clean*; (6) *The man was forty years old*; (7) *God rained upon the earth forty days and forty nights*.

3. To be written in English letters:—Verses 1, 2 of chapter VII.

4. To be written:—Synopsis of the verbs in § 83b, numbered 3, 5, 8, 14, in the various stems in which these verbs are there said to occur.

#### 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ô of verbs פֿ״א. (2) Synopsis in Qāl of בּוֹא. (3) ע״י Segholates before suffixes. (4) The î of ל־ה־ Perf's before consonant

terminations. (5) Omission of D. f. (6) The vowels in **אֵינָהּ**. (7) Explanation of the Construct form. (8) The substitution of **הַ** for **הָ**, of **יַ** for **יָ** and **יֵ**. (9) The restoration of **תַּ** in the construct.

## LESSON XLVI.—GENESIS VII. 9–16.

### 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) **מַעַן**, (2) **בָּקַע**, (3) **שִׁבְעָה-עָשָׂר**, (4) **חֹדֶשׁ**, (5) **שֵׁשׁ**, (6) **בָּעֵר**, (7) **פָּתַח**, (8) **נָשָׂם**, (9) **צָפוֹר**, (10) **אָרְבָּה**.

### 2. NOTES.

**Vs. 9, 10.** **בְּאֵינָהּ**, synopsis, § 102. 3.—**כַּאֲשֶׁר**, according to the manner which, the prep. governing the antecedent of the relative. —**לְשִׁבְעַת הַיָּמִים** lit., to the heptad of days, the numeral being in const. relation with the subst.—**מִי**, const. of **יָמִים**.

**Vs. 11, 12.** **בִּשְׁנַת**, on י, § 47. 2; abs., **שְׁנָה**, const., **שְׁנָת**, the **ת** being volatilized, and **תַּ** restored, § 122. 2.—**שֵׁשׁ-מֵאוֹת**, on Méthègh, § 18. 4; cardinal for ordinal, § 133. R. 11.—**חִי**, const. of **חַיִּים**, § 123. 5.—**נִבְקָעוּ**, Niph. Perf. 3 pl. of **בָּקַע**. **מַעַיְנוֹת**, const. of **מַעֲיָנוֹת**, a denominative from **עֵין**, § 119. 2.—**רַבָּה**, fem. of adj. **רַב**; on the D. f., § 125. 5. **נִפְתָּחוּ** pausal for **נִפְתְּחוּ**, § 38. 1.—**נָשָׂם** (gé-šēm) an *a*-class Segholate.

**Vs. 13, 14.** **בְּעֵצֶם הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה** in the bone of this day = on this very day.—**אֵתָם**, the original י being found in a sharpened syl.—**הָמָּה**, § 50. 1; on D. f. firmative, § 15. 6.—**הַחִיָּה**, §§ 18. 1; 45. 2.—**לְמִינָהּ**, §§ 16. 1; 124. 1. *a.* (1) and R. 1.—**לְמִינֵהוּ**, § 124. 1. *b.* (1). —**צָפוֹר**, on formation, § 110. 5. *c.*

**Vs. 15, 16.** **שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם**, repetition giving a distributive sense.—**הַבָּשָׂר**, cf. **מִבְּשָׂרִי** (II. 23).—**הַבָּאִים**, Qāl Part. act. pl. of **בָּא**; Part. with article = a relative clause: those that went in.—**וַיִּסְגְּרוּ**, with י atten. from *ā*, and *ō* heightened from *ū*, § 66. 1. *a.* and 2.—**בָּעֵר** (bā-'adhô), prep. **בְּעַר** around, behind, with suff. *ī* him.

## 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 9.—"כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֱלֹהִים—According to (that) which God commanded.

Principle 32.—When אֲשֶׁר follows a preposition, the preposition governs, not the relative, but its antecedent.

V. 11.—בְּשָׁנָה שִׁש־מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה—In (the) year of six hundred years = in the six hundredth year.

Principle 33.—There are no *ordinals* above *ten*; hence the cardinals must serve as ordinals, whenever the context demands.

V. 13.—בָּא נֹחַ וְשֵׁם-וְיָחִים וְיָפֶת—Went in Noah and Shem and Ham and Japhet.

Principle 34.—The predicate of several subjects united by *and* may stand either in sing. or plur., but it is generally in sing. when it *precedes*.

## 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 124. Tabular View, The noun סֵם with pron. suffixes.
2. § 124. 1. *a*, *b*, and *R*'s, Masc. nouns in the sing. with suffixes.
3. § 124. 2, Fem. nouns in the sing. with suffixes.
4. § 124. 3. *a—d*, Masc. nouns in the plur. with suffixes.
5. § 124. 4, Fem. nouns in the plur. with suffixes.
6. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 195—208 in List IV.

## 5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *His day, her day, your (m.) day, thy (f.) day, our day, their (m.) day, thy (m.) day*; (2) *Thy lives, her lives, his lives, thy (f.) lives, our lives, my lives, your lives*; (3) *My saying, her saying, your (m.) saying, our saying*; (4) *My signs, your signs, our signs, their signs, thy signs*; (5) *My father, thy brother, our father, your father, thy mouth, her mouth*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Our Father who (art) in heaven*; (2) *Take with thee into the ark thy father and thy sons and thy daughters*; (3) *The fowl according to his kind and the beast ac-*

*according to her kind shall enter the ark two by two; (4) Everything in which is the spirit of life shall expire; (5) I was born in the eighteen hundredth year of our Lord, in the seventh month, on the twenty-fourth day of the month; (6) The waters of the flood were upon the earth many days.*

3. To be written :—A transliteration of verses 13 and 14 of chapter VII.

4. To be written :—An exact statement of the origin and force of the following suffixes (including the ending of the stem): (1) יִּ, (2) יָ, (3) יָ, (4) יָ, (5) יָ, (6) יָ, (7) יָ, (8) יָ, (9) יָ, (10) יָ.

## 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) A preposition with the Relative pronoun. (2) Use of cardinals for ordinals. (3) Denominatives formed by prefixing מ. (4) יִּ stems with affixes. (5) The prep. אֶת with suffixes. (6) The pronominal suffixes. (7) Qāl Part's act. of verbs יִּ. (8) The original vowels in יָ. (9) Agreement of predicate. (10) Suffixes attached to the stem-ending ā. (11) Suffixes attached to the stem-ending ē (from י). (12) Suffixes attached to the stem-ending י. (13) The various forms assumed by the old construct ending ay before suffixes. (14) Plural feminines with pronominal suffixes.

## LESSON XLVII.—GENESIS VII. 17–24.

### 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) רִים, (2) גִּבֹּר, (3) כֶּסֶה, (4) הָהָר, (5) גִּבְיָה, (6) חֲרָבָה, (7) שָׂאָר.

### 2. NOTES.

Vs. 17, 18. וַיִּרְבּוּ, on rejection of the third radical ו or י, § 100. 2.—וַיִּשְׂאוּ (wāy-yī-s'û), from וַיִּשָּׂא; ו assimilated, but D. f. lost, § 14. 2; the Š'wâ remains vocal, the preceding syl. being half-

open.—וְתָרַם (wät-tā-röm), the second ׀, being in an unaccented closed syl., must be ֿ; usual form of ע"ו Qāl Impf., is with ׀, e. g., תָּרוּם; but with Wāw consec., ֿ is employed, which becomes ֿ when the tone is removed, § 94. 2. R. 4.—יִגְבֹּר, (1) י, (2) גֹּבֵר, the root, (3) ׀.

Vs. 19, 20. וַיִּכְסֹּוּ, (1) • ׀ with D. f. lost from י, § 14. 2; (2) י; (3) ׀ = passive; (4) D. f. in ס = intensive; (5) ׀ = plur.; the root being כָּסָה, cf. וַיִּכְלֹוּ (ch. II. 1).—הִהָרִים, on the ׀ (é), § 45. 4.—גִּבְהִים, from גָּבַהַ, § 125. 1. *a*; but Pāthāḥ-furtive disappears when ה ceases to be final, nor is the Mäppîq any longer necessary.—מִלְמַעְלָה, see ch. VI. 16.

Vs. 21, 22. וַיִּנֹּעַ, § 82. 1. *a*.—נִשְׁמַת (nī-š'māth), construct of נִשְׁמָה, אֶפִּיו, from אָח = אָנַפ, dual, אֶפִּים; on י׃, § 124. 3. *d*.—בְּחֶרְבָּה (bé-hā-rā-bhā), on ׀ (é), § 45. 4; ׀ under ח, on account of rejection of D. f. from ר, the formation being according to § 110. 1.—מָתוּ, on ê under מ, § 94. 2. R. 1.

Vs. 23, 24. וַיִּמָּחַ, for וַיִּמְחָה (Qāl Impf.); ה־ lost, and a helping vowel = inserted, § 100. 5. *b*. (5); Rāphé over מ, to show that no D. f. is to be expected.—וַיִּמְחוּ, Nīph. Impf. 3 plur., of same root as יִמָּח.—וַיִּשְׁאָר, another Nīph.; tone receding to penult, = is shortened to ׀, § 21. 3.—אֵתוּ בְּתִכְהָ, D. l. in ב, because of preceding disjunctive accent.—יֹם, sg., although pl. *in sense*.

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 19.—מֵאֵד מֵאֵד—*Mightily, mightily*.

Principle 34.—Words are often repeated to express *intensity* or *emphasis*.

V. 22.—בְּאַפִּיו . . . כָּל אֲשֶׁר—*All in whose nostrils, etc.*

Principle 35.—The אֲשֶׁר which serves as sign of relation for a following pronominal suffix is generally separated from the word to which the suffix is attached by intervening words.

## 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 125. 1, Stem-changes resulting from shifting of tone *one* place.
2. § 125. 2, Stem-changes resulting from shifting of tone *two* places.
3. § 125. 3, Stem-changes in the singular construct.
4. § 125. 3. R. 4, Qāl act. participles, and nouns with ultimate ē.
5. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 116—133 in List VIII.

## 5. EXERCISES.

1. In the case of בֶּשֶׁר *flesh*, עוֹלָם *eternity*, write out (1) the const. sg., (2) the form with suffix for *my*, (3) with suffix for *your* (m.), (4) the plur. abs., (5) the plur. const., (6) the plur. with the suffix for *my*, (7) with the suffix for *your* (m.).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *This is my word which I have spoken to you;* (2) *The earth and all which (is) in it is God's;* (3) *All the mountains were covered, and the waters prevailed upon the earth;* (4) *Three men were left with him in the ark;* (5) *The man to (ב) whose word I listened was forty years old;* (6) *And he destroyed man and beast, creeper and cattle from upon the ground.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 22, 23 of ch. VII.

4. To be written:—Exhaustive analyses of (1) וְהָמִים, (2) הַהָרִים, (3) מִלְמַעְלָה, (4) וּבְבִהְמָה, (5) מֵאָדָם.

## 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Loss of ו or י in verbs ה'ל. (2) Assimilation of נ in verbs פ'ן. (3) The vowels in ע'י Qāl Imperfects. (4) The article with ׀. (5) The suffix and ending י'ן. (6) Each vowel in וְיָמָה and וְיָמָה. (7) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (8) When does the tone move *one* place? (9) When does it move *two* places? (10) The vowel-changes in either case. (11) The formation of the singular construct. (12) Nouns with ē in the ultima.

## LESSON XLVIII.—GENESIS VIII. 1–7.

## 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) זָכַר, (2) עָבַר, (3) שָׁכַךְ, (4) סָכַר, (5) בָּלָא, (6) חָסַר, (7) יָבֵשׁ, (8) קָצָה, (9) חָלוֹן, (10) עָרַב, (11) יָבֵשׁ.

## 2. NOTES.

V. 1. וַיִּזְכֹּר, ı atten. from *ä*, *ō* height. from *ü*; Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg.; synopsis?—וַיַּעֲבֹר, on *—* instead of *י*, § 68. 5. *b*. (1); synopsis?—וַיֵּשְׁבוּ, from שָׁכַךְ, § 86. 1, and 3; the *—* height. from orig. *—*; the *ō* with first radical instead of with second; the D. f. representing the contracted radical.

Vs. 2, 3. וַיִּסְכְּרוּ, Nīph. Impf. 3 m. plur. of סָכַר = סָנַר.—וַיִּבְלֵא, § 75. 2.—וַיֵּשְׁבוּ, for וַיֵּשְׁבוּ; basis of the form is יָשׁוּב (like *yäq-tül*), but *w+ü* = *û*, and *ä* in an open syllable becomes *ā*, § 94. 1. *a*. (1), and 2. *a*.—חָלוֹךְ, Inf. abs.; on *ô* (= *â*), § 70. 1. *b*. (1).—וַיֵּשׁוּב, on *—*, § 49. 4; on יָשׁוּב, Inf. abs., for וַיֵּשׁוּב, § 94. 1. *c*. (1).—וַיִּחְסְרוּ, on *—* before ח, § 78. 2. *a*; on *—* under ח, § 78. 3. *c*.—מִקְצָה (mī-q'çê), for מִקְצָה; on omis. of D. f., § 14. 2; on *—* under ק, instead of *—*, § 125. 6. *b*; on ה (ê), § 123. 3.

Vs. 4, 5. וַתֵּנֶח, from נִיחַ (cf. וַיִּנְחֻהוּ ch. II. 15); usual Impf., יֵנֶח, but the form with Wāw consec. has *ô*, § 94. 2. *c*. R. 4; but the gut. changes the usual *ô* to *ä*.—הָרִי, const. pl. of הָר, which is from הָרַר; hence the *—* is unchangeable, and stands in the const., §§ 125. 5. *b*; 31. 4. N. 2.—חָסוּר, Inf. abs.; on *ô* (= *â*), § 70. 1. *b*. (1).—נִרְאוּ, Nīph. of רָאָה.—רָאִישִׁי, const. plur.; another case of unchangeable *—* in const.; irreg. plur. of רָאִישׁ, § 132. 17.—הָהָרִים (hé-hā-rīm), on the *—* under ה, § 45. 4.

Vs. 6, 7. וַיִּפְתַּח, § 82. 1. *a*.—וַיִּשְׁלַח, on *—* under ל, § 82. 1. *b*.—וַיֵּצֵא, § 90. 2. *a*. (1).—וַיִּצְוָה, § 70. 1. *b*. (1).—וַיִּבְשֶׁת, a fem. Inf. const., § 90. 2. *b*. R. 1.

## 3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 3.—וַיָּשׁוּבוּ... הַלֹּךְ וְשׁוֹב—*And they returned, going and re-  
turning.*

V. 7.—וַיֵּצֵא יְצוּא וְשׁוֹב—*And it went forth, going forth and re-  
turning.*

V. 5.—וְהַמַּיִם הָיוּ הֹלְכִים וְחֹסְרִים—*And the waters were going on  
and diminishing.*

**Principle 36.**—The Infinitive absolute, coming after a finite verb from the same root, gives to the latter the force of *continued and lasting action*. This idea of *continuance* is also expressed by the use of the verb הִלֵּךְ, in which case the principal idea is added in the form of a second Inf. abs. The thought of the phrases given above is: (1) "They went on going backwards"; (2) "It went repeatedly to and fro"; (3) "And the waters were abating continually."

V. 5.—בַּעֲשֵׂרִי בְּאַחַד לַחֹדֶשׁ—*In the tenth (month), on the first  
(lit., one) (day) of (lit., to) the month.*

**Principle 37.**—In dates (1) the words *day* and *month* are often omitted, (2) the cardinals are often used instead of ordinals, and (3) instead of the construct relation, a periphrastic expression by means of ל is employed.

## 4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 125. 4. *a—f*, Stem-changes in the inflection of Segholates.
2. § 125. 5. *a, b*, Stem-changes in the inflection of ע"ו, ע"י  
and ע"ע Segholates.
3. § 125. 6. *a, b*, Stem-changes in the inflection of ל"ה nouns.
4. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 134—151 in List VIII.

## 5. EXERCISES.

1. In the case of קָצָה, חֵק, זֵית, מוֹת, יָלַד, write (1) sg. const., (2) sing. form with suffix *your*, (3) plur. abs., (4) plur. const., (5) plur. form with suffix *my*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Remember thou the days in which God blessed thee*; (2) *God caused the waters to return from upon the earth*; (3) *He died in the sixth year, in the seventh month, on the fifth day of the month*; (4) *The words of God are good*; (5) *He will live unto eternities of eternities*; (6) *The kings of the earth shall return unto their land*.

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 2, 3 of ch. VIII.

4. Write a complete analysis of the following forms:—(1) מַעֲיִנָּה, (2) לַחֲדָשׁ, (3) הַגִּישָׁם, (4) וּמָצֵאתָ, (5) וַיִּשְׁלַח.

### 6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Vowels of the Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of a strong verb. (2) ע'ע' Qāl Impf. (3) ע'י' Qāl Impf. (4) Nīph'al Impf. 3 m. sg. (5) Form of Inf. abs. (6) The ô of the Inf. abs. (7) The ê of ל'ה nouns. (8) Unchangeable ׀ in const. plur. (9) Article with ׀. (10) ל' guttural Pī'el Impf. (11) פ'י' Qāl Impf. (12) Various forms assumed by Segholate stems in inflection. (13) ע'י' and ע'י' Segholates. (14) ע'ע' Segholates. (15) ל'ה nouns ending in ה׃.

## LESSON XLIX.—GENESIS VIII. 8–14.

### 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) יוֹנָה, (2) קָלָל, (3) מָנוּחַ, (4) בָּף, (5) רָגַל, (6) חֵיל, (7) אַחֲרֵי, (8) עֵת, (9) זֵית, (10) טָרַף, (11) יַחַל, (12) רֵאשׁוֹן, (13) חָרַב, (14) מִבְּקָה, (15) סוּר.

### 2. VERBAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., numb., gen., (4) class, (5) root, (6) meaning of root, (7) corresponding form of קָטַל, (8) the variation from the strong form, the reason for the variation, and the section in the "Elements" which explains it. The superior figure indicates the verse in which the word occurs.]

(1) וַיִּשְׁלַח,<sup>8</sup> (2) לִרְאוֹת,<sup>8</sup> (3) וַיִּקְלֹו,<sup>8</sup> (4) מִצְאָה,<sup>9</sup> (5) תָּשַׁב,<sup>9</sup> (6) וַיִּשְׁלַח,<sup>9</sup> (7) וַיִּקְחָהּ,<sup>9</sup> (8) וַיָּבֵא,<sup>9</sup> (9) וַיַּחֲלֵ,<sup>10</sup> (10) וַיִּסָּף,<sup>10</sup> (11) וַיִּשְׁלַח,<sup>10</sup>

- (12) תִּבְנָא,<sup>11</sup> (13) וַיֵּרַע,<sup>11</sup> (14) וַיִּיחַל,<sup>12</sup> (15) שׁוּב,<sup>12</sup> (16) וַיְהִי,<sup>13</sup> (17) יִבְשָׁה,<sup>14</sup>  
 (18) וַיִּסַּר,<sup>13</sup> (19) וַיֵּרָא,<sup>13</sup> (20) חֲרָבוֹ,<sup>13</sup>

### 3. NOMINAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) abs. sg., (2) meaning, (3) formation, (4) const. sg., (5) abs. and const. plur., (6) its form with one or more suffixes in sg. and plur.]

- (1) אֶרְמָה,<sup>8</sup> (2) רִגְלָה,<sup>9</sup> (3) יָרוּ,<sup>9</sup> (4) יָמִים,<sup>10</sup> (5) עָרַב,<sup>11</sup> (6) נִית,<sup>11</sup>  
 (7) חֲדָשׁ,<sup>13</sup> (8) מִכְסָּה.<sup>13</sup>

### 4. PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, SUFFIXES, ETC.

[In the case of each, state all that may be known concerning it.]

- (1) אֶת-<sup>8</sup> (2) מִן,<sup>8</sup> (3) אִתּוֹ<sup>8</sup> (*with*), (4) הֵּ,<sup>8</sup> (5) -הֶ,<sup>8</sup> (6) עַל,<sup>8</sup> (7) וְ,<sup>9</sup>  
 (8) לֵא,<sup>9</sup> (9) אֶל-<sup>9</sup> (10) כִּי,<sup>9</sup> (11) וְ,<sup>9</sup> (12) הֶ,<sup>9</sup> (13) לְ,<sup>11</sup> (14) הִנֵּה,<sup>11</sup>  
 (15) יוֹ.<sup>12</sup>

### 5. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 126. 1—5, Classification of Noun-stems.
2. § 127. 1. Tab. View and R's, Strong and Guttural Segholates.
3. § 127. 2. Tab. View and R's, וְ, עֵ, לֵ, and עֵ Segholates.
4. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 152 to 168 in List VIII.

### 6. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—A word-for-word translation of verses 8—14 of Genesis VIII.
2. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 9 and 10 of Genesis VIII.
3. To be written:—Five Hebrew sentences of not less than eight words each, based on the verses constituting this lesson.

## LESSON L.—GENESIS VIII. 15–22.

## 1. NEW WORDS.

(1) דָּבַר, (2) מִשְׁפָּחָה, (3) מִזְבֵּחַ, (4) עֹלָה, (5) רוּחַ, (6) רִיחַ, (7) גִּיחַח, (8) גְּעֻרִים, (9) קָצִיר, (10) קָר, (11) חָם, (12) קָיִץ, (13) חֹרֶף.

## 2. VERBAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., numb., gen., (4) class, (5) root, (6) meaning of root, (7) corresponding form of קָטַל, (8) the variation from the strong form, the reason for the variation, and the section in the "Elements" which explains it. The superior figure indicates the verse in which the word occurs.]

(1) יָדַבֵּר,<sup>15</sup> (2) לֵאמֹר,<sup>15</sup> (3) יָצָא<sup>16</sup> (§ 90. 2. a), (4) הוֹצֵא<sup>17</sup> (acc. to Q'ri, הוֹצֵא; usual form would be הוֹצֵא, §§ 19. 1, 2, 3; 90. 3. b), (5) וּפָרוּ,<sup>17</sup> (6) וַיֵּצֵא,<sup>18</sup> (7) וַיֵּצְאוּ,<sup>19</sup> (8) וַיָּבֵן,<sup>20</sup> (9) וַיִּקַּח,<sup>20</sup> (10) וַיַּעַל<sup>20</sup> (in Hyph., not Qāl), (11) וַיֵּרַח<sup>21</sup> (cf. וַתִּנַּח, v. 4), (12) אָסַף,<sup>21</sup> (13) לְקַלֵּל,<sup>21</sup> (14) לְהַכּוֹר,<sup>21</sup> (15) עָשִׂיתִי,<sup>21</sup> (16) יִשְׁבְּתוּ.<sup>22</sup>

## 3. NOMINAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) abs. sg., (2) meaning, (3) formation, (4) const. sg., (5) abs. and const. plur., (6) its form with one or more suffixes in sg. and plur.]

(1) הַחַיָּה,<sup>17</sup> (2) בָּשָׂר,<sup>17</sup> (3) בְּהֵמָה,<sup>17</sup> (4) רֶמֶשׂ,<sup>17</sup> (5) בְּאֶרֶץ,<sup>17</sup> (6) מִשְׁפַּחַת,<sup>19</sup> (7) מִזְבֵּחַ,<sup>20</sup> (8) מְהוֹר,<sup>20</sup> (9) עֹלֹת,<sup>20</sup> (10) לְבָו,<sup>21</sup> (11) חֹרֶף,<sup>22</sup> (12) גְּעֻרָיו,<sup>21</sup> (13) זֶרַע,<sup>22</sup> (14) קָיִץ,<sup>22</sup> (15) חֹרֶף.<sup>22</sup>

## 4. PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, IRREGULAR FORMS.

[In the case of each, state all that may be known concerning it.]

(1) מִן,<sup>16</sup> (2) אִשְׁתֶּךָ,<sup>16</sup> (3) בְּנִיךָ,<sup>16</sup> (4) גִּישִׁי,<sup>16</sup> (5) אֶתְךָ,<sup>16</sup> (6) יָמֵי,<sup>22</sup> (7) לֹא,<sup>21</sup> (8) בְּעֶבֶר,<sup>21</sup> (9) בְּאִשֶּׁר,<sup>21</sup> (10) אֶתְךָ,<sup>18</sup>

**5. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.**

1. § 128. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Second Class.
2. § 129. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Third Class.
3. § 130. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Fourth and Fifth Classes.
4. Word-Lists,                      Nouns numbered 169-185 in List VIII.

**6. EXERCISES.**

1. To be written:—A word-for-word translation of verses 15-22 of Genesis VIII.
2. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 17, 18 of Genesis VIII.
3. To be written:—Five Hebrew sentences of not less than ten words each, based on the verses constituting this Lesson.

# MANUAL.



# A HEBREW MANUAL

FOR BEGINNERS

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TEXT, TRANSLATION, TRANSLITERATION, VOCABULARIES  
AND WORD-LISTS

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CHICAGO

## PREFACE.

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THIS MANUAL is intended to accompany the author's *Introductory Hebrew Method*. It can be used to advantage, it is thought, by any who desire to begin the study of Hebrew. It contains some matter, not to be had elsewhere, which will be found of real service in the acquisition of the language. A few words of explanation are offered:—

1. The text of chapters I. and II. is printed with only the most important accents; that of chapter III. with the accents of secondary value, while in the remaining chapters, all the accents are given. The beginner is thus saved much needless difficulty and annoyance. The text is that of Baer and Delitzsch, which differs in a few particulars from that which is in common use.

2. The word-for-word translation of the first four chapters of Genesis is not intended to serve as a help in the rendering of the original. The student will compare, in each case, the Hebrew word with the English equivalent. He will note, for example, that the equivalent of בְּרֵאשִׁית is *In-beginning*. He will then proceed to learn the Hebrew word. He will pronounce it and write it until he has mastered it. He will, however, continually associate with it the English equivalent; and the phrase will be mastered only when the sight or sound of the English suggests the Hebrew, and *vice versa*. The first word being mastered, he will take up the second in the same manner, and so on, until each word in the verse is learned. It is understood that he has been given the correct pronunciation by an instructor, or that he has learned it from a transliteration. When, now, each word has been studied, it remains to learn the verse as a verse. *With the English translation before his eye*, he will

write and pronounce the Hebrew, each time comparing his work with the original, until he has obtained a perfect mastery of it. When the verses of a given chapter have been learned, the chapter as a chapter must be mastered.

3. The unpointed text of Genesis I.—IV. is inserted, because no exercise will be found more profitable than that of pronouncing the unpointed Hebrew. It is well also to copy the unpointed text on the black-board, or on paper, and to supply the points and vowel-signs.

4. A Hebrew-English Vocabulary is added, containing, besides the words with their meanings, etc., the number of times each word occurs in the entire Old Testament, and a transliteration. The latter is inserted, not to assist in pronunciation, but to indicate the character of the sounds. Corresponding to the Hebrew-English Vocabulary there is also an English-Hebrew Vocabulary. In this way there is kept continually before the mind the origin and value of each particular vowel-sound. In no other introductory book is this feature so emphasized.

5. The words occurring most frequently in the Old Testament are inserted in "Lists." Each word is numbered, and the corresponding number in the English Lists is in each case the equivalent of the Hebrew. The translation is separated from the Hebrew, in order that the "Lists" may be used to better advantage in the class-room.

For further particulars as to the method of instruction employed, the reader is referred to the Preface of the author's *Introductory Hebrew Method*.

W. R. H.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1st, 1887.

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## EXPLANATION OF SIGNS

USED IN THE TRANSLATION AND TRANSLITERATION.

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1. *Parentheses* ( ) enclose words for which there is no equivalent in the Hebrew.
2. *Brackets* [ ] enclose words which are in the Hebrew, but are not to be rendered into English.
3. )( stands for 'ēth, the sign of the definite object.
4. The *Hyphen* (-) connects those English words which, in Hebrew, form a single word.
5. The sign of *Addition* (+) stands for Măqqēph.
6. The *Asterisk* (\*) stands for the 'Athnāḥ (⌒); the *Dagger* (†), for Š'ghōltā (⌢); the *Period* (.), for Šôph Pāšûq (⋈) preceded by Šillûq.

# GENESIS I-IV.

## THE HEBREW TEXT.

### CHAPTER I.

- א בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ:
- 2 וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֵהוֹ וּבְהוּ וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל-פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וְרוּחַ  
אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם:
- 8 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהי-אֹר וַיְהי-אֹר:
- 4 וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאֹר כִּי-טוֹב וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאֹר  
וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ:
- ה וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאֹר יוֹם וּלַחֹשֶׁךְ לַיְלָה וַיְהי-עֶרֶב  
וַיְהי-בֹקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד:
- 6 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהי רָקִיעַ בְּתוֹךְ הַמַּיִם וַיְהי מַבְדִּיל בֵּין  
מַיִם לַמַּיִם:
- 7 וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָרָקִיעַ וַיַּבְדֵּל בֵּין הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מִתַּחַת  
לָרָקִיעַ וּבֵין הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מֵעַל לָרָקִיעַ וַיְהי-כֵן:
- 8 וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָרָקִיעַ שָׁמַיִם וַיְהי-עֶרֶב וַיְהי-בֹקֶר יוֹם  
שֵׁנִי:
- 9 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִקְווּ הַמַּיִם מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם אֶל-מָקוֹם  
אֶחָד וַתֵּרָאָה תִיבָשָׁה וַיְהי-כֵן:
- י וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לַיִבָּשָׁה אֶרֶץ וּלַמְקוֹה הַמַּיִם קָרָא יַמִּים  
וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:
- 7

- 11 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תְּדַשָּׂא הָאָרֶץ דָּשָׂא עֵשֶׂב מִזֵּרַע זֶרַע  
עֵץ פְּרִי עֲשֵׂה פְרִי לְמִינוֹ אֲשֶׁר זָרְעוּ-בוֹ עַל-הָאָרֶץ  
וַיְהִי-כֵן:
- 12 וַתּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ דָּשָׂא עֵשֶׂב מִזֵּרַע זֶרַע לְמִינֵהוּ וְעֵץ  
עֲשֵׂה-פְרִי אֲשֶׁר זָרְעוּ-בוֹ לְמִינֵהוּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:
- 13 וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי:
- 14 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי מְאֹרֶת בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהַבְדִּיל  
בֵּין הַיּוֹם וּבֵין הַלַּיְלָה וַהֲיוּ לְאֹתוֹת וּלְמוֹעֲדִים וּלְיָמִים  
וּשְׁנָיִם:
- טו וַהֲיוּ לְמְאֹרֶת בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהָאִיר עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיְהִי-כֵן:
- 16 וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-שְׁנֵי הַמְּאֹרֶת הַגְּדֹלִים אֶת-הַמָּאֹר  
הַגָּדֹל לְמַשְׁלַת הַיּוֹם וְאֶת-הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן לְמַשְׁלַת  
הַלַּיְלָה וְאֵת הַכּוֹכָבִים:
- 17 וַיִּתֵּן אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהָאִיר עַל-הָאָרֶץ:
- 18 וּלְמַשֵּׁל בַּיּוֹם וּבַלַּיְלָה וּלְהַבְדִּיל בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ  
וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:
- 19 וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם רְבִיעִי:
- כ וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִשְׂרְצוּ הַמַּיִם שָׂרָץ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה וְעוֹף יְעוֹפֵף  
עַל-הָאָרֶץ עַל-פְּנֵי רִקְיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם:
- 21 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַתַּנִּינִם הַגְּדֹלִים וְאֵת כָּל-נֶפֶשׁ הַחַיָּה  
הַרְמִשֶׁת אֲשֶׁר שָׂרְצוּ הַמַּיִם לְמִינֵהֶם וְאֵת כָּל-עוֹף כָּנָף  
לְמִינֵהוּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:

22 וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים לְאֹמֶר פָּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמְלֵאוּ אֶת-הַמַּיִם  
בַּיּוֹמִים וְהָעוֹף יִרֶב בָּאָרֶץ:

23 וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם חַמִּישִׁי:

24 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה לְמִינָהּ בְּהֶמָּה  
וּרְמֶשׂ וְחַיֹּת-אָרֶץ לְמִינָהּ וַיְהִי-כֵן:

כה וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ לְמִינָהּ וְאֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה  
לְמִינָהּ וְאֶת כָּל-רֶמֶשׂ הָאֲרָמָה לְמִינָהּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים  
בִּי-טוֹב:

26 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים נַעֲשֵׂה אָדָם בְּצַלְמֵנוּ כְּדְמוּתֵנוּ וַיִּרְדּוּ  
בְּדִגְתַּי הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבַבְּהֵמָה וּבְכָל-הָאָרֶץ וּבְכָל-  
הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

27 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם בְּצַלְמוֹ בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא  
אֹתוֹ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָא אֹתָם:

28 וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר לָהֶם אֱלֹהִים פָּרוּ וּרְבוּ  
וּמְלֵאוּ אֶת-הָאָרֶץ וּכְבַשְׁתָּהּ וַיִּרְדּוּ בְּדִגְתַּי הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף  
הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבְכָל-חַיַּת הָרֶמֶשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

29 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים הִנֵּה נָתַתִּי לָכֶם אֶת-כָּל-עֵשֶׂב זֶרַע זֶרַע  
אֲשֶׁר עַל-פְּנֵי כָל-הָאָרֶץ וְאֶת כָּל-הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר-בוֹ פֵּרִי-  
עֵץ זֶרַע זֶרַע לָכֶם יִהְיֶה לְאֹכְלָהּ:

ל וְלָכָל-חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ וּלְכָל-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְכָל רֹמֵשׁ עַל-  
הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר-בוֹ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה אֶת-כָּל-יֵרֶק עֵשֶׂב לְאֹכְלָהּ  
וַיְהִי-כֵן:

וַיֹּרֶא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה וְהִנֵּה-טוֹב מְאֹד וַיְהִי-  
 עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי:

# CHAPTER II.

וַיִּכְלוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ וְכָל-צָבָאם:  
 וַיִּכַּל אֱלֹהִים בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה וַיִּשְׁבֹּת  
 בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מְכָל-מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה:  
 וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וַיְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתוֹ כִּי בּוֹ שָׁבַת  
 מְכָל-מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים לַעֲשׂוֹת:  
 אֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ בְּהִבְרָאם בַּיּוֹם עֲשׂוֹת  
 יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אָרֶץ וּשְׁמַיִם:  
 וְכָל שִׁיחַ הַשָּׂדֶה טָרֵם יְהִי בָאָרֶץ וְכָל-עֶשֶׂב הַשָּׂדֶה  
 טָרֵם יִצְמַח כִּי לֹא הִמְטִיר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָרֶץ  
 וְאָדָם אֵין לַעֲבֹד אֶת-הָאֲדָמָה:  
 וְאָדָם יַעֲלֶה מִן-הָאָרֶץ וְהִשְׁקָה אֶת-כָּל-פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה:  
 וַיִּצְרֶה יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם עֹפֶר מִן-הָאֲדָמָה וַיִּפַּח  
 בְּאַפָּיו נִשְׁמַת חַיִּים וַיְהִי הָאָדָם לְנֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה:  
 וַיִּטֵּעַ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים גֵּן בְּעֶרְן מִקְדָּם וַיִּשֶׂם שֵׁם אֶת-הָאָדָם  
 אֲשֶׁר יִצָּר:  
 וַיִּצְמַח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן-הָאֲדָמָה כָּל-עֵץ נֹחֵמֵד לְמִרְאָה  
 וְטוֹב לְמֵאכֹל וְעֵץ הַחַיִּים בְּתוֹךְ הָגֵן וְעֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב  
 וְרָע:

וְנָהָר יֵצֵא מֵעֵרֶן לְהַשְׁקוֹת אֶת-הַגֵּן וּמִשָּׁם יִפְרָד וְהָיָה  
לְאַרְבָּעָה רָאשִׁים:

שֵׁם הָאֶחָד פִּישׁוֹן הוּא הַסּוֹבֵב אֶת כָּל-אֶרֶץ הַחִוִּילָה  
אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם הַזָּהָב:

וְהָיָה הָאֶרֶץ הַהוּא טוֹב שָׁם הַבְּרִלָח וְאֲבֵן הַשֹּׁהַם:

וְשֵׁם-הַנָּהָר הַשֵּׁנִי גִיחוֹן הוּא הַסּוֹבֵב אֶת כָּל-אֶרֶץ  
כּוּשׁ:

וְשֵׁם הַנָּהָר הַשְּׁלִישִׁי חֲדָקִל הוּא הַחֲלֹף קְדַמַּת אֲשׁוּר  
וְהַנָּהָר הָרְבִיעִי הוּא פָּרָת:

וַיִּקַּח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וַיִּנְתְּהוּ בֶגֶן-עֵדֶן לְעִבְדָּהּ  
וּלְשִׁמְרָהּ:

וַיֹּצֵא יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָדָם לֵאמֹר מִכָּל עֵץ-הַגֵּן אָכַל  
תֹּאכֵל:

וּמִעֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב וְרָע לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בְיוֹם אֲכָלְךָ  
מִמֶּנּוּ מוֹת תָּמוּת:

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לֹא-טוֹב הָיִיתָ הָאָדָם לְבַדּוֹ אֶעֱשֶׂה-  
לּוֹ עֶזֶר בְּנִגְדּוֹ:

וַיִּצַּר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן-הָאָדָמָה כָּל-חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה וְאֵת  
כָּל-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיָּבֵא אֶל-הָאָדָם לִרְאוֹת מִה-יִקְרָא-לּוֹ

וְכָל אֲשֶׁר יִקְרָא-לּוֹ הָאָדָם נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה הוּא שְׁמוֹ:

וַיִּקְרָא הָאָדָם שְׁמוֹת לְכָל-הַבְּהֵמָה וּלְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְכָל  
חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה וּלְאָדָם לֹא-מָצָא עֶזֶר בְּנִגְדּוֹ:

21 וַיִּפֹּל יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים תְּרִדְמָה עַל-הָאָדָם וַיִּשָּׁן וַיִּקַּח אַחַת מִצִּלְעֹתָיו וַיִּסְגֵּר בֶּשֶׂר תַּחְתָּנָה:

22 וַיִּבֶן יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַצִּלְע <sup>rib</sup> אֲשֶׁר-לָקַח מִן-הָאָדָם לְאִשָּׁה וַיָּבֵאָה אֶל-הָאָדָם:

23 וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם זֹאת הִפְעָם עָצָם מִעֲצָמִי וּבִשָּׂר מִבִּשְׂרִי לִזְאֵת יִקְרָא אִשָּׁה כִּי מֵאִישׁ לִקְחָהּ-זֹאת:

24 עַל-כֵּן יַעֲזֹב-אִישׁ אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-אִמּוֹ וְדָבַק בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ וְהָיוּ לְבָשָׂר אֶחָד:

כֹּה וַיְהִיו שְׁנֵיהֶם עֶרְוֹמִים הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וְלֹא יִתְבַּשְּׁשׁוּ:

## CHAPTER III.

א \* וַהֲנַחֵשׁ הָיָה עֶרּוֹם מְכַל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה אַף כִּי-אָמַר אֱלֹהִים לֹא תֹאכְלוּ מִכָּל עֵץ הַגֵּן:

2 וַתֹּאמֶר הָאִשָּׁה אֶל-הַנָּחָשׁ מִפְּרִי עֵץ-הַגֵּן נֹאכָל:

3 וּמִפְּרִי הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ-הַגֵּן אָמַר אֱלֹהִים לֹא תֹאכְלוּ מִמֶּנּוּ וְלֹא תִגְעוּ בּוֹ פֶּן תָּמָתוּ:

4 וַיֹּאמֶר הַנָּחָשׁ אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה לֹא-מוֹת תָּמָתוּ:

ה כי יָדַע אֱלֹהִים כִּי בַיּוֹם אֲכַלְכֶּם מִמֶּנּוּ וּנְפַקְחוּ עֵינֵיכֶם וְהִייתֶם כְּאֱלֹהִים יֹדְעֵי טוֹב וָרָע:

6 \* וַתֵּרָא הָאִשָּׁה כִּי טוֹב הָעֵץ לְמַאֲכָל וְכִי תֹאמֶה-הוּא  
לְעֵינַיִם וְנִחְמַד הָעֵץ לְהַשְׂכִּיל וַתִּקַּח מִפְּרִיו וַתֹּאכַל  
וַתֵּתֶן גַּם-לְאִישָׁהּ עִמָּה וַיֹּאכַל:

7 \* וַתִּפְקַחְנָה עֵינֵי שְׁנֵיהֶם וַיֵּדְעוּ כִּי עֲרִמָם הֵם וַיִּתְּפוּ  
עָלֶיהָ תֹאנָה וַיַּעֲשׂוּ לָהֶם חֲגָרֹת:

8 + וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶת-קוֹל יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מְתַחֲלָךְ בְּגֶן לְרוּחַ  
הַיּוֹם וַיִּתְּחַבֵּא הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ מִפְּנֵי יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים  
בְּתוֹךְ עֵץ הָגֶן:

9 \* - וַיִּקְרָא יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶל-הָאָדָם וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ אֵיכָּה:  
, וַיֹּאמֶר אֶת-קִלְכֶּךָ שָׁמַעְתִּי בְּגֶן וַאֲיִרָא כִּי-עִירַם אָנֹכִי  
וְאֶחָבָא:

11 \* - וַיֹּאמֶר מִי הִגִּיד לָךְ כִּי עִירַם אֶתָּה הַמֶּן-הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר  
צִוִּיתִיךָ לִבְלֹתִי אֲכָל-מִמֶּנּוּ אָכַלְתָּ:

12 \* - וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר נָתַתָּה עִמָּדִי הוּא נָתַתָּה-  
לִּי מִן-הָעֵץ וַיֹּאכַל:

13 \* וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לָאִשָּׁה מַה-זֹּאת עָשִׂית וַתֹּאמֶר  
הָאִשָּׁה הִנָּחֵשׁ הִשִּׁיאֲנִי וַיֹּאכַל:

14 \* וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶל-הִנָּחֵשׁ כִּי עָשִׂית זֹאת אָרוּר  
אַתָּה מִכָּל-הַבְּהֵמָה וּמִכָּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה עַל-גִּחְוֹנְךָ תֵּלֵךְ  
וְעָפָר תֹּאכַל כָּל-יְמֵי חַיֶּיךָ:

- וַאִיכָּה אִשִּׁית בֵּינִךָ וּבֵין הָאִשָּׁה וּבֵין זֶרְעֶךָ וּבֵין זֶרְעָה \* 14  
 הוּא יִשּׁוּפֶךָ רֹאשׁ וְאַתָּה תִּשּׁוּפֶנּוּ עֵקֶב:  
 אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה אָמַר הֲרַבָּה אֲרַבָּה עֲצֻבוֹנְךָ וְהֲרִנְךָ בְּעֲצֹב \* 16  
 תִּלְדִּי בָנִים וְאֶל-אִישׁ תִּשּׁוּקֶתְךָ וְהוּא יִמְשַׁלְּךָ:  
 וּלְאָדָם אָמַר כִּי שָׁמַעְתָּ לְקוֹל אִשְׁתְּךָ וְתֹאכַל מִן-הָעֵץ \* 17  
 אֲשֶׁר צִוִּיתִיךָ לֵאמֹר לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ אֲרוּרָה הָאֲדָמָה  
 בְּעֲבוּרְךָ בְּעֲצֻבוֹן תֹּאכְלֶנָּה כָּל יְמֵי חַיֶּיךָ:  
 וְקוֹץ וְדִרְדֹּר תַּצְמִיחַ לָךְ וְאָכַלְתָּ אֶת-עֵשֶׂב הַשָּׂדֶה: \* 18  
 בֹּזַעַת אֲפִיךָ תֹאכַל לֶחֶם עַד שׁוּבֶךָ אֶל-הָאֲדָמָה כִּי \* 19  
 מִמֶּנָּה לָקַחְתָּ כִּי-עָפָר אַתָּה וְאֶל-עָפָר תָּשׁוּב:  
 וַיִּקְרָא הָאָדָם שֵׁם אִשְׁתּוֹ חוּוָּה כִּי הוּא הִיְתָה אִם \* כ  
 כָּל-חַי:  
 וַיַּעַשׂ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לְאָדָם וּלְאִשְׁתּוֹ כְּתֻנּוֹת עוֹר \* 21  
 וּלְבָשִׁם:  
 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים הֵן הָאָדָם הָיָה כְּאֶחָד מִמֶּנּוּ \* 22  
 לָדַעַת טוֹב וְרָע וְעַתָּה פֶּן-יִשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וְלָקַח גַּם  
 מִעֵץ הַחַיִּים וְאָכַל וְחַי לְעֹלָם:  
 וַיִּשְׁלַחֵהוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִגֶּן-עֶדֶן לַעֲבֹד אֶת-הָאֲדָמָה \* 23  
 אֲשֶׁר לָקַח מִשָּׁם:  
 וַיִּגְרֹשׁ אֶת-הָאָדָם וַיֵּשְׁבֶן מִקְדָּם לְגֶן-עֶדֶן אֶת-הַכְּרָבִים \* 24  
 וְאֵת לֶהֱטֹ הַחֲרָב הַמְתַּהַפֶּכֶת לִשְׁמֹר אֶת-דֶּרֶךְ עֵץ  
 הַחַיִּים:

CHAPTER IV.

- א וַהֲאָדָם יָדַע אֶת-חַוָּה אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתַּהַר וַתֵּלֶד אֶת-קַיִן  
וַתֹּאמֶר קָנִיתִי אִישׁ אֶת-יְהוָה:  
ב וַתִּסָּף לָלֶדֶת אֶת-אָחִיו אֶת-הָבֶל וַיְהִי-הֶבֶל רֹעֵה צֹאן  
וְקַיִן הָיָה עֹבֵד אֲדָמָה:  
ג וַיְהִי מִקֵּץ יָמִים וַיָּבֵא קַיִן מִפְּרִי הָאֲדָמָה מִנְחָה  
לַיהוָה:  
ד וְהֶבֶל הֵבִיא גַם-הוּא מִבְּכֹרוֹת צֹאנוֹ וּמִחִלְבָּהֶן וַיֵּשַׁע  
יְהוָה אֶל-הֶבֶל וְאֶל-מִנְחָתוֹ:  
ה וְאֶל-קַיִן וְאֶל-מִנְחָתוֹ לֹא שָׁעָה וַיַּחַר לְקַיִן מְאֹד  
וַיִּפְּלוּ פָנָיו:  
ו וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-קַיִן לָמָּה חָרָה לָךְ וְלָמָּה נָפְלוּ פָנֶיךָ:  
ז הֲלוֹא אִם-תֵּיטִיב שְׂאֵת וְאִם לֹא תֵיטִיב לִפְתָּח חַטָּאת  
רֹבֵץ וְאֵלֶיךָ תִּשְׁוֹקֶתוּ וְאַתָּה תִּמְשָׁל-בּוֹ:  
ח וַיֹּאמֶר קַיִן אֶל-הֶבֶל אָחִיו וַיְהִי בִּהְיוֹתָם בַּשָּׂדֶה וַיִּקֶּם  
קַיִן אֶל-הֶבֶל אָחִיו וַיַּהַרְגֵהוּ:  
ט וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-קַיִן אֵי הֶבֶל אָחִיךָ וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא יָדַעְתִּי  
הֲשֹׁמֵר אָחִי אָנֹכִי:  
י וַיֹּאמֶר מַה עָשִׂיתָ קוֹל דְּמֵי אָחִיךָ צֹעֲקִים אֵלַי מִן-  
הָאֲדָמָה:  
יא וַעֲתָה אָרוּר אַתָּה מִן-הָאֲדָמָה אֲשֶׁר פָּצְתָה אֶת-פִּיהָ  
לִקְחַת אֶת-דְּמֵי אָחִיךָ מִיָּדְךָ:

12 כִּי תַעֲבֹר אֶת-הָאֲדָמָה לֹא-תִסָּף קֶתֶל-כִּזְחָה לָךְ נָע וָנָר  
תִּהְיֶה בָאָרֶץ:

13 וַיֹּאמֶר קַיִן אֶל-יְהוָה גְּדוֹל עוֹנִי מִנְּשׂוּא:

14 הֵן גִּרְשֵׁת אֹתִי הַיּוֹם מֵעַל פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה וּמִפְּנֵי אֶסְתָּר  
וְהָיִיתִי נָע וָנָר בָּאָרֶץ וְהָיָה כָל-מֵצֵא יִהְרַגֵּנִי:

15 וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ יְהוָה לָכֵן כָּל-הֹרֵג קַיִן שְׁבַע־עֲתִים יִקָּם וַיֵּשֶׁם  
יְהוָה לְקַיִן אוֹת לְבִלְתִּי הַבּוֹת-אֹתוֹ כָּל-מֵצֵאוֹ:

16 וַיֵּצֵא קַיִן מִלִּפְנֵי יְהוָה וַיֵּשֶׁב בָּאָרֶץ-נֹוד קִדְמַת-עֵרֶן:

17 וַיֵּדַע קַיִן אֶת-אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתֵּהָר וַתֵּלֶד אֶת-חֲנוֹךְ וַיְהִי בִנָּה  
עֵיר וַיִּקְרָא שֵׁם הָעִיר כִּשֵּׁם בְּנוֹ חֲנוֹךְ:

18 וַיֻּלַּד לְחֲנוֹךְ אֶת-עֵירָר וְעֵירָר יָלַד אֶת-מִחוּיָאֵל וּמִחוּיָאֵל  
יָלַד אֶת-מֶתוּשָׁאֵל וּמֶתוּשָׁאֵל יָלַד אֶת-לָמֶךְ:

19 וַיִּקַּח-לוֹ לָמֶךְ שְׁתֵּי נָשִׁים שֵׁם הָאֶחָת עֵדָה וְשֵׁם הַשֵּׁנִית  
צִלְחָה:

כ וַתֵּלֶד עֵדָה אֶת-יִבְלָה הִוא הָיָה אָבִי יִשָּׁב אָהֵל וּמִקְנָה:

21 וְשֵׁם אָחִיו יוֹבֵל הִוא הָיָה אָבִי כָל-תַּפֹּשׁ בְּנוֹר וְעוֹגֵב:

22 וַצִּלְחָה גַם-הִוא יָלְדָה אֶת-תְּוֹבֵל קַיִן לִטֵּשׁ כָּל-חֲרֹשׁ  
נַחֲשֶׁת וּבְרָחֵל וַאֲחֹת תוֹבֵל-קַיִן נַעֲמָה:

23 וַיֹּאמֶר לָמֶךְ לְנָשָׁיו

עֵדָה וַצִּלְחָה שְׁמַעֲנָן קוֹלִי

נָשִׁי לָמֶךְ הָאֲזֹנָה אִמְרָתִי

כִּי אִישׁ הָרַגְתִּי לַפֶּצַעִי

וַיֵּלֶד לַחֲבֵרְתִּי:

כִּי שִׁבְעַתִּים יָקָם-קַיִן 24

וּלְמַךְ שִׁבְעִים וְשִׁבְעָה:

וַיֵּרַע אָדָם עוֹד אֶת-אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתֵּלֶד בֶּן וַתִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמוֹ 25

שֵׁת כִּי יֵשֶׁת-לִי אֱלֹהִים זָרַע אַחֲרַי תַּחַת הַכֹּל כִּי הָרַגְוּ

קַיִן:

וַלִּישֵׁת גַּם-הוּא יֵלֶד-בֶּן וַיִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמוֹ אֶנֶז אֵז הוּחַל 26

לְקָרָא בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה:

## GENESIS I-IV.

### A LITERAL TRANSLATION.

#### CHAPTER I.

1. In-beginning created God\* )( the-heavens and-)( the-earth.
2. And-the-earth was (a) desolation and-(a)-waste ; and-darkness (was) upon+faces-of abyss;\* and-(the)-spirit-of God (was) brooding upon+faces-of the-waters.
3. And-said God: Shall-be+(or, let-be)+light;\* and-(there)-was+light.
4. And-saw God )( +the-light that+good;\* and-caused-to-divide God between the-light and-between the-darkness.
5. And-called God to-the-light day, and-to-the-darkness called-he night;\* and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day one.
6. And-said God: Let-be (an) expanse in-(the)-midst-of the-waters;\* and-let-be (a) dividing between waters to-waters.
7. And-made God )( +the-expanse,† and-caused-to-divide between the-waters which (were) from-under to-the-expanse and-between the-waters which (were) from-upon to-the-expanse;\* and-(it)-was+so.
8. And-called God to-the-expanse heavens;\* and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day second.
9. And-said God: Let-be-collected the-waters from-under the-heavens unto+place one, and-let-be-seen the-dry (land);\* and-(it)-was+so.
10. And-called God to-the-dry (land) earth, and-to-(the)-collection-of [the]-waters he-called seas;\* and-saw God that+good.

11. And-said God : Let-cause-to-spring-forth the-earth grass, herb causing-to-seed seed, tree-of fruit making fruit to-kind-his which seed-his+in-him (*i. e.*, whose seed is in it) upon+the-earth ;\* and-(it)-was+so.
12. And-caused-to-come-forth the-earth grass ; herb causing-to-seed seed to-kind-his, and-tree making+fruit which seed-his+in-him to-kind-his ;\* and-saw God that+good.
13. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day third.
14. And-said God : Let-be luminaries in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens, to-cause-to-divide between the-day and-between the-night ;\* and-they-shall-be for-signs, and-for-seasons, and-for-days and-years.
15. And-they-shall-be for-luminaries in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens to-cause-light upon+the-earth ;\* and-(it)-was+so.
16. And-made God )(+(the)-two-[of] [the]-luminaries the-great ;\* )( +the-luminary the-great, for-ruling-of the-day ; and-)( +the-luminary the-small, for-ruling-of the-night, and-)( the-stars.
17. And-gave )( -them God in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens ;\* to-cause-light upon+the-earth[.],
18. And-to-rule in-the-day and-in-the-night, and-to-cause-to-divide between the-light and-between the-darkness ;\* and-saw God that+good.
19. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day fourth.
20. And-said God : Let-swarm the-waters swarm(s), soul-of life ;\* and-fowl shall-fly upon+the-earth, upon+faces-of (the) expanse-of the-heavens.
21. And-created God )( +the-sea-monsters the-great ;\* and-)( all+(the)-soul(s)-of [the]-life the-creeping (*or*, which-creep), (with) which swarmed the-waters to-kinds-their and-)( every+fowl of wing to-kind-his and-saw God that+good.

22. And-blessed )(-them God, to-say (*or*, saying):\* Be-ye-fruitful and-multiply-ye and-fill-ye )( +the-waters in-the-seas, and-the-fowl let-multiply in-the-earth.
23. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day fifth.
24. And-said God: Shall-cause-to-come-forth the-earth soul-of life to-kind-her, cattle, and-creeper, and-beast-of +(the)-earth to-kind-her;\* and-(it)-was+so.
25. And-made God )( +(the)-beast-of the-earth to-kind-her, and-)( +the-cattle to-kind-her, and-)( every+creeper-of the-ground to-kind-his;\* and-saw God that+good.
26. And-said God: We-will-(*or*, Let-us)-make man in-image-our, according-to-likeness-our;\* and-they-shall-have-dominion in-(the)-fish-of the-sea, and-in-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens, and-in-the-cattle, and-in-all+the-earth, and-in-all+the-creeper(s) the-creeping (*or*, which-creep) upon+the-earth.
27. And-created God )( +the-man in-image-his; in-(the)-image-of God created-he )(-him;\* male and-female created-he )(-them.
28. And-blessed )(-them God,† and-said to-them God: Be-ye-fruitful and-multiply-ye, and-fill-ye )( +the-earth and-subdue-ye-her;\* and-have-ye-dominion in-(the)-fish-of the-sea, and-in-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens, and-in-every+beast the-creeping upon+the-earth.
29. And-said God: Behold! I-have-given to-you )( +every+herb seeding seed which (is) upon+faces-of all+the-earth, and-)( all+the-tree(s) which+in-him (*i. e.*, in-which) (is the) fruit-of +(a)-tree seeding seed;\* to-you it-shall-be for-food.
30. And-to-every+beast-of the-earth, and-to-every+fowl-of the-heavens, and-to-every creeping-one upon+the-earth which+in-him (*i. e.*, in-which) (is the) soul-of life, (I have given) )( +every+greenness-of herb for-food;\* and-(it)-was+so.

31. And-saw God )(+all+which he-had-done, and-behold+good exceedingly;\* and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day the-sixth.

## CHAPTER II.

1. And-were-finished the-heavens and-the-earth and-all+host-their.
2. And-finished God, in-the-day the-seventh, work-his which he-had-done;\* and-he-rested in-the-day the-seventh from-all+work-his which he-had-done.
3. And-blessed God )(+day the-seventh and-sanctified )(it;\* because in-it he-rested from-all+work-his which+created God to-make.
4. These (are) (the) generations-of the-heavens and-the-earth in-being-created-their;\* in-(the)-day-of (the) making-of Jehovah God earth and-heavens.
5. And-every shrub-of the-field not-yet had-been (*lit.*, will-be) in-the-earth, and-every+herb-of the-field not-yet had-sprouted- (*lit.*, will-sprout)-forth;\* for not had-caused-to-rain Jehovah God upon+the-earth and-man was-not to-serve )(+the-ground.
6. And-(a)-mist used-to-go-up (*lit.*, will-go-up) from+the-earth,\* and-cause-to-drink (*i. e.*, used-to-water) )(+all+(the)-faces-of the-ground.
7. And-formed Jehovah God )(+the-man (out of) dust from+the-ground, and-breathed in-nostrils-his breath-of lives;\* and-was the-man for-(a)-soul-of life (*i. e.*, and-became the-man (a) soul-of life).
8. And-planted Jehovah God (a) garden in-Eden from-east,\* and-placed there )(+the-man whom he-formed.

9. And-caused-to-sprout-forth Jehovah God from+the-ground, every+tree pleasant to-sight and-good for-food,\* and-(the)-tree-of [the]-lives in-(the)-midst-of the-garden, and-(the)-tree-of [the]-knowing good and-evil.
10. And-(a)-river goes-forth (*lit.*, going-forth) from-Eden to-water )(+the-garden,\* and-from-there it-is-divided and-becomes four heads (*lit.*, and-is for-four heads).
11. (The) name-of the-one (is) Pishon;\* it (*lit.*, he) (is) the-(one)-encompassing (*or*, which-encompasses) )( all+(the)-land-of [the]-Havilah, which+there (*i. e.*, where) (is) the-gold.
12. And-(the)-gold-of the-land the-that (*lit.*, she) (is) good;\* there (is) the-bdellium and-(the)-stone-of [the]-onyx.
13. And-(the)-name-of+the-river the-second (is) Gihon;\* it (is) the-(one)-encompassing )( all+(the)-land-of Cush.
14. And-(the)-name-of the-river the-third (is) Tigris; it (is) the-(one)-going eastward-of Assyria;\* and-the-river the-fourth is (*lit.*, he) Euphrates.
15. And-took Jehovah God )(+the-man,\* and-caused-to-rest-him (*i. e.*, placed-him) in-garden-of+Eden to-serve-it (*lit.*, her) and-to-keep-it.
16. And-commanded Jehovah God upon+the-man to-say (*i. e.*, saying):\* From-every tree-of+the-garden eating thou-mayest-eat[.];
17. But-from-(the)-tree-of [the]-knowing good and-evil, not shalt-thou-eat from-it (*lit.*, him);\* for, in-(the)-day-of eating-thy from-it, dying shalt-thou-die.
18. And-said Jehovah God: Not+good (the)-being-of [the]-man to-separation-his;\* I-will-make+for-him (a) help as-over-against-him (*or*, as-his-counterpart).

19. And-formed Jehovah God from+the-ground every+beast-of the-field and-)( every+fowl-of the-heavens, and-caused-to-come (*i. e.*, brought) unto+the-man to-see what+he-will-call +to-it, (*lit.*, him),\* and-all which will-call+to-it the-man, soul-of life, is (*lit.*, he) name-its (*lit.*, his).
20. And-called the-man names to-all+the-cattle, and-to-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens and-to-every beast-of the-field;\* and-for-man not+did-he-find (*i. e.*, there was not found) (a) help as-over-against-him.
21. And-caused-to-fall Jehovah God (a) deep-sleep upon+the-man, and-he-slept,\* and-he-took one from-sides-his and-closed (the) flesh instead-of-it.
22. And-built Jehovah God )( +the-side which +he-took from+the-man for-(a)-woman,\* and-caused-to-come-her (*i. e.*, brought her) unto+the-man.
23. And-said the-man †: This, the-tread (*i. e.*, now), bone from-bones-my, and-flesh from-flesh-my;\* to-this it-shall-be-called woman, for from-man was-taken+this.
24. Upon+so (*i. e.*, therefore) shall-leave+(a)-man )( +father-his and-)( +mother-his,\* and-shall-cleave in-wife-his, and-they-shall-be for-flesh one.
25. And-were (the) two-of-them naked, the-man and-wife-his;\* and-not were-(*lit.*, will-be)-they-ashamed.

### CHAPTER III.

[In the two remaining chapters, the translation of the pronominal suffix is placed *before* instead of *after* the noun which it limits.]

1. And-the-serpent was crafty from-every beast-of the-field which had-made Jehovah God;\* and-he-said unto+the-woman: (Is it) so that+has-said God, not shall-ye-eat from-every tree-of the-garden[.]?

2. And-said the-woman unto+the-serpent:\* From-(the)-fruit-of (the)-tree(s)-of+the-garden we-may-eat[.];
3. But-from-(the)-fruit-of the-tree which (is) in-midst-of+the-garden,† has-said God : Not shall-ye-eat from-it, and-not shall-ye-touch in-it,\* lest ye-die.
4. And-said the-serpent unto+the-woman:\* Not+dyng shall-ye-die.
5. For knowing (is) God that in-(the)-day-of your-eating from-it, then-(*lit.*, and)-shall-be-opened your-eyes,\* and-ye-shall-be like-God, knowers-of good and-evil.
6. And-saw the-woman, that good (was) the-tree for-food, and-that (a) delight-(was)+it to-the-eyes, and-desirable (was) the-tree to-make-wise, and-she-took from-his-fruit and-she-ate;\* and-she-gave also+to-her-husband with-her and-he-ate[.];
7. And-were-opened (the) eyes-of (the) two-of-them, and-they-knew that naked (were) they,\* and-they-sewed leaf-of fig-tree, and-they-made for-them-(selves) girdles.
8. And-they-heard )(+(the)-voice-of Jehovah God walking in-the-garden to-(*or*, at)-(the)-breeze-of the-day;\* and-hid-himself the-man and-his-wife from-faces-of Jehovah God in-midst-of (the) tree(s)-of the-garden.
9. And-called Jehovah God unto+the-man,\* and-said to-him : Where-art-thou[.] ?
10. And-he-said : )(+(thy-voice I-heard in-the-garden,\* and-I-was-afraid, because+naled (was) I ; and-I-hid-myself.
11. And-he-said : Who caused-to-know (*i. e.*, made known) to-thee, that naked (wert) thou;\* ?-from+the-tree, which I-com-manded-thee to-not eat+from it, hast-thou-eaten[.] ?
12. And-said the-man :\* The-woman whom thou-gave (to be) with-me, she gave+to-me from+the-tree and-I-ate.

13. And-said Jehovah God to-the-woman : What+(is)+this thou hast-done ?\* And-said the-woman : The-serpent corrupted-me and-I-ate.
14. And-said Jehovah God unto+the-serpent : Because thou-hast-done this,† cursed (art) thou from-all+the-cattle, and-from-every beast-of the-field ;\* upon+thy-belly shalt-thou-go, and-dust shalt-thou-eat all+(the)+days-of thy-lives.
15. And-enmity will-I-put between-thee and-between the-woman, and-between thy-seed and-between her-seed ;\* it (*lit.*, he) shall-bruise-thee (as to the) head ; and-thou shalt-bruise-him (as to the) heel.
16. Unto+the-woman he-said : Causing-to-be-great I-will-cause-to-be-great (*i. e.*, multiplying I will multiply) thy-sorrow and-thy-conception (*i. e.*, the sorrow of thy conception) ; in-pain thou-shalt-bring-forth sons,\* and-unto+thy-husband (shall-be) thy-desire and-he shall-rule+in-(*or*, over)-thee.
17. And-to-man he-said : Because thou-hast-hearkened to-(the)-voice-of thy-wife,† and-hast-eaten from+the-tree which I-commanded-thee, to-say : not shalt-thou-eat from-it,\* cursed (is) the-ground for-the-sake-of-thee ; in-sorrow shalt-thou-eat-(of)-it all (the) days-of thy-lives.
18. And-thorn and-thistle shall-it-cause-to-spring-forth to-thee ;\* and-thou-shalt-eat )(+(the)+herb-of the-field.
19. In-(the)-sweat-of thy-nostrils, shalt-thou-eat bread, until thy-return unto+the-ground ; for from-it (*lit.*, her) wast-thou-taken ;\* for+dust (art) thou, and-unto+dust thou-shalt-return.
20. And-called the-man (the) name-of his-wife Eve,\* for she was mother-of all+living.
21. And-made Jehovah God for-man and-for-his-wife tunics-of skin, and-caused-to-put-on-them.

22. And-said Jehovah God: Behold! the-man has-become like-one-of [from]-us to-know good and-evil;\* and-now lest+he-put-forth his-hand and-take also from-(the)-tree-of [the]-lives, and-eat and-live for-ever.
23. Therefore-{*lit.*, and)-sent-him Jehovah God from-(the)-garden-of+Eden,\* to-serve )(+the-ground which he-was-taken from-there.
24. And-he-drove-out )(+the-man,\* and-caused-to-dwell (*i. e.*, placed) from-east to-(the)-garden-of+Eden, )(+ the-Cherubim, and-)( (the) flame-of the-sword (*i. e.*, the flaming sword) the-(one)-turning-itself to-keep )(+(the)-way-of (the) tree-of [the]-lives.

#### CHAPTER IV.

1. And-the-man knew )(+Eve his-wife;\* and-she-conceived, and-she-bore )(+Cain; and-she-said: I-have-gotten (a) man with+Jehovah.
2. And-she-added to-bear (*i. e.*, and again she bore) )(+his-brother )(+Abel;\* and-was+Abel (a) shepherd-of flock(s), and-Cain was (a) tiller-of ground.
3. And-it-was, from-end-of days,\* and-caused-to-come (*i. e.*, brought) Cain from-(the)-fruit-of the-ground (an) offering to-Jehovah.
4. And-Abel caused-to-come, also+he, from-(the)-firstlings-of his-flock and-from-their-fats;\* and-looked-with-favor Jehovah unto+Abel and-unto+his-offering.
5. And-unto+Cain and-unto+his-offering not did-he-look-with-favor;\* and-it-kindled to-Cain (*i. e.*, and Cain was angry), exceedingly, and-fell his-faces (*or*, countenance).
6. And-said Jehovah unto+Cain: For-what (*or*, why) has-it-kindled to-thee, and-for-what have-fallen thy-faces[.]?

7. (Is there) ?-not, if+thou-makest-(*or*, doest)-good, (a) lifting-up (of the countenance) ? and-if not thou-makest-good, at-the-door sin (is) crouching ;\* and-unto-thee (shall be) his-desire, and-thou shouldst-rule+in-(*or*, over)-him.
8. And-said Cain unto+Abel his-brother ;\* and-(it)-was in-their-being in-the-field, and-rose Cain unto+Abel his-brother and-killed-him.
9. And-said Jehovah unto+Cain : Where (is) Abel thy-brother ?\* And-he-said : Not have-I-known (*i. e.*, do-I-know) ; ?-keeper-of my-brother (am) I[.] ?
10. And-he-said : What hast-thou-done ?\* (The) voice-of (the) bloods-of thy-brother (are) crying unto-me from+the-ground.
11. And-now cursed (art) thou,\* from+the-ground which has-opened )(+her-mouth to-take )(+(the)+bloods-of thy-brother from-thy-hand.
12. When thou-shalt-till (*or*, serve) )(+the-ground, not+will-it-add to-give+her-strength to-thee ;\* (a) fugitive and-(a)-vagabond shalt-thou-be in-the-earth.
13. And-said Cain unto+Jehovah :\* Great (is) my-iniquity from-bearing.
14. Behold ! thou-hast-driven-out )( -me the-day (*i. e.*, to-day) from-upon (the) faces-of the-ground, and-from-thy-faces shall-I-be-hid ;\* and-I-shall-be (a) fugitive and-(a)-vagabond in-the-earth, and-it-shall-be (that) any+finding-me will-kill-me.
15. And-said to-him Jehovah : Therefore (*lit.*, to-so) any+killing Cain, seven-fold shall-he-be-avenged ;\* and-placed Jehovah for-Cain (a) sign to-not smite+)(-him any+finding-him.
16. And-went-forth Cain from-to-faces-of (*i. e.*, from the presence of) Jehovah ;\* and-he-dwelt in-(the)-land-of+Nod, eastward-of+Eden.

17. And-knew Cain )( + his-wife and-she-conceived, and-bore )( + Enoch ; \* and-he-was building (a) city, and-he-called (the) name-of the-city according-to-(the)-name-of his-son Enoch.
18. And-there-was-born to-Enoch )( + Irad ; and-Irad begat )( + Mehujael ; \* and-Mehujael begat )( + Methusael ; and-Methusael begat )( + Lamech.
19. And-took + to-him Lamech two-[of] wives ; \* (the) name-of the-one Adah, and-(the)-name-of the-second Zillah.
20. And-bore Adah )( + Jabal ; \* he was (the) father-of (the) inhabitant-of tent(s) and-(the)-possessor-of-cattle.
21. And-(the)-name-of his-brother (was) Jubal ; \* he was (the) father-of all + performing-on (the) harp and-(the)-flute.
22. And-Zillah, also + she, bore )( + Tubal Cain, hammerer-of every + cutter-of (*i. e.*, cutting-instrument-of) bronze and-iron ; \* and-(the)-sister-of Tubal + Cain (was) Naamah.
23. And-said Lamech to-his-wives : —  
 Adah and-Zillah, hear-ye my-voice,  
 Wives-of Lamech hearken-unto my-saying ; \*  
 For (a) man I-have-killed for-my-wounding ;  
 And-(a)-youth, for-my-hurt.
24. If seven-fold shall-be-avenged + Cain , \*  
 Then-Lamech seventy and-seven.
25. And-knew Adam again )( + his-wife and-she-bare (a) son ; and-she-called )( + his-name Seth : \* For has-put + to-me God seed another instead-of Abel, for slew-him Cain.
26. And-to-Seth, also + he, was-born + (a)-son ; and-he-called )( + his-name Enosh ; \* then it-was-commenced to-call on-(the)-name-of Jehovah.

# GENESIS I-IV.

## THE UNPOINTED HEBREW TEXT.

### CHAPTER I.

- \* בראשית ברא אלהים את השמים ואת הארץ:  
 2 והארץ היתה תהו ובהו וחשך על פני תהום ורוח  
 אלהים מרחפת על פני המים:  
 3 ויאמר אלהים יהי אור ויהי אור:  
 4 וירא אלהים את האור כי טוב ויברל אלהים בין האור  
 ובין החשך:  
 ה ויקרא אלהים לאור יום ולחשך קרא לילה ויהי ערב  
 ויהי בקר יום אחד:  
 6 ויאמר אלהים יהי רקיע בתוך המים ויהי מברל בין  
 מים למים:  
 7 ויעש אלהים את הרקיע ויברל בין המים אשר מתחת  
 לרקיע ובין המים אשר מעל לרקיע ויהי כן:  
 8 ויקרא אלהים לרקיע שמים ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום  
 שני:  
 9 ויאמר אלהים יקוו המים מתחת השמים אל מקום  
 אחד ותראה היבשה ויהי כן:  
 י ויקרא אלהים ליבשה ארץ ולמקוה המים קרא ימים  
 וירא אלהים כי טוב:  
 11 ויאמר אלהים תרשא הארץ רשא עשב מוריע זרע  
 עץ פרי עשה פרי למינו אשר זרעו בו על הארץ  
 ויהי כן:

- 12 ותוצא הארץ דשא עשב מזריע זרע למינהו ועץ  
עשה פרי אשר זרעו בו למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:  
13 ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום שלישי:  
14 ויאמר אלהים יהי מארת ברקיע השמים להבדיל  
בין היום ובין הלילה והיו לאתת ולמועדים ולימים  
ושנים:  
15 והיו למאורת ברקיע השמים להאיר על הארץ  
ויהי כן:  
16 ויעש אלהים את שני המארת הגדלים את המאור  
הגדל לממשלת היום ואת המאור הקטן לממשלת  
הלילה ואת הכוכבים:  
17 ויתן אתם אלהים ברקיע השמים להאיר על הארץ:  
18 ולמשל ביום ובלילה ולהבדיל בין האור ובין החשך  
וירא אלהים כי טוב:  
19 ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום רביעי:  
20 ויאמר אלהים ישרצו המים שרץ נפש חיה ועוף  
יעופף על הארץ על פני רקיע השמים:  
21 ויברא אלהים את התנינם הגדלים ואת כל נפש  
החיה הרמשת אשר שרצו המים למינהם ואת  
כל עוף כנף למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:  
22 ויברך אתם אלהים לאמר פרו ורבו ומלאו את המים  
בימים והעוף ירב בארץ:  
23 ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום חמישי:  
24 ויאמר אלהים תוצא הארץ נפש חיה למינה בהמה  
ורמש וחיתו ארץ למינה ויהי כן:

כה ויעש אלהים את חית הארץ למינה ואת הבהמה למינה ואת כל רמש האדמה למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:

26 ויאמר אלהים נעשה אדם בצלמנו כדמותנו וירדו ברגת הים ובעוף השמים ובבהמה ובכל הארץ ובכל הרמש הרמש על הארץ:

27 ויברא אלהים את האדם בצלמו בצלם אלהים ברא אתו זכר ונקבה ברא אתם:

28 ויברך אתם אלהים ויאמר להם אלהים פרו ורבו ומלאו את הארץ וכבשה ורדו ברגת הים ובעוף השמים ובכל חיה הרמשת על הארץ:

29 ויאמר אלהים הנה נתתי לכם את כל עשב זרע זרע אשר על פני כל הארץ ואת כל העץ אשר בו פרי עץ זרע זרע לכם יהיה לאכלה:

ל ולכל חית הארץ ולכל עוף השמים ולכל רומש על הארץ אשר בו נפש חיה את כל ירק עשב לאכלה ויהי כן:

31 וירא אלהים את כל אשר עשה והנה טוב מאד ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום הששי:

CHAPTER II.

א ויכלו השמים והארץ וכל צבאם:

2 ויכל אלהים ביום השביעי מלאכתו אשר עשה וישבת ביום השביעי מכל מלאכתו אשר עשה:

3 ויברך אלהים את יום השביעי ויקדש אתו כי בו שבת מכל מלאכתו אשר ברא אלהים לעשות:

- 4 אלה תולדות השמים והארץ בהבראם ביום עשות  
יהוה אלהים ארץ ושמים:
- ה וכל שיח השרה טרם יהיה בארץ וכל עשב השרה  
טרם יצמח כי לא המטיר יהוה אלהים על הארץ  
ואדם אין לעבר את האדמה:
- 6 ואד יעלה מן הארץ והשקה את כל פני האדמה:
- 7 וייצר יהוה אלהים את האדם עפר מן האדמה ויפח  
באפו נשמת חיים ויהי האדם לנפש חיה:
- 8 ויטע יהוה אלהים גן בעדן מקדם וישם שם את האדם  
אשר יצר:
- 9 ויצמח יהוה אלהים מן האדמה כל עץ נחמד למראה  
וטוב למאכל ועץ החיים בתוך הגן ועץ הדעת טוב  
ורע:
- י ונהר יצא מעדן להשקות את הגן ומשם יפרד והיה  
לארבעה ראשים:
- 11 שם האחר פישון הוא הסבב את כל ארץ החוילה  
אשר שם הזהב:
- 12 וזהב הארץ ההוא טוב שם הברלח ואבן השהם:
- 13 ושם הנהר השני גיחון הוא הסובב את כל ארץ  
כוש:
- 14 ושם הנהר השלישי חרקל הוא ההלך קרמת אשור  
והנהר הרביעי הוא פרת:
- 15 ויקח יהוה אלהים את האדם וינחהו בגן עדן לעבדה  
ולשמרה:

- 16 ויצו יהוה אלהים על האדם לאמר מכל עץ הגן  
אכל תאכל:
- 17 ומעץ הדעת טוב ורע לא תאכל ממנו כי ביום  
אכלך ממנו מות תמות:
- 18 ויאמר יהוה אלהים לא טוב היות האדם לבדו  
אעשה לו עוזר כנגדו:
- 19 ויצר יהוה אלהים מן האדמה כל חית השדה ואת  
כל עוף השמים ויבא אל האדם לראות מה יקרא לו  
וכל אשר יקרא לו האדם נפש חיה הוא שמו:
- כ ויקרא האדם שמות לכל הבהמה ולעוף השמים  
ולכל חית השדה ולאדם לא מצא עוזר כנגדו:
- 21 ויפל יהוה אלהים תרדמה על האדם ויישן ויקח  
אחת מצלעתיו ויסגר בשר תחתנה:
- 22 ויבן יהוה אלהים את הצלע אשר לקח מן האדם  
לאשה ויבאה אל האדם:
- 23 ויאמר האדם זאת הפעם עצם מעצמי ובשר מבשרי  
לזאת יקרא אשה כי מאיש לקחה זאת:
- 24 על כן יעזב איש את אביו ואת אמו ודבק באשתו  
והיו לבשר אחד:
- כה ויהיו שניהם ערומים האדם ואשתו ולא יתבששו:

CHAPTER III.

א והנחש היה ערום מכל חית השדה אשר עשה  
יהוה אלהים ויאמר אל האשה אף כי אמר אלהים  
לא תאכלו מכל עץ הגן:

- 2 ותאמר האשה אל הנחש מפרי עץ הגן נאכל:  
 3 ומפרי העץ אשר בתוך הגן אמר אלהים לא תאכלו  
 ממנו ולא תגעו בו פן תמתון:  
 4 ויאמר הנחש אל האשה לא מות תמתון:  
 ה כי ידע אלהים כי ביום אכלכם ממנו ונפקחו עיניכם  
 והייתם כאלהים ידעי טוב ורע:  
 6 ותרא האשה כי טוב העץ למאכל וכי תאוה הוא  
 לעינים ונחמד העץ להשכיל ותקח מפריו ותאכל  
 ותתן גם לאישה עמה ויאכל:  
 7 ותפקחנה עיני שניהם וידעו כי עירמם הם ויתפרו  
 עלה תאנה ויעשו להם חגרת:  
 8 וישמעו את קול יהוה אלהים מתהלך בגן לרוח  
 היום ויתחבא האדם ואשתו מפני יהוה אלהים  
 בתוך עץ הגן:  
 9 ויקרא יהוה אלהים אל האדם ויאמר לו איכה:  
 י ויאמר את קלך שמעתי בגן ואירא כי עירם אנכי  
 ואחבא:  
 11 ויאמר מי הגיד לך כי עירם אתה המן העץ אשר  
 צויתך לבלתי אכל ממנו אכלת:  
 12 ויאמר האדם האשה אשר נתתה עמדי הוא נתנה  
 לי מן העץ ואכל:  
 13 ויאמר יהוה אלהים לאשה מה זאת עשית ותאמר  
 האשה הנחש השיאני ואכל:

14 ויאמר יהוה אלהים אל הנחש כי עשית זאת ארור  
אתה מכל הבהמה ומכל חית השרה על גחנך תלך  
ועפר תאכל כל ימי חיך:

טו ואיבה אשית בינך ובין האשה ובין זרעך ובין  
זרעה הוא ישופך ראש ואתה תשופנו עקב:

16 אל האשה אמר הרבה ארבה עצבונך והרנך בעצב  
תלדי בנים ואל אישך תשוקתך והוא ימשל בך:

17 ולאדם אמר כי שמעת לקול אשתך ותאכל מן העץ  
אשר צויתך לאמר לא תאכל ממנו ארורה האדמה  
בעבורך בעצבון תאכלנה כל ימי חיך:

18 וקוץ ודרדר תצמיח לך ואכלת את עשב השרה:

19 בזעת אפיך תאכל לחם עד שובך אל האדמה כי  
ממנה לקחת כי עפר אתה ואל עפר תשוב:

כ ויקרא האדם שם אשתו חוה כי הוא היתה אם  
כל חי:

21 ויעש יהוה אלהים לאדם ולאשתו כתנות עור  
וילבשם:

22 ויאמר יהוה אלהים הן האדם היה כאחד ממנו  
לדעת טוב ורע ועתה פן ישלח ידו ולקח גם מעץ  
החיים ואכל וחי לעלם:

23 וישלחיו יהוה אלהים מגן עדן לעבר את האדמה  
אשר לקח משם:

24 ויגרש את האדם וישכן מקדם לגן עדן את הכרבים  
ואת להט החרב המתהפכת לשמר את דרך עץ  
החיים:

## CHAPTER IV.

- \* והאדם ידע את חוה אשתו ותהר ותלד את קין  
ותאמר קניתי איש את יהוה:
- 2 ותסף ללדת את אחיו את הבל ויהי הבל רעה צאן  
וקין היה עבד אדמה:
- 3 ויהי מקץ ימים ויבא קין מפרי האדמה מנחה  
ליהוה:
- 4 והבל הביא גם הוא מבכרות צאנו ומחלבהן וישע  
יהוה אל הבל ואל מנחתו:
- ה ואל קין ואל מנחתו לא שעה ויחר לקין מאד  
ויפלו פניו:
- 6 ויאמר יהוה אל קין למה חרה לך ולמה נפלו  
פניך:
- 7 הלוא אם תיטיב שאת ואם לא תיטיב לפתח  
חטאת רבץ ואלריך תשוקתו ואתה תמשל בו:
- 8 ויאמר קין אל הבל אחיו ויהי בהיותם בשדה  
ויקם קין אל הבל אחיו ויהרגהו:
- 9 ויאמר יהוה אל קין אי הבל אחיך ויאמר לא  
ידעתי השמר אחי אנכי:
- י ויאמר מה עשית קול דמי אחיך צעקים אלי מן  
האדמה:
- 11 ועתה ארור אתה מן האדמה אשר פצתה את פיה  
לקחת את דמי אחיך מידך:
- 12 כי תעבד את האדמה לא תסף תת כחה לך נע  
ונר תהיה בארץ:

13 ויאמר קין אל יהוה גדול עוני מנשוא:

14 הן גרשת אתי היום מעל פני הארמה ומפניך

אסתר והייתי נע ונר בארץ והיה כל מצאי יהרגני:

טו ויאמר לו יהוה לכן כל הרג קין שבעתים יקם

וישם יהוה לקין אות לבלתי הכות אתו כל מצאו:

16 ויצא קין מלפני יהוה וישב בארץ נוד קדמת ערן:

17 וידע קין את אשתו ותהר ותלד את חנוך והיה

בנה עיר ויקרא שם העיר כשם בנו חנוך:

18 ויולד לחנוך את עירר ועירר ילד את מחויאל

ומחייאל ילד את מתושאל ומתושאל ילד את למך:

19 ויקח לו למך שתי נשים שם האחת ערה ושם

השנית צלה:

כ ותלד ערה את יבל הוא היה אבי ישב אהל

ומקנה:

21 ושם אחיו יובל הוא היה אבי כל תפש כנור ועוגב:

22 וצלה גם היא ילדה את תובל קין לטש כל חרש

נחשת וברזל ואחות תובל קין נעמה:

23 ויאמר למך לנשיו

ערה וצלה שמען קולי

נשי למך האזנה אמרתי

כי איש הרגתי לפצעי

וילד לחברתי:

- 24 כי שבעתים יקם קין  
ולמך שבעים ושבעה:  
וידע אדם עוד את אשתו ותלד בן ותקרא את שמו כה  
שת כי שת לי אלהים זרע אחר תחת הבל כי  
הרגו קין:  
26 ולשת גם הוא ילד בן ויקרא את שמו אנוש אז  
הוחל לקרא בשם יהוה:

## Transliteration of Genesis I.

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1. B'rē'-šith bā-rā' 'lô-hîm\* 'êth hăš-šā-mă-yîm w'êth hā-'ā-rêç.
2. W'hā-'ā-rêç hā-y'thā thō-hû wā-bhō-hû, w'hō-šêkh 'ăl+p'nê th'hôm;\* w'rû(ă)h 'lô-hîm m'ră-hé-phêth 'ăl+p'nê hăm-mă-yîm.
3. Wăy-yô'-mêr 'lô-hîm, y'hî+'ôr;\* wă-y'hî+'ôr.
4. Wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm 'êth+hā-'ôr kî+tôbh;\* wăy-yăbh-dêl 'lô-hîm bên hā-'ôr û-bhên hă-hō-šêkh.
5. Wăy-yîq-rā' 'lô-hîm lā-'ôr yôm, w'lă-hō-šêkh qā-rā' lā-y'lā;\* wă-y'hî+'é-rêbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qêr yôm 'é-hădh.
6. Wăy-yô'-mêr 'lô-hîm, y'hî rā-qî(ă)' b'thôkh hăm-mă-yîm;\* wî-hî măbh-dîl bên mă-yîm lā-mă-yîm.
7. Wăy-yă-'ăs 'lô-hîm 'êth+hā-rā-qî(ă)';† wăy-yăbh-dêl bên hăm-mă-yîm 'šêr mît-tă-hăth lā-rā-qî(ă)' û-bhên hăm-mă-yîm 'šêr mē-'ăl lā-rā-qî(ă)\*; wă-y'hî+khên.
8. Wăy-yîq-rā' 'lô-hîm lā-rā-qî(ă)' šā-mă-yîm;\* wă-y'hî+'é-rêbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qêr yôm šē-nî.
9. Wăy-yô'-mêr 'lô-hîm, yîq-qā-wû hăm-mă-yîm mît-tă-hăth hăš-šā-mă-yîm 'êl+măqôm 'éhădh, w'thē-rā-'é hăy-yăb-bā-šā;\* wă-y'hî+khên.
10. Wăy-yîq-rā' 'lô-hîm lăy-yăb-bā-šā 'é-rêç, û-l'mîq-wê hăm-mă-yîm qā-rā' yăm-mîm;\* wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+tôbh.

11. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, tădh-sē' hā-'ā-rēç dé-sē', 'ē-sēbh mǎz-rî(ă)' zé-ră', 'ēç p'rî 'ô-sé(p) p'rî l'mî-nô, 'sēr zăr-'ô+bhô 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç;\* wă-y'hî+khēn.
12. Wăt-tô-çē' hā-'ā-rēç dé-sē', 'ē-sēbh mǎz-rî(ă)' zé-ră' l'mî-nē-hû, w'ēç 'ô-sé(p)+p'rî 'sēr zăr-'ô+bhô l'mî-nē-hû;\* wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+tôbh.
13. Wă-y'hî+'é-rēbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qēr yôm š'lî-šî.
14. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, y'hî m'ô-rôth bî-r'qî(ă)' hăš-šā-mă-yîm, l'hăbh-dîl bên hăy-yôm ũ-bhên hăl-lă-y'lā,\* w'hā-yû l'ô-thôth ũ-l'mô-'ēdhîm ũ-l'yā-mîm w'sā-nîm.
15. W'hā-yû lî-m'ô-rôth bî-r'qî(ă)' hăš-šā-mă-yîm, l'hā-'îr 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç;\* wă-y'hî+khēn.
16. Wăy-yă-'ās 'lô-hîm 'ēth+š'nē hăm-m'ô-rôth hăg-g'đhō-lîm,\* 'ēth+hăm-mā-'ôr hăg-gā-dhōl l'mēm-sé-lēth hăy-yôm, w'ēth+hăm-mā-'ôr hăq-qā-tôn l'mēm-sé-lēth hăl-lă-y'lā, w'ēth hăk-kô-khā-bhîm.
17. Wăy-yît-tēn 'ô-thām 'lô-hîm bî-r'qî(ă)' hăš-šā-mă-yîm,\* l'hā-'îr 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç[.],
18. W'lîm-šōl băy-yôm ũ-bhăl-lă-y'lā, ũ-l'hăbh-dîl bên hā-'ôr ũ-bhên hă-hō-šēkh;\* wăy-yăr' 'lôhîm kî+tôbh.
19. Wă-y'hî+'é-rēbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qēr yôm r'bhî-î.
20. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, yîš-r'çû hăm-mă-yîm sé-rēç, né-phěš hăy-yā;\* w'ôph y'ô-phēph 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç, 'ăl+p'nē r'qî(ă)' hăš-šā-mă-yîm.
21. Wăy-yîbh-rā' 'lô-hîm 'ēth+hăt-tăn-nî-nîm hăg-g'đhō-lîm,\* w'ēth kōl+né-phěš hă-hăy-yā, hā-rô-mé-sēth 'sēr šā-r'çû hăm-mă-yîm l'mî-nē-hēm, w'ēth kōl-'ôph kâ-nāph l'mî-nē-hû; wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+tôbh.

22. Wă-y<sup>h</sup>bhā-rēkh 'ô-thām 'lô-hîm, lê'-môr,\* p<sup>r</sup>rû û-r<sup>h</sup>bhû û-mî-l'û  
'êth+hăm-mă-yîm bãy-yăm-mîm, w<sup>h</sup>hā-'ôph yî-rēbh bā-'ā-rēç.
23. Wă-y<sup>h</sup>hî+'é-rēbh wă-y<sup>h</sup>hî+bhō-qēr yôm h<sup>a</sup>mî-sî.
24. Wãy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, tô-çē' hā-'ā-rēç né-phēs hãy-yā l<sup>a</sup>mî-nâh,  
b<sup>h</sup>hē-mā wā-ré-mēs w<sup>h</sup>hă-y<sup>h</sup>thô+'é-rēç l<sup>a</sup>mî-nâh,\* wă-y<sup>h</sup>hî+khên.
25. Wãy-yă-'ās 'lô-hîm 'êth+hãy-yăth hā-'ā-rēç l<sup>a</sup>mî-nâh, w<sup>h</sup>'êth  
+hăb-b<sup>h</sup>hē-mā l<sup>a</sup>mî-nâh, w<sup>h</sup>'êth kôl+ré-mēs hā-'dhā-mā  
l<sup>a</sup>mî-nē-hû;\* wãy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+tôbh.
26. Wãy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, nă-'sés 'ā-dhām b<sup>h</sup>çăl-mē-nû,  
kî-dh<sup>a</sup>mû-thē-nû,\* w<sup>h</sup>yîr-dû bhî-dh<sup>h</sup>ghăth hãy-yām û-bh<sup>h</sup>'ôph  
hăş-sā-mă-yîm û-bhăb-b<sup>h</sup>hē-mā û-bh<sup>h</sup>khôl+hā-'ā-rēç, û-bh<sup>h</sup>khôl  
+hā-ré-mēs hā-rô-mēs 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç.
27. Wãy-yîbh-rā' 'lô-hîm 'êth+hā-'ā-dhām b<sup>h</sup>çăl-mô, b<sup>h</sup>çé-lēm  
'lô-hîm bā-rā' 'ô-thô,\* zā-khār û-n<sup>h</sup>qē-bhā bā-rā' 'ô-thām.
28. Wă-y<sup>h</sup>bhā-rēkh 'ô-thām 'lô-hîm,† wãy-yô'-mēr lā-hēm 'lô-hîm,  
p<sup>r</sup>rû û-r<sup>h</sup>bhû û-mî-l'û 'êth+hā-'ā-rēç w<sup>h</sup>khî-bh<sup>h</sup>sû-hā,\* û-r<sup>h</sup>dhû  
bî-dh<sup>h</sup>ghăth hãy-yām û-bh<sup>h</sup>'ôph hăş-sā-mă-yîm, û-bh<sup>h</sup>khôl+  
hãy-yā hā-rô-mé-sêth 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç.
29. Wãy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, hîn-nē nā-thăt-tî lā-khēm 'êth+kôl+  
'ē-sēbh zô-rē(ă)' zé-ră' 'sēr 'ăl+p<sup>n</sup>êkhôl+hā-'ā-rēç, w<sup>h</sup>'êth  
kôl+hā-'ēç 'sēr+bô ph<sup>r</sup>î+'ēç zô-rē(ă)' zā-ră',\* lā-khēm yîh-yé  
l'ôkh-lā.
30. û-l<sup>h</sup>khôl+hãy-yăth hā-'ā-rēç û-l<sup>h</sup>khôl+'ôph hăş-sā-mă-yîm  
û-l<sup>h</sup>khôl rô-mēs 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç 'sēr+bô né-phēs hãy-yā, 'êth+  
kôl+yé-rēç 'ē-sēbh l'ôkh-lā;\* wă-y<sup>h</sup>hî+khên.
31. Wãy-yăr' 'lô-hîm 'êth+kôl+'sēr 'ā-sā, w<sup>h</sup>hîn-nē+tôbh m<sup>h</sup>'ôdh,\*  
wă-y<sup>h</sup>hî+'é-rēbh wă-y<sup>h</sup>hî+bhō-qēr yôm hăş-sîş-sî.



# GENESIS V-VIII.

## THE HEBREW TEXT.

### CHAPTER V.

זֶה סֵפֶר תּוֹלְדֹת אָדָם בְּיוֹם בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אָדָם בְּדִמּוֹת

אֱלֹהִים עָשָׂה אֹתוֹ:

זָכַר וַיִּקְבֹּה בְּרָאם וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם וַיִּקְרָא אֶת־שְׁמֹם אָדָם

בְּיוֹם הַבְּרָאָם:

וַיְחִי אָדָם שְׁלֹשִׁים וּמֵאֵת שָׁנָה וַיֻּלְדַּ בְּדִמּוֹתוֹ כְּצַלְמוֹ

וַיִּקְרָא אֶת־שְׁמוֹ שֵׁת:

וַיְהִי וַיָּמִי אָדָם אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת־שֵׁת שְׁמֹנֶה מֵאֹת

שָׁנָה וַיֻּלְדַּ בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

וַיְהִי כָל־יָמֵי אָדָם אֲשֶׁר־חַי תִּשְׁעַ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים

שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

וַיְחִי־שֵׁת חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר שָׁנִים וּמֵאֵת שָׁנָה וַיֻּלְדַ אֶת־אֵנוֹשׁ:

וַיְחִי־שֵׁת אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת־אֵנוֹשׁ שֶׁבַע שָׁנִים וּשְׁמֹנֶה

מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֻּלְדַּ בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

וַיְהִי כָל־יָמֵי־שֵׁת שְׁתֵּים עָשָׂרָה שָׁנָה וּתִשְׁעַ מֵאוֹת

שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

וַיְחִי אֵנוֹשׁ תִּשְׁעִים שָׁנָה וַיֻּלְדַ אֶת־קֵיֵן:

וַיְחִי אֵנוֹשׁ אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת־קֵיֵן חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂרָה שָׁנָה

וּשְׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֻּלְדַּ בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

- 11 וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי אָנוֹשׁ חֲמֵשׁ שָׁנִים וּתְשַׁע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה  
וַיָּמָת:
- 12 וַיְחִי קִינֵן שִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד אֶת-מֶהֱלָאֵל:
- 13 וַיְחִי קִינֵן אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-מֶהֱלָאֵל אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה  
וַשְׁמָנָה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
- 14 וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי קִינֵן עֶשְׂרִי שָׁנִים וּתְשַׁע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
- טו וַיְחִי מֶהֱלָאֵל חֲמֵשׁ שָׁנִים וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד אֶת-יֶרֶד:
- 16 וַיְחִי מֶהֱלָאֵל אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-יֶרֶד שְׁלֹשִׁים שָׁנָה  
וַשְׁמָנָה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
- 17 וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי מֶהֱלָאֵל חֲמֵשׁ וּתְשַׁעַּיִם שָׁנָה וַשְׁמָנָה  
מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
- 18 וַיְחִי-יֶרֶד שְׁתֵּים וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וּמֵאֵת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד  
אֶת-חֲנוּךְ:
- 19 וַיְחִי-יֶרֶד אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-חֲנוּךְ שְׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה  
וַיֹּלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
- כ וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי-יֶרֶד שְׁתֵּים וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וּתְשַׁע מֵאוֹת כ  
שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
- 21 וַיְחִי חֲנוּךְ חֲמֵשׁ וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד אֶת-מֶתוֹשֶׁלַח:
- 22 וַיִּתְּהֶלֶךְ חֲנוּךְ אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-מֶתוֹשֶׁלַח  
שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
- 23 וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי חֲנוּךְ חֲמֵשׁ וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וּשְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת  
שָׁנָה:

24 וַיִּתְּהִלֶּךָ חֲנוּךְ אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים וַאֲנִינֹו כִּי-לָקַח אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים:

כה וַיְחִי מֵתוֹשֶׁלַח שִׁבְעַ וְשִׁמְנִים שָׁנָה וּמֵאֵת שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד אֶת-לִמְךָ:

26 וַיְחִי מֵתוֹשֶׁלַח אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-לִמְךָ שְׁתֵּים וּשְׁמוֹנִים שָׁנָה וּשְׁבַע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

27 וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי מֵתוֹשֶׁלַח תִּשְׁעִ וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וּתְשַׁע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

28 וַיְחִי-לִמְךָ שְׁתֵּים וּשְׁמֹנִים שָׁנָה וּמֵאֵת שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד בָּן:

29 וַיִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמוֹ נֹחַ לֵאמֹר זֶה יִנְחַמְנוּ מִמַּעַשְׁנוֹ וּמִעַצְבוֹן יְדֵינוּ מִן-הָאָדָמָה אֲשֶׁר אָרְרָה יְהוָה:

ל וַיְחִי-לִמְךָ אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-נֹחַ חֲמִשָּׁ וּתְשַׁעַם שָׁנָה וּחֲמִשָּׁ מֵאֵת שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

31 וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי-לִמְךָ שִׁבְעִ וּשְׁבַעִים שָׁנָה וּשְׁבַע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

32 וַיְהִי-נֹחַ בֶּן-חֲמִשָּׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד נֹחַ אֶת-שֵׁם אֶת-חָם וְאֶת-יָפֶת:

CHAPTER VI.

א וַיְהִי כִּי-הִחַל הָאָדָם לִרְבֹּעַ עַל-פְּנֵי הָאָדָמָה וּבָנוֹת יָלְדוּ לָהֶם:

2 וַיִּרְאוּ בְנֵי-הָאֱלֹהִים אֶת-בָּנוֹת הָאָדָם כִּי טֹבֹת הֵנָּה וַיִּקְחוּ לָהֶם נָשִׁים מְכֹל אֲשֶׁר בָּחָרוּ:

- 3 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה לֹא-יֵרֹן רוּחִי בָאָדָם לְעֹלָם בְּשָׁנָם הוּא  
בָּשָׂר וְהָיוּ יָמָיו מֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה:
- 4 הַנִּפְלִיִּים הָיוּ בָאָרֶץ בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם וְגַם אַחֲרֵי-כֵן אֲשֶׁר  
יָבֹאוּ בְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים אֶל-בָּנוֹת הָאָדָם וַיֵּלְדוּ לָהֶם הֵמָּה  
הַגִּבּוֹרִים אֲשֶׁר מְעֹלָם אָנְשֵׁי הַשָּׁם:
- ה וַיֵּרָא יְהוָה כִּי רַבָּה רָעַת הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ וְכָל-יֶצֶר  
מַחֲשַׁבֶּת לֵבָו רָק רָע כָּל-הַיּוֹם:
- 6 וַיִּנָּחֶם יְהוָה כִּי-עָשָׂה אֶת-הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ וַיִּתְּעַצֵּב  
אֶל-לִבּוֹ:
- 7 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֲמַחֶה אֶת-הָאָדָם אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָאתִי מֵעַל פְּנֵי  
הָאָרֶץ מֵאָדָם עַד-בְּהֵמָה עַד-רֶמֶשׂ וְעַד-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם  
כִּי נַחֲמַתִּי כִּי עָשִׂיתִם:
- 8 וְגַם מִצָּא חֵן בְּעֵינַי יְהוָה:

### פרשת נח.

- 9 אֱלֹהִי תוֹלְדֹת נֹחַ אִישׁ צְדִיק תָּמִים הָיָה בְּדֹרֹתָיו  
אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים הִתְחַלֵּךְ-נֹחַ:
- וַיֹּלֶד נֹחַ שְׁלֹשָׁה בָנִים אֶת-שֵׁם אֶת-חָם וְאֶת-יֶפֶת:
- 11 וַתִּשְׁחַת הָאָרֶץ לִפְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים וַתִּמְלֹא הָאָרֶץ חָמָס:
- 12 וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָרֶץ וְהִנֵּה נִשְׁחָתָה כִּי-הִשְׁחִית  
כָּל-בָּשָׂר אֶת-דַּרְכּוֹ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

13 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים לָנֹחַ קֵן כָּל-בָּשָׂר בָּא לִפְנֵי כִי-מִלֹּאָה

הָאָרֶץ חָמָס מִפְּנֵיהֶם וְהִנְנִי מַשְׁחִיתָם אֶת-הָאָרֶץ :

14 עֲשֵׂה לָךְ תֵּבַת עֲצֵי-גֹפֶר קִנִּים תַּעֲשֶׂה אֶת-הַתֵּבָה

וּכְפַרְתָּ אֹתָהּ מִבֵּית וּמִחוּץ בַּכֹּפֶר :

15 וְזֶה אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשֶׂה אֹתָהּ שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת אַמָּה אָרְךָ הַתֵּבָה

חֲמִשִּׁים אַמָּה רָחְבָּהּ וּשְׁלֹשִׁים אַמָּה קוֹמָתָהּ :

16 צֹהַר תַּעֲשֶׂה לַתֵּבָה וְאֶל-אַמָּה תְּבַלְלֶנָּה מִלְמַעְלָה וּפֶתַח

הַתֵּבָה בְּצִדָּהּ תִּשָּׂים תַּחְתִּיִּם שְׁנַיִם וּשְׁלֹשִׁים תַּעֲשֶׂה :

17 וְאֲנִי הִנְנִי מֵבִיא אֶת-הַמָּבּוּל מַיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ לְשַׁחַת

כָּל-בָּשָׂר אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ רוּחַ חַיִּים מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם כֹּל

אֲשֶׁר-בָּאָרֶץ יָגוּעַ :

18 וְהִקְמַתִּי אֶת-בְּרִיתִי אִתָּךְ וּבֵאתָ אֶל-הַתֵּבָה אַתָּה וּבְנֶיךָ

וְאִשְׁתְּךָ וּנְשֵׁי-בְנֶיךָ אִתָּךְ :

19 וּמִכָּל-הָחַי מִכָּל-בָּשָׂר שְׁנַיִם מִכָּל תָּבִיא אֶל-הַתֵּבָה

לְהַחְיֹת אִתָּךְ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה יְהִיו :

כ מִהָעוֹף לְמִינֵהוּ וּמִן-הַבְּהֵמָה לְמִינָהּ מִכָּל רֶמֶשׂ הָאֲדָמָה

לְמִינֵהוּ שְׁנַיִם מִכָּל יָבֹאוּ אֵלֶיךָ לְהַחְיֹת :

21 וְאַתָּה קַח-לָךְ מִכָּל-מֵאֵכָל אֲשֶׁר יֹאכֵל וְאִסַּפְתָּ אֵלֶיךָ

וְהָיָה לָךְ וּלְהֶם לְאֹכֶלָה :

22 וַיַּעַשׂ נֹחַ כְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים כֵּן עָשָׂה :

## CHAPTER VII.

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה לָנֹחַ בֹּא-אִתָּהּ וְכָל-בֵּיתְךָ אֶל-הַתֶּבֶה כִּי-  
 אֲתָךְ רָאִיתִי צָדִיק לִפְנֵי בְדֹר הַזֶּה:

מִכָּל הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה תִּקַּח-לָךְ שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה אִישׁ  
 וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּמִן-הַבְּהֵמָה אֲשֶׁר לֹא טְהוֹרָה הוּא שְׁנַיִם  
 אִישׁ וְאִשְׁתּוֹ:

גַּם מֵעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה לְחַיֹּת  
 זֶרַע עַל-פָּנֶי כָל-הָאָרֶץ:

כִּי לַיָּמִים עוֹד שִׁבְעָה אָנֹכִי מִמְטִיר עַל-הָאָרֶץ אַרְבָּעִים  
 יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים לַיְלָה וּמָחִיתִי אֶת-כָּל-הַיָּקוּם אֲשֶׁר  
 עָשִׂיתִי מֵעַל פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה:

וַיַּעַשׂ נֹחַ כְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר-צִוָּהוּ יְהוָה:

וָנֹחַ בֶּן-שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וְהַמְּבֹל הָיָה מַיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

וַיָּבֹא נֹחַ וּבָנָיו וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּנְשֵׁי-בָנָיו אִתּוֹ אֶל-הַתֶּבֶה מִפְּנֵי  
 מִי הַמְּבֹל:

מִן-הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה וּמִן-הַבְּהֵמָה אֲשֶׁר אֵינָנָה טְהוֹרָה  
 וּמִן-הָעוֹף וְכָל אֲשֶׁר-רָמַשׁ עַל-הָאֲדָמָה:

שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם בָּאוּ אֶל-נֹחַ אֶל-הַתֶּבֶה זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה כַּאֲשֶׁר  
 צִוָּה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-נֹחַ:

וַיְהִי לַשְּׁבַעַת הַיָּמִים וּמִי הַמְּבֹל הָיוּ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

- 11 \* בַּשָּׁנָה שֵׁש־מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה לַחַי־יָנֹחַ בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁנִי בִשְׁבַעַה-  
 עָשָׂר יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ בַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה נִבְקְעוּ כָּל-מַעֲיָנוֹת תְּהוֹם  
 רָבָה וַאֲרֶבֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם נִפְתְּחוּ :  
 12 \* וַיְהִי הַגֹּשֶׁם עַל-הָאָרֶץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וַאֲרָבַעַם לַיְלָה :  
 13 \* בַּעֲצֹם הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה בָּא נֹחַ וְשֵׁם-וְתָם וַיִּפֹּת בְּנֵי-נֹחַ וְאִשְׁת  
 נֹחַ וּשְׁלֹשֶׁת נָשִׁי-בָנָיו אִתָּם אֶל-הַתֵּבָה :  
 14 הָמָּה וְכָל-הַחַיָּה לְמִינָהּ וְכָל-הַבְּהֵמָה לְמִינָהּ וְכָל-  
 הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ לְמִינֵהוּ וְכָל-הָעוֹף לְמִינֵהוּ  
 כָּל צֶפֶר כָּל-כָּנָף :  
 טו וַיָּבֹאוּ אֶל-נֹחַ אֶל-הַתֵּבָה שְׁנַיִם שָׁנִים מְכַל-הַבָּשָׂר  
 אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ רוּחַ חַיִּים :  
 16 וַהֲבֹאִים זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה מְכַל-בָּשָׂר בָּאוּ כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֹתוֹ  
 אֱלֹהִים וַיִּסָּגֵר יְהוָה בַּעֲדָם :  
 17 וַיְהִי חֹמְבּוֹל אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיָּרֻבוּ הַמַּיִם וַיִּשְׂאוּ  
 אֶת-הַתֵּבָה וְתָרַם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ :  
 18 וַיִּגְבְּרוּ הַמַּיִם וַיָּרֻבוּ מְאֹד עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַתִּלָּךְ הַתֵּבָה עַל-  
 פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם :  
 19 וְהַמַּיִם גָּבְרוּ מְאֹד מְאֹד עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיִּכְסּוּ כָּל-הַהָרִים  
 הַגְּבֹהִים אֲשֶׁר-תַּחַת כָּל-הַשָּׁמַיִם :  
 כ חָמֵשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה אֲמָה מִלְּמַעְלָה גָּבְרוּ הַמַּיִם וַיִּכְסּוּ הַהָרִים :  
 21 וַיִּגְוֹעַ כָּל-בָּשָׂר הָרֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ בָּעוֹף וּבַבְּהֵמָה  
 וּבַחַיָּה וּבְכָל-הַשָּׂרֵץ הַשָּׂרֵץ עַל-הָאָרֶץ וְכָל הָאָדָם :

כָּל אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁמַת-רוּחַ חַיִּים בְּאֶפְיוֹ מִכָּל אֲשֶׁר בַּחֲרָבָה 22  
מָתוּ:

וַיָּמַח אֶת-כָּל-הַיָּקוּם ׀ אֲשֶׁר ׀ עַל-פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה מֵאֲדָם 23  
עַד-בְּהֵמָה עַד-רֶמֶשׂ וְעַד-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיָּמָחוּ מִן-הָאָרֶץ  
וַיִּשְׁאָר אֶדְנָה וְאֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ בַּתֵּבָה:

וַיִּגְבְּרוּ הַמַּיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ חֲמִשִּׁים וּמֵאֹת יוֹם: 24

## CHAPTER VIII.

וַיִּזְכֹּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת-נֹחַ וְאֶת כָּל-הַחַיָּה וְאֶת-כָּל-הַבְּהֵמָה \* א  
אֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ בַּתֵּבָה וַיַּעֲבֹר אֱלֹהִים רוּחַ עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשְׁכּוּ  
הַמַּיִם:

וַיִּסְכְּרוּ מַעֲיֵנֹת תְּהוֹם וַאֲרָבַת הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיִּכָּלֵא הַנֶּשֶׁם † 2  
מִן-הַשָּׁמַיִם:

וַיָּשְׁבוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ הַלּוֹךְ וַיָּשׁוּב וַיַּחֲסְרוּ הַמַּיִם † 3  
מִקְצֵה חֲמִשִּׁים וּמֵאֹת יוֹם:

וַתֵּנַח הַתֵּבָה בַּחֲרֹשׁ הַשְּׂבִיעִי בִּשְׁבַעַה-עֶשְׂרֵי יוֹם לַחֲדָשׁ † 4  
עַל הָרִי אָרָרַט:

וְהַמַּיִם הָיוּ הַלּוֹךְ וַחֲסוֹר עַד הַחֲדָשׁ הָעֲשִׂירִי בָּעֲשִׂירֵי ה  
בְּאַחֵר לַחֲדָשׁ נִרְאוּ רִאשֵׁי הַהָרִים:

וַיְהִי מִקֵּץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וַיִּפְתַּח נֹחַ אֶת-חֲלוֹן הַתֵּבָה 6  
אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה:

7 וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת-הָעֶרֶב וַיֵּצֵא וַיָּשׁוּב עַד-יִבְשֶׁת הַמַּיִם  
מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ:

8 וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת-הַיּוֹנָה מֵאֵתוֹ לִרְאוֹת הַקָּלוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל פְּנֵי  
הָאֲדָמָה:

9 וְלֹא-מָצְאָהּ הַיּוֹנָה מְנוּחַ לְכַף-רַגְלָהּ וַתָּשָׁב אֵלָיו אֶל-  
הַתֵּבָה בֵּי-יָמִים עַל-פְּנֵי כָל-הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיַּקְחָהּ  
וַיָּבֵא אֹתָהּ אֵלָיו אֶל-הַתֵּבָה:

י x וַיַּחַל עוֹד שְׁבַעַת יָמִים אַחֲרָיִם וַיִּסָּף שַׁלַּח אֶת-הַיּוֹנָה  
מִן-הַתֵּבָה:

11 וַתָּבֵא אֵלָיו הַיּוֹנָה לֵעֵת עָרֵב וְהִנֵּה עַל-הַיָּם טָרֶף בָּפִיָּה  
וַיַּדַּע נֹחַ בֵּי-קָלוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ:

12 וַיַּחַל עוֹד שְׁבַעַת יָמִים אַחֲרָיִם וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת-הַיּוֹנָה וְלֹא-  
יָסְפָה שׁוּב-אֵלָיו עוֹד:

13 וַיְהִי בְאַחַת וְשֵׁשׁ-מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה בְּרֵאשׁוֹן בְּאַחַד לַחֲרֹשׁ  
חָרְבוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ וַיָּסַר נֹחַ אֶת-מִכְסֵּה הַתֵּבָה  
וַיֵּרָא וְהִנֵּה חָרְבוּ פְנֵי הָאֲדָמָה:

14 וּבְחֹרֶשׁ הַשְּׁנִי בְשִׁבְעָה וָעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֲרֹשׁ יָבִשָּׁה  
הָאָרֶץ:

טו וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶל-נֹחַ לֵאמֹר:

16 צֵא מִן-הַתֵּבָה אַתָּה וְאִשְׁתְּךָ וּבְנֶיךָ וּנְשֵׁי-בְנֶיךָ אִתְּךָ:

- 17 כָּל-הַחַיָּה אֲשֶׁר-אִתְּךָ מִכָּל-בֶּשָׂר בָּעוֹף וּבַבְּהֵמָה וּבְכָל-  
הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ הוֹצֵא אִתְּךָ וּשְׂרָצוּ בָאָרֶץ  
וּפְרוּ וּרְבוּ עַל-הָאָרֶץ :
- 18 וַיֵּצֵא-נֹחַ וּבָנָיו וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּנְשֵׁי-בָנָיו אִתּוֹ :
- 19 כָּל-הַחַיָּה כָּל-הָרֶמֶשׂ וְכָל-הָעוֹף כָּל רוֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ  
לְמִשְׁפַּחְתֵּיהֶם יֵצְאוּ מִן-הַתֶּבֶה :
- כ וַיְבִן נֹחַ מִזְבֵּחַ לַיהוָה וַיִּקַּח מִכָּל הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה  
וּמִכָּל הָעוֹף הַטְּהוֹר וַיַּעַל עֹלֹת בַּמִּזְבֵּחַ :
- 21 וַיְרַח יְהוָה אֶת-רִיחַ הַנִּיחֹחַ וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-לִבּוֹ לֹא  
אֲסַף לְקַלֵּל עוֹד אֶת-הָאָדָמָה בְּעִבּוֹר הָאָדָם כִּי יֵצֵר  
לֵב הָאָדָם רָע מִנְעֻרָיו וְלֹא-אֲסַף עוֹד לְהַכּוֹת אֶת-  
כָּל-חַי בָּאֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתִי :
- 22 עַד כָּל-יְמֵי הָאָרֶץ זֶרַע וְקָצִיר וְקֹר וְחֹם וְקִיץ וְחֹרֶף  
וַיּוֹם וּלְיָלָה לֹא יִשָּׁבְתוּ :

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VOCABULARIES.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

### USED IN THE VOCABULARIES.

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act., active.	Imv., Imperative.
adv., adverb.	Inf., Infinitive.
apoc., apocopated.	interrog., interrogative.
c., common.	m., masculine.
cf., compare.	n., noun.
conj., conjunctive.	Nĭph., Nĭph'āl.
consec., consecutive.	Part., Participle.
const., construct.	Perf., Perfect.
dem., demonstrative.	pers., personal.
f., feminine.	prep., preposition.
gutt., guttural.	pr. n., proper noun.
Hĭph., Hĭph'īl.	pron., pronoun.
Hĭthp., Hĭthpā'ēl.	sg., singular.
Impf., Imperfect.	suf., suffix.

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In the Hebrew-English Vocabulary the numeral immediately following the Hebrew word indicates the number of times it occurs in the Old Testament.

In the English-Hebrew Vocabulary the numeral immediately following each word indicates the number of the corresponding Hebrew word in the Hebrew-English Vocabulary.

# HEBREW-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

## OF GENESIS I-VIII.

1. אָב (const. אָבִי) [1155] ('ābh), m., *father*.
2. אֶבֶן [266] ('ēbhēn), f., *stone*.
3. אֶד [2] ('ēdh), m., *mist, vapor*.
4. אָדָם [560] ('ādhām), m., *man*; cf. אִישׁ.
5. אֲדָמָה (const. אֲדָמָת) [225] ('ādhāmā), f., *ground, earth*.
6. אֹהֶל [350] ('ōhēl), m., *tent*.
7. אֹר [102] ('ôr), *be light, shine*, ('ע"ו Gutt. and פ'). Hiph., *give light*. Inf. with prep. לְ, לְהַאֲרִי, i. 15, 17, &c.
8. אֹר [120] ('ôr), m., *light*.
9. אוֹת [76] ('ôth), f., *sign*, pl. אוֹתוֹת.
10. אִז [120] ('āz), adv., *then*.
11. אָזֶן [42] ('āzān), Qāl not used. ('פ' Gutt.), Hiph., *listen, give ear*, Imv. 2d pl. הִאֲזִינָה, iv. 23.
12. אח (const. אחִי) [688] ('āh), m., *brother*.
13. אחוֹת (const. אחוֹת) [113] ('āhōth), f., *sister*.
14. אָחָד [1000] ('ēhādh), m., *one*, f. const. אחַת, iv. 19.
15. אַחֵר (const. אַחֵר) [180] ('āhēr), m., *another*, pl. אַחֵרִים.
16. אַחֲרָי [770] ('āhār), prep. *after*, pl. only in const. אַחֲרֵי.
17. אֵי (const. אֵי) ('āy), interrog. adv. *where?* אֵיכָּה *where art thou?* iii. 9.
18. אִיבָה (const. אִיבָת) [5] ('ēbhā), f., *enmity*.
19. אֵין ('āyīn), (*nothing*), *there is not*, const. אֵין, with m. suf. אֵינָנוּ, v. 24.
20. אִישׁ [1700] ('iš), m., *man*, cf. אָדָם.
21. אֶךְ ('ākh), *surely, only*.
22. אָכַל [821] ('ākhāl), *eat, devour*, ('פ' א), Impf. וַיֹּאכַל, iii. 6, נֹאכַל, iii. 2, Niph. Impf. יֹאכַל, vi. 21.
23. אֹכֶלָה [18] ('ōkhālā), f., *food*.
24. אֶל ('ēl), prep. *unto*, with suf., אֵלַי, *unto me*. [וְהָאֵלֹהִים].
25. אֵלֶּה ('ēllé), pron. *these*, cf.
26. אֱלֹהִים [2500] ('ēlōhīm), pl. m., *God* (sing. אֱלֹהֵי used in poetry).

27. אִם [220] ('ēm), f., *mother*, with m. suf. אִמּוֹ.
28. אִם ('īm), conj. *if*.
29. אַמָּה [240] ('āmmā), f., *cubit*.
30. אָמַר [5026] ('āmār), *say*. (א' & ל' Gutt.). Inf. const. אָמַר, with לָאמַר = לָאמַר, i. 22, v. 29. Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיֹּאמֶר, i. 3, 6, &c., וַתֹּאמֶר, iii. 2, 13, &c.
31. אִמְרָה (const. אִמְרַת [35] ('imrā), f., *utterance, song*, iv. 23. [(man).
32. אֲנוֹשׁ ('nôš), pr. n. *Enosh*,
33. אֲנוּכִי ('ānōkhī), pers. pron. *I*.
34. אָסַף [214] ('āsāph), *gather*, ('פ' Gutt.), אִסְפָּה, vi. 21.
35. אָף [282] ('āph), m., *nose, anger*, pl. with prep. and suf. בְּאַפִּי, Dual אַפִּים.
36. אָף ('āph), conj. *yea more, but even*, אָף כִּי *is it true that?* iii. 1.
37. אֲרָבָה ('rūbbā), f., *lattice, window*, pl. אֲרָבוֹת.
38. אַרְבַּע (m. אֲרָבְעָה [320] ('ārbā'), f., *four*, ord. רְבִיעִי.
39. אָרֶךְ [96] ('ōrēkh), m., *length*.
40. אֲרֶץ [2000] ('érēṣ) f., *earth*.
41. אָרַר [57] ('ārār), *curse*, ('פ' Gutt. and ע' ע), Pass. part.
- אָרַר, iii. 14, iv. 11. Pī'el, אָרַר, with fem. suf. אֲרָרָה, v. 29.
42. אָרַרַת ('rārāt), pr. n. *Ararat*.
43. אִשָּׁה (for אִשָּׁה) (const. אִשָּׁה) [470] ('iššā), *woman*, with suf. אִשְׁתּוֹ, vii. 2, pl. נָשִׁים, const. נָשִׁי, vi. 18.
44. אֲשֶׁר ('šēr), rel. pron. *who, which*.
45. אֵת ('ēth), particle placed before *definite accusative*; before Māqqēph אֵת- with suf. אִתּוֹ, אִתְּם, i. 27, 28.
46. אֵת ('ēth), prep. *with*.
47. אַתָּה ('attā), personal pron. *thou*.
48. בַּ (b\*), prep. *in, on, among*.
49. בָּדַד [11] (bādh), m., *separation*, לְבָדּוֹ, *to his separation=alone*, ii. 18.
50. בָּדַל [42] (bādhāl), Qāl not used. Hīph. *separate, divide*; Impf. with Wāw consecutive וַיִּבְדֵּל, i. 4, 7, &c., Part. מְבַדֵּל, *dividing*, i. 6.
51. בְּדִלְחָ [2] (b'dhōlāh), *bedelium*, ii. 12. [ness.
52. בָּהוּ [3] (bōhū), m., *empty*.
53. בְּהֵמָה [300] (b'hēmā), f., *beast, dumb brute*.

54. בוא [2619] (bô'), *go in, come.* (ו'ע and ל'א). Qāl Perf. בא, vi. 16. Hīph. Perf. הביא, *bring*, iv. 4. Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. ויבא, ii. 19, iv. 3.
55. בוש [109] (bôš), *be ashamed*, (ע'ו), Hīthpôlēl Impf. יתבששו, ii. 25.
56. בחר [102] (bāḥār), *choose*, (ע' and ל' Gutt.).
57. בין (from בין) [168] (bên), (*interval*) prep. *between, for* בין... בין, occurs ל... בין.
58. בית (const. בֵּית) [2100] (bäyīth), m., *house, household*, with suf. בֵּיתֶךָ, vii. 1, pl. בתים (bâtīm).
59. בכורה [120] (b'khôrā), f., *first-born*, pl. בכורות.
60. בלתי (bīltî), adv. of negation, *lest, not, that not*, iii. 11.
61. בן [4500] (bên), m., *son*.
62. בנה [380] (bānā), *build*, (ל'ה), Impf. with Wāw consec. ויבן, ii. 22. Part. בנה, iv. 17.
63. בעבור (bā'bhûr), prep. *for, in behalf of*, comp. of ב and עבר from עבר, *pass over*.
64. בעד (b'ādḥ), prep. *behind, after*, with suf. בעדו, *after* him, vii. 16.
65. בקע [51] (bāqā'), *cleave, divide*. Nīph. *be broken up*, vii. 11. (ל' Gutt.) [ing, dawn.
66. בקר [210] (bōqēr), m., *morn-*
67. ברא [53] (bārā'), *cut, form, create*, (ע' Gutt. and ל'א), Impf. with Wāw consec. ויברא.
68. ברזל [73] (bārzēl), m., *iron*.
69. ברית [280] (b'rīth), f., *covenant*, 'הקים ב', *establish a covenant*.
70. ברך [413] (bārākḥ), *bend the knee*. (ע' Gutt.) Pī'ēl בִּרְךָ, *bless*, Impf. with Wāw consec. ויברך, i. 22, v. 2.
71. בשר [270] (basār), m., *flesh*.
72. בת [400] (bāth), f., *daughter*.
73. גבה [35] (gābhô(ă)h), adj. *high*, pl. גְּבֵהִים.
74. גבור [150] (gībbôr), m., *hero, man of valor*.
75. גבר [23] (gābhār), *be strong, be mighty*. (Cf. גְּבוּר).
76. גדול [330] (gādhôl), m., *great, elder*.
77. גוע [24] (gāwă'), *die, expire*, (ל' Gutt.). Impf. יגוע, vi. 17.
78. גחון [2] (gāḥôn), m., *belly*. גִּחְוֹנֶךָ, iii. 14.

79. גִּיחוֹן (gîḥôn), pr. n. *Gihon*.
80. גַּם (gām), conj. *also*, גַּם... גַּם, *both...and*.
81. גֵּן [3] (gān), c. or f. *garden, park*. [pitch-wood.
82. גֹּפֶר [1] (gōphēr), m., *pitch*,
83. גָּרַשׁ [47] (gārāš), *drive, cast out*, ('ע' Gutt.). Pī'el, גָּרַשׁ *expel*, iv. 14. Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּגְרַשׁ, iii. 24.
84. גֶּשֶׁם [35] (gésēm), m., *gushing rain, heavy shower*.
85. דָּבַק [54] (dābhāq), *cleave, adhere*, ii. 24.
86. דָּגָה (or דָּג m.) [33] (dāghā), f., *fish*, const. דָּגַת, i. 26, 28.
87. דִּין or דִּין [23] (dân or dîn), *rule, judge*, ('ע''). Impf. יִדון, vi. 3.
88. דֹּר [170] (dôr), m., *age, generation*, pl. îm and ôth.
89. דָּם [360] (dām), m., *blood*, pl. דָּמִים, const. דָּמִי, iv. 10.
90. דְּמוּת [25] (d'mûth), f., *likeness, image*.
91. דַּרְדָּר [2] (dārdār), m., *thorny plant, thistle*, iii. 18.
92. דֶּרֶךְ [690] (dérēkh), c. *way, journey*.
93. דָּשָׂא [2] (dāšā'), *sprout*. ('ל''), Hiph. Impf. תִּדְשָׂא, i. 11.
94. דֵּשֶׁא [14] (désē'), m., *tender grass*.
95. הֵ (הַל) (hā), Article, *the*, other forms are: הָ, הֶ, הִ, cf. Arabic *al*.
96. הֶ (h\*), Interrog. particle, same as Latin *ne*, other forms: הָ, הֶ.
97. הֶבֶל (hébhēl), m., pr. n. *Abel*.
98. הוּא (hû'), pers. pron. *he*.
99. הִיא (hāyā), *be, happen, come to pass*, ('ל''), הִיתָה, i. 2, וְהָיוּ, i. 14, 15, Inf. const. הִיִּית with ב and suf. בְּהִיִּיתָם, iv. 8, Impf. יִהְיֶה, i. 29, תִּהְיֶה, iv. 12, apoc. יִהְיֶה, i. 3, 6, with Wāw conjunctive וַיְהִי, i. 6, with Wāw consec. וַיְהִי, i. 3, 5, &c.
100. הָלַךְ [526] (hālākh), *go*, Part. act. הֹלֵךְ, ii. 14, Hith. *walk, go about*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּתְּהַלֵּךְ, v. 24. [behold, lo!
101. הֵנָּה (hēn, hīnnē), adv.
102. הֵנָּה (hēnnā), pers. pron. f., *they*.
103. הִפָּךְ [95] (hāphākh), *turn, change into*, ('פ' Gutt.). Hithpā'el Part. מִתְּהַפֵּכֶת *turning itself*, iii. 24.

104. **הַר** [560] (hār), m., *mountain*, pl. **הָרִים**.
105. **הָרַג** [170] (hārāgh), *kill, slay*, ('פ' and 'ע' Gutt.), iv. 23. Impf. with suf. **יִהְרַגְנִי**, iv. 14, with Wāw consec. **וַיִּהְרַגְהוּ**, iv. 8.
106. **הָרָה** [43] (hārā), *conceive*, ('פ' and 'ע' Gutt. and 'ל' 'ה'). Impf. **תִּהְרָה**, apoc. with Wāw consec. **וַתֵּהָרֶה**, iv. 1, 17, &c.
107. **הָרֹן** [2] (hērôn), m., *conception*.
108. **וְ** (w'), conj. *and*, other forms **וַ**, **וֹ**, **וּ**, **וְ**, **וִ**, depending on tone and following vowel.
109. **זֶה** [13] (zé), dem. pron. m., *this*, f. **זֹאת**, cf. **אֵלֶּה**.
110. **זָהָב** [368] (zāhābh), m., *gold*.
111. **זַיִת** [38] (zāyīth), m., *olive-tree*. [ber.
112. **זָכַר** [169] (zākhār), *remember*.
113. **זָכָר** [82] (zākhār), m., *male*.
114. **זַעַה** [1] (zê'ā), f., *sweat*, const. **זַעַת**, iii. 19.
115. **זָרַע** [55] (zārā'), *sow*, ('ע' and 'ל' Gutt.). Part. **זֹרֵעַ**, i. 11, Hīph. *yield seed*, Part. **מִזְרִיעַ**, i. 11, 12.
116. **זֶרַע** [220] (zérā'), m., *seed*, in pause, **זֶרַע**, i. 29, *seed-time*, viii. 22.
117. **חָבָא** [33] (hābhā'), Qāl not used. ('פ' Gutt. and 'ל' 'א'). Hīth. *hide oneself*, Impf. with Wāw cons. **וַיִּתְחַבֵּא**, iii. 8.
118. **חֲבוּרָה** [29] (hābbûrā), f., *bruise, wound*, with suf., **חֲבוּרָתִי**, iv. 23.
119. **חֲגוּרָה** [6] (hāghôrā), f., *girdle*. [*Hiddekel, Tigris*.
120. **חֲדָקָל** (hāddéqēl), pr. n.
121. **חֲדָשׁ** [300] (hōdhēš), m., *new moon, month*.
122. **חַוָּה** (hāwwā), f., pr. n. *Eve*.
123. **חוּל** [64] (hûl) and **חִיל** (hîl), *be pained, wait*, Qāl Impf. 3 m. s. with Wāw consec. **וַיִּחַל**, viii. 10, ('פ' Gutt. and 'ע' 'ו').
124. **חוּץ** [172] (hûç), m., *outside, street*, **מִבֵּית מִחוּץ**, *from within, from without*, vi. 14.
125. **חֲטָאָת** [3] (hāttā'th), f., *sin*.
126. **חַי** [500] (hāy), m., *life*, pl. **חַיִּים**.
127. **חַיָּה** [264] (hāyā), *live*, ('פ' Gutt. and 'ל' 'ה'), Inf. **חַיִּית**, Impf. **יִחַיָּה**, apoc. **יִחַי**, with Wāw consec. **וַיִּחַי**, v. 6, 9.

128. חַיָּה [500] (ḥăyyā), f., *living creature, beast*, const. חַיָּת, poet. חַיָּתוֹ, i. 24.
129. חַי [23] (ḥāyāy), *live*, ('פ' Gutt. and ע"ע), חַי, iii. 22, v. 5. [fatness.
130. חֶלֶב [90] (ḥēlēbh), m., *fat*,
131. חִלּוֹן [31] (ḥāllôn), c., *hole, window*.
132. חָלַל [139] (ḥālāl), *loose, set free*, ('פ' Gutt. and ע"ע), Hiph. הִחַל, *begin*, vi. 1, Hoph. הוּחַל, *it was begun*, iv. 26.
133. חָם [16] (ḥām), pr. n. *Ham*.
134. חֹם [14] (ḥôm), m., *heat*.
135. חָמַד [20] (ḥāmādh), *desire*, ('פ' Gutt.), Niph. part. נִחְמַד, iii. 6. [lence.
136. חָמָס [60] (ḥāmāṣ), m., *vio-*
137. חָמֵשׁ [44] (ḥāmēš), f., *five*, ordinal חַמִּישׁ, *fifth*.
138. חֵן [69] (hēn), m., *favor, grace*. [Enoch.
139. חֲנוּךְ [8] (ḥʾnôkh), pr. n.
140. חָסַר [22] (ḥāṣēr), *be diminished, fail*, ('פ' Gutt., mid. e).
141. חָרַב [40] (ḥārēbh), *dry up*, ('פ' Gutt., mid. e).
142. חֶרֶב [400] (ḥērēbh), f., *sword*.
143. חֲרָבָה [8] (ḥārābhā), f., *dryness, dry land*.
144. חָרָה [92] (ḥārā), *burn, glow* (with anger), ('פ' and 'ע Gutt. and 'ל'). Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיַּחַר, iv. 5.
145. חֲרֹף [7] (ḥōrēph), m., *winter*.
146. חֲרֹשׁ [1] (ḥōrēš), m., *tool, cutting instrument*, iv. 22.
147. חֹשֶׁךְ [78] (ḥōšēkh), m., *darkness*.
148. טָהוֹר [92] (ṭāhôr), adj., *clean*, f. טְהוֹרָה, vii. 2.
149. טוֹב [550] (ṭôbh), m., *good*.
150. טָרַם (ṭérēm), adv. *not yet, before*.
151. טָרַף [1] (ṭārāph), adj. *fresh, newly plucked*.
152. יָבֵל (yābhāl), pr. n. *Jabal*.
153. יָבֵשׁ [60] (yābhēš), *be dried up*. Qāl Inf. const. יִבְשֶׁת, viii. 7, ('פ').
154. יַבְשָׁה [14] (yābbāšā), f., *dry land*.
155. יָד [1580] (yādh), f., *hand*.
156. יָדַע [1045] (yādhā'), *know*, ('פ' and 'ל' Gutt.), Inf. const. יָדַעַת.
157. יְהוָה (y'hôwā), *Jehovah*.
158. יוֹבָל (yūbhāl), pr. n. *Jubal*.

159. יוֹם [2250] (yôm), *day*, pl. יָמִים, const. יָמִי.
160. יוֹנָה [33] (yônâ), f., *dove*.
161. יָטַב [23] (yāṭābh), *be good*, (יָטִיב), Hiph. Impf. יִיטִיב, iv. 7.
162. יָלַד [490] (yālādh), *bear, bring forth*, (יָלִיד), Inf. const. לָלַדְתָּ, with לָלַדְתָּ, iv. 2, Impf. יֵלֵד iv. 1, 17, &c., Niph. *be born*, Impf. יוֹלֵד, iv. 18, Hiph. *beget*, הוֹלִיד, v. 4, 7, &c., Impf. יוֹלֵד, with Wāw consec. וַיּוֹלֵד, v. 4, 7, &c.
163. יָלַד [88] (yélēdh), m., *child*.
164. יָם [380] (yām), m., *sea*, pl. יָמִים.
165. יָסַף [210] (yāšāph), *add*, (יָסִיף), Hiph. Impf. יוֹסִיף, apcc. יוֹסֵף, with Wāw consec. וַיּוֹסֵף, iv. 2.
166. יָפֶת [11] (yéphēth), pr. n. *Japheth*.
167. יָצָא [1075] (yāṣā'), *go out*, (יָצִיץ and יָצָא), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיּוֹצֵא, iv. 16. Hiph. *bring out*. Impf. יוֹצֵא, 3d f. with Wāw consec. וַיּוֹצֵא, i. 12.
168. יָצַר [62] (yāṣār), *form*, (יָצִר and יָצַר Gutt.), Impf.
- with Wāw consec. וַיּוֹצֵר, ii. 7.
169. יָצַר [9] (yēṣār), m., *form, imagination*.
170. יָקוּם [2] (y'qûm), m., *what exists, living being*, (root קוּם).
171. יָרָא [315] (yārē'), *fear*, (יָרֵעַ, Gutt., and יָרָא). Impf. יִירָא, 1st sing. with Wāw consec. וַיּוֹרָא, iii. 10.
172. יָרַד (in pause יָרֵד), (yérēdh), m., pr. n. *Jared*.
173. יָרַק [6] (yéreq), m., *greenness*.
174. יָשַׁב [1050] (yāšābh), *sit, dwell*, (יָשִׁיב), Impf. יוֹשִׁיב, with Wāw consec. וַיּוֹשִׁב, iv. 16, Part. Act. יוֹשֵׁב, iv. 20.
175. יָשָׁן [16] (yāšēn), *sleep*, (יָשִׁן), with Wāw consec. וַיּוֹשָׁן, ii. 21.
176. כֹּכַב (k'), prep. *as, like*.
177. כָּבַשׁ [15] (kābhāš), *tread upon, subdue*, Imv. with fem. suf. כְּבִשְׁה, i. 28.
178. כּוֹכַב (const. כּוֹכֵב) [36] (kôkhābh), m., *star*, pl. כּוֹכָבִים.
179. כָּחַ [120] (kô(ă)h), m., *strength, might*.

180. כִּי (kî), conj. *that, for*.
181. כֹּל (kōl), m., *totality, all, every*, with Mäqqēph כָּל-*כל* (l'ā).
182. כָּלָא [18] (kālā'), *hold, restrain*, (ל'א).
183. כָּלָה [206] (kālā), *be ended*, (ל'ה), Pī'ēl, *complete, finish*, Impf. יִכְלֶה, vi. 16, apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּכְלֶה, ii. 2. Pū'āl Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּכְלֶה, ii. 1.
184. כֵּן (kēn), adv. *so, thus*, כֵּן-עַל-כֵּן *therefore, on account of this*, ii. 24, לָכֵן, *therefore*.
185. כִּנּוֹר [42] (kinnôr), m., *harp, lyre*.
186. כַּנָּף (const. כְּנָף) [110] (kānāph), f., *wing*.
187. כֶּסֶה [149] (kāṣā), *cover*, Pū. *be covered*, vii. 19, (ל'ה).
188. כַּף [280] (kāph), m., *palm of hand, sole of foot*; dual כַּפַּיִם.
189. כָּפַר [100] (kāphār), *cover* (with pitch), vi. 14.
190. כְּרוּב [90] (k'rūbh), m., *cherub*, pl. כְּרוּבִים.
191. כְּתֹנֶת [28] (k'thōnēth), f., *coat, tunic*.
192. לִ (l') prep. *to, for*.
193. לֹא (lō'), adv. *not, no*.
194. לֵב [620] (lēbh), m., *heart*, with 3d m. suf. לְבוֹ.
195. לְבִישׁ [116] (lābhāš), *put on* (clothes), Hyph. *clothe* (another). Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּלְבִּשׁ, iii. 21.
196. לַהֵט [1] (lāhāt), m., *flame, glittering blade* (of a sword), iii. 24.
197. לֶחֶם [300] (lēhēm), c., *food, bread*.
198. לַטֵּשׁ [5] (lātāš), *hammer, forge*, Part. act. לֹטֵשׁ, iv. 22.
199. לַיִל [224] (lāyīl), usually לַיְלָה with Hē of acc., m., *night*.
200. לָמָּה (lāmmā), adv. *why?* (ל'מה).
201. לַמֶּכָּךְ (lémēkh), pr. n. *Lamech*.
202. לָקַח [966] (lāqāḥ), *take*, ('ל' Gutt.), Inf. const. קָחַת, Impf. יִקַּח, with Wāw consec. וַיִּקַּח, ii. 15, iv. 19. Pū'āl, *be taken*, לִקְחָה, ii. 23. [very.]
203. מָאֵד [286] (m'ōdh), adv.
204. מֵאָה (const. מֵאֵת) [600] (mē'ā), *hundred*.

205. **מָאֹר** (const. **מֵאֹר**) [19] (mā'ôr), m., *light, luminary*, pl. **מְאֹרֹת**.
206. **מֵאֵכֶל** [30] (mā'ākhal), m., *food*.
207. **מַבּוּל** [13] (mābbûl), m., *deluge, flood*.
208. **מָה** (mā), interrog. pron. *what?* Other forms are **מַה**, **מֶה**, **מֵה**.
209. **מַהֲלָלֵאל** (mah'lāl'el, pr. n. *Mahälaleel*.
210. **מוֹעֵד** [200] (mô'êdh), m., *set time, season*, plural **מוֹעֲדִים**.
211. **מוֹת** [857] (mûth), *die* (**עו'**), Perf. **מָת**, vii. 22, Inf. abs. **מוֹת**, ii. 17, Impf. **יָמוּת**, jussive **יָמוּת**, with Wāw consec. **וַיָּמָת**, v. 5, 8, &c. [*altar*.
212. **מִזְבֵּחַ** [310] (mīzbē(ă)ḥ), m.,
213. **מָחָה** [34] (māḥā), *wipe out, destroy*, ('ע Gutt. and **ל'**), Impf. **אָמָחָה**, vi. 7, Qāl Impf. with Wāw consec. **וַיָּמָח**, vii. 23.
214. **מְחֻיָּאֵל** (m'ḥûyā'el), pr. n. *Mehujael*.
215. **מַחֲשָׁבָה** [53] (māḥ'sābhā), f., *plan, purpose*, pl. const. **מַחֲשָׁבוֹת**, vi. 5.
216. **מָטָר** [18] (māṭār), Qāl not used, Hīph. **הִמְטִיר** *give rain*, ii. 5.
217. **מִי** (mî), interrog. pron. *who?*
218. **מַיִם** (const. **מֵי**) [600] (mā-yîm), pl. m. (of obs. form **מִי**), *water*.
219. **מִין** [31] (mîn), m., *kind, species*, with prep. and m. sg. suf. **לְמִינוֹ** or **לְמִינֵהוּ**, i. 11, 12.
220. **מִכְסָּה** (const. **מִכְסֵּה**) [15] (mīkḥsé), m., *covering*.
221. **מָלֵא** [247] (mālē'), *be full*, (**ל'א**), Imv. 2d pl. **מָלְאוּ**, i. 22, 28.
222. **מְלָאכָה** (const. **מִלְאָכָה**) [172] (m'ālā'khā), f., *work*.
223. **מַמְשָׁלָה** [17] (mēmšālā), f., *dominion, rule*, const. **מַמְשָׁלָתָהּ**, i. 16.
224. **מִן** (mîn), prep. *from*, **מִן-מֶן-הוּ=מִמֶּנּוּ**, iii. 3.
225. **מְנוּחָה** [7] (mānô(ă)ḥ), m., *a resting, resting place*.
226. **מִנְחָה** (const. **מִנְחָתָהּ**) [200] (mīnhā), f., *an offering, present*.
227. **מַעֵין** [23] (mā'yān), m., *fountain, spring*, plural **מַעֵינִים** and **מַעֵינֹת**.

228. מַעַל [137] (mä'al), adv., above, used only in composition; with הַ locative, מַעְלָה upwards, with לַ and מִן מִלְמַעְלָה lit. from-to-upwards, vii. 20.
229. מַעֲשֵׂה (const. מַעֲשֵׂה) [240] (mä'sé), m., work.
230. מֵצָא [486] (māçā'), find, (לֵא'), ii. 20, Part. act. מֵצֵא, iv. 14.
231. מִקְוֵה (const. מִקְוֵה) [8] (miqwé), m., collection, gathering, i. 10
232. מָקוֹם (const. מָקוֹם) [380] (māqôm), c. place.
233. מִקְנֵה (const. מִקְנֵה) [76] (miqné), m., substance, wealth.
234. מֵרָאָה (const. מֵרָאָה) [101] (mä'r'é), m., appearance, look.
235. מִשָּׁל [79] (māšāl), rule, with בַּ, over, Inf. const. with prep. לַ, לְמִשָּׁל.
236. מִשְׁפָּחָה [270] (mišpāhā), f., family, pl. מִשְׁפָּחוֹת.
237. מִתְּשָׁאֵל (m'thûšā'ēl), pr. n. Methushael.
238. מִתְּשָׁלַח (m'thûšélāh), pr. n. Methusaleh.
239. נָגַד [379] (nāghādh), Qāl not used (פִּי'), Hiph. הִגִּיד tell, show, iii. 11.
240. נָגַד [néghēdh], prep. before, in presence of, with suf. נִגְדִי, ii. 18.
241. נָגַע [148] (nāghā'), touch, smite, (פִּי' and לֵ' Gutt.), Impf. תִּנְגַּעַי, iii. 3.
242. נָדָה [24] (nādh) m., fugitive.
243. נָהָר [123] (nāhār), m., river.
244. נֹדָה (nôdh), pr. n. Nod.
245. נָחַ [64] (nû(ā)h), rest, (פִּי' and עִי' and לֵ' Gutt.), Hiph. הִנִּיחַ, cause to rest, Impf. with suf. and Wāw consec. וַיִּנְחֵהוּ, ii. 15, Qāl Impf. 3 f. sg. with Wāw consec. וַתִּנַּח, viii. 2.
246. נֹחַ (nô(ā)h), pr. n. Noah.
247. נָחַם [106] (nāhām), Qāl not used, (פִּי' and עִי' Gutt.), Niph. נִחַם, repent, pity, Impf. יִנַּחֵם, vi. 6, P'el comfort, Impf. יִנַּחֵם, v. 29.
248. נָחַשׁ [30] (nāhāš), m., serpent.
249. נְחֹשֶׁת [135] (n'hōšēth), m., bronze.
250. נָטַע [58] (nātā'), plant, (פִּי' and לֵ' Gutt.), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּטַּע, ii. 8.

251. נִחַח [43] (nîḥô(ă)ḥ), m.,  
*rest, pleasantness.*
252. נָכָה [499] (nākhā), Qāl not  
used, (ל' and פ''), Hiph.  
הָכָה, *smite, strike*, Inf.  
const. הִכּוֹת, iv. 15.
253. נָע [43] (nā'), m., *wanderer.*
254. נַעֲמָה (nā'āmā), pr. n.,  
*Naamah.*
255. נַעֲרִים [46] (n'ûrîm), (def.  
writing for נַעֲוִרִים), used  
only in pl., m., *youth*, i. e.,  
*time of youth.*
256. נָפַח [12] (nāphāḥ), *blow*,  
*breathe*, (ל' and פ''), Gutt.),  
Impf. with Wāw consec.  
וַיִּפַּח, ii. 7.
257. נָפִיל [2] (nāphîl), m., used  
only in pl. נַפְלִים, *giants.*
258. נָפַל [417] (nāphāl), *fall*,  
(פ''), Hiph. Impf. apoc.  
with Wāw consec. וַיִּפֹּל,  
ii. 21.
259. נֶפֶשׁ [780] (néphěš), f.,  
*breath, soul.* [*female.*]
260. נִקְבָּה [22] (n'qēbhā), f.,
261. נָקַם [34] (nāqām), *avenge*,  
(פ''), Hōph. יָקַם, in pause  
יָקַם, iv. 15.
262. נָשָׂא [706] (nāsā'), *lift up*,  
(ל' and פ''), Inf.  
const. שָׂאת, iv. 7.
263. נָשָׂא [17] (nāsā'), Qāl not  
used, Hiph. *deceive, seduce*,  
(ל' and פ'').
264. נִשְׁמָה (const. נִשְׁמַת [24]  
(n'sāmā), f., *breath, spirit.*
265. נָתַן [2090] (nāthān), *give*,  
(פ''), Inf. const. נָתַת, iv.  
12, Impf. with Wāw con-  
sec. וַיִּתֵּן, i. 17.
266. סָבַב [156] (sābhābh), *turn*,  
*encompass* (ע''), Part.  
act. סֹבֵב, ii. 11, 13.
267. סָגַר [90] (sāghār), *shut*,  
Impf. with Wāw consec.  
וַיִּסְגֹּר, ii. 21.
268. סוּר [293] (sûr), *turn aside*,  
(ע''). [*shut up.*]
269. סָכַר [3] (sākhār), (= סָנַר)
270. סֵפֶר [172] (sēphēr), m.,  
*writing, book.*
271. סָתַר [83] (sāthār), *hide*,  
Nīph. Impf. אֶסְתֵּר, iv. 14.
272. עָבַד [286] ('ābhādh), *serve*,  
*till*, (פ''), Gutt.), Inf. const.  
with prep. לְ, לַעֲבֹד, ii. 5.
273. עָבַר [551] ('ābhār), *pass*  
*over* (פ''), Gutt.).
274. עַד ('ādh), prep. *till, until.*
275. עָדָה ('ādhā), pr. n. *Ada.*
276. עֵדֶן [3] ('ēdhēn), m., *Eden.*
277. עֹנֶב [4] ('ūghābh), m.,  
*pipe, reed, organ.*

278. עוֹד ('ôdh), adv. *still, yet, again.*
279. עוֹלָה (const. עוֹלָת) [386] ('ôlā), f., *burnt-offering*, pl. עוֹלוֹת.
280. עוֹן (const. עוֹן) [226] ('āwôn), m., *guilt, sin.*
281. עוֹלָם [430] ('ôlām), m., *age, eternity.*
282. עוֹף [32] ('ûph), *fly*, (פ' Gutt. and ע' ו'), Pôlêl Impf. יְעוֹפֵף, i. 20.
283. עוֹף [70] ('ôph), m., *bird, fowl*, collective.
284. עוֹר [95] ('ôr), m., *skin.*
285. עָזַב [114] ('āzābh), *leave, forsake*, (פ' Gutt.), Impf יְעַזֵּב, ii. 24.
286. עֹזֵר [21] ('ēzër), m., *help.*
287. עֵין [872] ('äyîn), f., *eye*, pl. with suf. עֵינֵיהֶם, iii. 5.
288. עִיר [1074] ('îr), f., *city*, pl. עִירִים.
289. עִירָד ('îrādh), pr. n. *Irād.*
290. עִרֹם [10] ('êrôm), adj. *naked*, pl. עִירָמִם, iii. 7.
291. עַל ('āl), prep. *upon*, with מֵעַל, *from upon.*
292. עָלָה [862] ('ālā), *go up*, (פ' Gutt. and ל' ה'), Impf. יַעֲלֶה, ii. 6, Hîph. *offer up.*
293. עֶלֶה (const. עֶלֶה) [18] ('alé), m., *leaf.*
294. עִם ('îm), prep. *with, along with.*
295. עָפָר [108] ('āphār), m., *dust.*
296. עֵץ [326] ('ēç), m., *tree.*
297. עָצַב [17] ('āçābh), *suffer pain*, (פ' Gutt.), Hîthp. w. Wāw consec. וַיַּעֲצֵב, *grieve oneself*, vi. 6.
298. עָצַב [7] ('ēçēbh), m., *pain, grievance.*
299. עֲצָבוֹן (const. עֲצָבוֹן) [3] ('ççābhôn), m., *labor, pain.*
300. עֲצָם [120] ('ēçēm), f., *bone.*
301. עָקַב (const. עָקַב) [14] ('āqēbh), m., *heel.*
302. עָרַב [132] ('érēbh), m., *evening.* [raven.]
303. עָרַב [10] ('ôrēbh), m.,
304. עָרוֹם and עָרֹם [16] ('ārôm), adj. *naked*, pl. עָרִימִם, but עָרוּמִים ('rūmmîm), ii. 25.
305. עָרוּם [11] ('ārûm), m., *prudent, crafty.*
306. עֵשֶׁב [33] ('ēsēbh), m., *green herb, plant.*
307. עָשָׂה [2521] ('āsā), *do, make*, (פ' Gutt. and ל' ה'), Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיַּעַשׂ, i. 7.

308. עֲשִׂירִי [26] ('sîrî), ordinal num. *tenth*.
309. עֶשֶׂר [333] ('āsār), cardinal number *ten*, used only in compounds with units, as in אחד עֶשֶׂר *eleven*, fem. עֶשְׂרֵה ('ēsre), v. 8.
310. עֶשֶׂר (מ. עֶשְׂרֵה) [172] ('ēsēr), f., *ten*.
311. עֵת [300] ('ēth), c., *time*.
312. עַתָּה ('attā), adv. *now*.
313. פֶּה [480] (pé), *mouth*, with fem. suf. פִּיהַּ, iv. 11.
314. פֹּן- (pēn+), conj. *lest*, with Impf.
315. פָּנִים [2000] (pānîm), m., *faces*, const. פָּנֵי, i. 2.
316. פָּעַם [110] (pā'ām), f., *tread* or *step*, once.
317. פָּצָה [15] (pāṣā), *rend*, *open* (ל'') iv. 11.
318. פָּצַע [7] (péçā'), m., *wounding*, with suf. פָּצַעַי, iv. 23.
319. פָּקַח [20] (pāqāḥ), *open* (the eyes) (ל' Gutt.), Nīph. נִפְקַח, iii. 5. Impf. with Wāw consec. וַתִּפְקַחְנָה, iii. 7.
320. פָּרַד [26] (pārādh), *separate* (ע' Gutt.), Nīph. Impf. יִפְרֹד, ii. 10.
321. פָּרָה [28] (pārā), *bear fruit* (ל' Gutt. and ע'), Imv. פְּרוּ i. 22, 28.
322. פֵּרִי [115] (p'rî), m., *fruit*.
323. פָּתַח [141] (pāthāḥ), *open*, Nīph. *be opened*, in pause נִפְתַּחוּ, vii. 11, (ל' Gutt.).
324. פֶּתַח [160] (péthāḥ), m., *opening*, *door*.
325. צֹאן [268] (çô'n), c., *sheep*, *flock*, collective.
326. צָבָא [13] (çābhā'), m., *army*, *host*.
327. צָר [33] (çādh), m., *side*, with prep. and suf. בְּצִדָּהּ, vi. 16.
328. צַדִּיק [203] (çāddîq), m., *just*, *righteous*.
329. צָהָר [24] (çohār), f., *light*, collective, *lights*, *windows*.
330. צֹוָה [509] (çāwā), Qāl not used, (ל''), Pī'el צִוָּה, *put*, *command*, Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּצֹו.
331. צִלָּה (çillā), pr. n. *Zillah*.
332. צֶלֶם [16] (çélēm), m., *image*, *likeness*, i. 26, 27.
333. צֵלַע [42] (çēlā'), m., *side*, *rib*, pl. צֵלְעוֹת.
334. צִמָּח [31] (çāmāḥ), *sprout*, (ל' Gutt.), Hīph. *make sprout*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּצְמַח, ii. 5.

835. צַעַק [54] (ḡā'āq), *cry out* ('ע Gutt.), Part. act. plur. צַעֲקִים, iv. 10.
336. צִפּוֹר [39] (ḡippôr), c., *little bird*.
337. קֶדֶם [61] (qédhēm), m., *front, east, as adv. before*.
338. קִדְמָה [4] (qīdhmā), f., *eastward, const.* קִדְמָת, ii. 14.
339. קָדֵשׁ [171] (qādhāš), *be pure, clean, holy*, Pī'el consecrate, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיְקַדֵּשׁ, ii. 3.
340. קוּה [48] (qāwā), *be strong* (ל'ה), Nīph. *assemble, gather together*, Impf. יִקְוּ, i. 9.
341. קוֹל [500] (qôl), m., *voice, sound*.
342. קוּם [450] (qûm), *rise up*, (ו'ע), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיָּקָם, iv. 8, Hīph. הִקִּים, vi. 18.
343. קוֹמָה [45] (qômmā), f., *statue, height*.
344. קוֹץ [12] (qôḡ), m., *thorn*.
345. קָטָן [56] (qātôn), adj. *little*.
346. קַיִן (qāyīn), pr. n. *Cain*.
347. קַיִן (qênān), pr. n. *Cainan*.
348. קִיץ [20] (qāyīḡ), m., *fruit-harvest, summer*.
349. קָלִל [82] (qālāl), *be light* in weight, *be diminished*, ('ע'ע), Pī'el *make light of, curse*.
350. קֶן [13] (qēn), m., *cell*.
351. קָנָה [81] (qānā), *get, acquire* (ל'ה), iv. 1.
352. קֵץ [65] (qēḡ), m., *end*.
353. קָצָה (const. קִצָּה) [90] (qāḡé) (= קֵץ), m., *end*.
354. קָצִיר [54] (qāḡîr) m., *harvest*.
355. קָר [1] (qōr), m., *cold*.
356. קָרָא [855] (qārā'), *call* ('ע Gutt. and ל'א), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּקְרָא, i. 5, Nīph. Impf. יִקְרָא, ii. 28.
357. רָאָה [1295] (rā'ā), *see, look* ('פ and 'ע Gutt. and ל'ה), Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּרְא, i. 4, vi. 2.
358. רֹאשׁ [600] (rô'sh), m., *head*, pl. רִאשִׁים.
359. רִאשׁוֹן [177] (rī'shôn), adj. *first*.
360. רֵאשִׁית [51] (rē'sîth), f., *denom. from ראש, beginning*.
361. רַב [466] (rābh), m., *much*, *many*, fem. רַבָּה.
362. רָבַב [17] (rābhābh), *multiply*, ('פ Gutt. and 'ע'ע), Inf. const. רַב, vi. 1.

363. רָבָה [243] (rābhā), *increase* ('פ' Gutt. and 'ל'), Impf. apoc. יִרָב, i. 22, Imv. רָבוּ, i. 22, 28, Hīph. הִרְבָּה, Inf. abs. הִרְבֵּה, iii. 16, Impf. 1st pers. אֶרְבֶּה, iii. 16.
364. רָבַץ [30] (rābhāq), *lie down, crouch*, Part. act. רָבִץ, iv. 7.
365. רָגַל [260] (réghēl), c., *foot*, with suf. רָגְלָה, viii. 9.
366. רָדָה [25] (rādhā), *have dominion, rule* ('פ' Gutt. and 'ל'), Impf. יִרְדּוּ, i. 26, Imv. יִרְדּוּ, i. 28.
367. רוּחַ [11] (rū(ā)h) and רִיחַ (rī(ā)h), Qāl not used, Hīph. *inhale, smell*, 3 m. s. with Wāw consec. וַיִּרַח, viii. 21.
368. רוּחַ [375] rū(ā)h, f., *breath, spirit*.
369. רוּם [193] (rûm), *be high, become high, rise*, Qāl Impf. 3 f. s. with Wāw consec. וַיִּרָם, vii. 17. ('פ' Gutt. and 'ע').
370. רָחַב [21] (rōhābh), m., *breadth*, with suf. רָחְבָהּ, vi. 15.
371. רָחַף [3] (rāhāph), Qāl not used, ('פ' and 'ע' Gutt.), Pī'el רָחַף, *brood, hover over*, Part. fem. מְרַחֶפֶת, i. 2.
372. רִיחַ [56] (rê(ā)h), m., *fragrance*.
373. רָמַשׁ [14] (rāmās), *creep*, ('פ' Gutt.), Part. act. with art. הֶרְמַשׁ, i. 26, fem. הֶרְמַשִּׁית, i. 21.
374. רָמַשׁ [17] (rémēs), m., *creeping thing*.
375. רָע (f. רָעָה) [650] (rā'), adj. *bad, evil*.
376. רָעָה (rā'ā), f., *badness, wickedness*.
377. רָעָה [183] (rā'ā), *feed, tend*, ('פ' and 'ע' Gutt. and 'ל'), Part. act. const. רָעָה, iv. 2.
378. רַק (rāq), adv. *only*.
379. רָקִיעַ [17] (rāqī(ā)'), m., *expanse*, const. רָקִיעַ, i. 20.
380. שָׁאַר [131] (šā'ār), *remain*, Nīph. *be left*, vii. 23, ('ע' Gutt.).
381. שִׁבְעָה (m. שְׁבַע) [96] (šēbhā'), f., *seven*, שְׁבִיעִי *seventh*, ii. 2, שִׁבְעָתַיִם *sevenfold*, iv. 15.
382. שָׁבַת (70] (šābhāth), *rest, cease*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּשְׁבַּת, ii. 2.
383. שָׁגָם [1] (šāggām), *only in*

- vi. 3, with בָּ, (*in their*)  
wandering.
384. שָׁהָם [11] (šōhām), m.,  
*onyx, sardonyx*.
385. שׁוּב [1100] (šûbh), *turn*,  
(ו'ע), Impf. 2d sg. תָּשׁוּב,  
iii. 19.
386. שׁוּף [3] (šûph), *bruise*,  
*crush*, (ו'ע), Impf. יִשׁוּף,  
iii. 15.
387. שָׁחַת [151] (šāhăth), Qāl  
not used, (ו'ע Gutt.), Pī'el  
*destroy, corrupt*; Nīph.  
Impf. with Wāw consec.  
וַתִּשְׁחַת, vi. 11.
388. שָׁת [85] (šîth), *put, place*,  
(ו'ע), Perf. שָׁת, iv. 25,  
Impf. 1st sg. אֲשִׁית, iii. 15.
389. שָׁכַךְ [5] (šākhăkh), *subside*,  
Impf. 3 m. pl. with Wāw  
cons. וַיִּשְׁכּוּ, viii. 1, (ו'ע).
390. שָׁכַן [127] (šākhăn), *abide*,  
 *dwell*, Hīph. Impf. with  
Wāw consec. וַיִּשְׁכֵּן.
391. שָׁלַח [837] (šālāh), *send*,  
*put forth* (ל' Gutt.), Impf.  
יִשְׁלַח, Pī'el Impf. with  
Wāw consecutive and suf.  
וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ, iii. 23.
392. שָׁלוֹשׁ (m. שְׁלֹשָׁה) (šālôš),  
f., *three*; ordinal שְׁלִישִׁי,  
*third*, pl. שְׁלִישִׁים, *third-*  
*story cells*, שְׁלִישִׁים, *thirty*.
393. שָׁם (šām), *adv. there*.
394. שֵׁם [850] (šēm), m., *name*.
395. שֵׁם (šēm), pr. n. *Shem*.
396. שָׁמַיִם [400] (šāmāyīm), m.,  
only in pl. *heavens*.
397. שְׁמֹנֶה (m. שְׁמֹנֶה) (š'mô-  
né), f. *eight*, שְׁמֹנִים, *eighty*.
398. שָׁמַע [1104] (šāmā'), *hear*,  
*listen to* (ל' Gutt.), Impf.  
3 pl. with Wāw consec.  
וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ, iii. 8, Imv. שִׁמְעֵן,  
iv. 23.
399. שָׁמַר [460] (šāmār), *keep*,  
*watch*, Inf. const. with  
prep. and suf. לְשָׁמְרָה, ii.  
15, Part. act. שֹׁמֵר, iv. 9.
400. שָׁנָה [22] (šānā), f., *year*,  
pl. שָׁנִים.
401. שְׁנִי [150] (šēnî), *adj. sec-*  
*ond*, pl. שְׁנִים, *second-story*  
*cells*, vi. 16.
402. שְׁנַיִם (const. שְׁנִי) [680]  
(š'nāyīm), m., *cardinal two*,  
f. שְׁתֵּים, const. שְׁתִּי, iv. 19.
403. שָׁעָה [15] (šā'a), *look, re-*  
*gard* (ו'ע Gutt. and ל'ה),  
Impf. apoc. with Wāw  
consec. וַיִּשַׁע, iv. 4.
404. שָׁקָה [74] (šāqā), Qāl not  
used, Hīph. הִשְׁקָה, *give*  
*to drink*, ii. 6.

405. שָׂרָץ [14] (šārāç), *swarm*,  
be many ('ע Gutt.), i. 20.
406. שָׂרָץ [15] (šérēç), m.,  
*swarm*, collective reptiles.
407. שֵׁשׁ (m. שֵׁשֶׁה) [26] (šēš),  
f., *six*, ordinal שֵׁשִׁי, *sixth*,  
i. 31.
408. שֵׁת (šēth), pr. n. *Seth*.
409. שָׂדֵה [330] (sādhé), m.,  
*field*, open country.
410. שִׁיחַ [4] (sî(ā)ḥ), m., *shrub*,  
*bush*.
411. שִׁים and שוּם [603] (šîm),  
*put*, *set*, *place*, ('ע), Impf.  
יִשֵּׁם, apoc. יִשֵּׂם, with  
Wāw consec. וַיִּשֵּׂם, ii. 8.
412. שִׁכַּל [76] (sākhāl), *look at*,  
*behold*, Hiph. *make wise*,  
Inf. const. הִשְׁכִּיל, iii. 6.
413. תַּאֲוָה (const. תַּאֲוֹת) [26]  
(tā'wā), f., *desire*.
414. תַּאֲנֶה [37] (t'ēnā), f., *fig*,  
*fig-tree*. [chest.
415. תֵּבָה [28] (tēbhā), f., *ark*,
416. תֹּהוּ [20] (tōhû), m., *waste-*  
*ness*, *desolation*.
417. תְּהוֹם [35] (t'hôm), c.,  
*abyss*, *deep*.
418. תּוּבַל קַיִן (tûbhāl qāyîn),  
pr. n. *Tubal-cain*, iv. 22.
419. תֹּךְ [430] (tāwēkh), m.,  
*midst*, const. תּוֹךְ, i. 6.
420. תּוֹלְדוֹת [39] (tôl·dhôth), f.  
pl., *generations*, *history*.
421. תַּחַת (tāḥāth), prep. *under*.
422. תַּחְתִּי [20] (tāḥtî), m., *low-*  
*est part*, pl. תַּחְתִּים, vi. 16.
423. תָּמִים (const. תְּמִים) [90]  
(tāmîm), m., *perfect*, *com-*  
*plete*.
424. תַּנִּין [1] (tānnîn), m., *water-*  
*serpent*, *monster*, pl. תַּנִּינִם,  
i. 21.
425. תָּפַר [4] (tāphār), *sew to-*  
*gether*, Impf. pl. with Wāw  
consec. וַיִּתְּפֶרֶי, iii. 7.
426. תִּפְּשׁ [54] (tāphās), *catch*,  
(harp strings), *play*, Part.  
act. תִּפְּשׁ, iv. 21.
427. תַּרְדֵּמָה (const. תַּרְדֵּמַת) [7]  
(tārdēmā), f., *deep sleep*,  
ii. 21.
428. תִּשְׁקָה [3] (t'sûqā), f.,  
*desire*, *longing*.
429. תִּשְׁעַ (const. תִּשְׁעָ) (m.  
תִּשְׁעָה) [58] (tēšā'), *nine*,  
תִּשְׁעִים, *ninety*.



# ENGLISH-HEBREW VOCABULARY

OF

## GENESIS I.-VIII.\*

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WORD LISTS.

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# WORD LISTS—HEBREW.

## LIST I.

Verbs occurring 500—5000 times.

1. אָבַל	8. יָלַד	15. עָבַר	22. רָאָה
2. אָמַר	9. יָצָא	16. עָלָה	23. שָׁם
3. בּוֹא	10. יָשַׁב	17. עָמַד	24. שׁוּב
4. דִּבֶּר	11. לָקַח	18. עָשָׂה	25. שָׁלַח
5. הָיָה	12. מוֹת	19. צִוָּה	26. שָׁמַע
6. הָלַךְ	13. נָשָׂא	20. קִים	
7. יָדַע	14. נָתַן	21. קָרָא	

## LIST II.

Verbs occurring 200—500 times.

27. אָהַב	37. יָסַף	47. מָלַךְ	57. פָּקַד
28. אָסַף	38. יָרָא	48. מָצָא	58. רָבָה
29. בָּנָה	39. יָרַד	49. נָגַד	59. רוּם
30. בָּקַשׁ	40. יָרַשׁ	50. נָטָה	60. שָׁכַב
31. בָּרַךְ	41. יָשַׁע	51. נָכָה	61. שָׁמַר
32. זָכַר	42. כּוֹן	52. נָפַל	62. שָׁפַט
33. חָזַק	43. כָּלָה	53. נָצַל	63. שָׁתָה
34. חָטָא	44. כָּרַת	54. סוּר	
35. חָיָה	45. כָּתַב	55. עָבַד	
36. יָלַל	46. מָלֵא	56. עָנָה	

## LIST III.

Verbs occurring 100—200 times.

64. אָבַד	66. בּוֹשׁ	68. בֵּין	70. גָּאֵל
65. אָמַן	67. בָּטַח	69. בָּכָה	71. גָּדַל

72.	נֹר	83.	יָטַב	94.	סָבַב	105.	שָׁרַף
73.	נָלָה	84.	יָתַר	95.	סָפַר	106.	שָׁאֵל
74.	דָּרַשׁ	85.	כָּבַד	96.	עָזַב	107.	שָׁבַע
75.	הָלַל	86.	כָּסָה	97.	פָּנָה	108.	שָׁבַר
76.	הָרַג	87.	כָּפַר	98.	קָבַר	109.	שָׁחָה
77.	זָבַח	88.	לָבַשׁ	99.	קָדַשׁ	110.	שָׁחַת
78.	חָלַל	89.	לָחַם	100.	קָרַב	111.	שָׁכַן
79.	חָנָה	90.	לָכַד	101.	רָדַף	112.	שָׁלַךְ
80.	חָשַׁב	91.	נָגַע	102.	רוּץ	113.	שָׁלַם
81.	טָמֵא	92.	נָגַשׁ	103.	רָעָה	114.	שָׁרַת
82.	יָדָה	93.	נָסַע	104.	שָׁנָא		

## LIST IV.

Verbs occurring 50-100 times.

115.	אָבָה	130.	חָרַל	145.	יָרָה	160.	נָחַל
116.	אָחַז	131.	חוּל	146.	כָּבַם	161.	נָטַע
117.	אָסַר	132.	חָלָה	147.	כָּעַם	162.	נָכַר
118.	אָרַר	133.	חָלַק	148.	כָּשַׁל	163.	נָצַב
119.	בָּחַר	134.	חָנַן	149.	לֹון	164.	נָצַח
120.	בָּלַע	135.	חָפֵץ	150.	לָמַד	165.	נָצַר
121.	בָּעַר	136.	חָרָה	151.	מָדַד	166.	נָשַׁג
122.	בָּקַע	137.	חָרַשׁ	152.	מָהַר	167.	סָגַר
123.	בָּרָא	138.	חָתַת	153.	מָכַר	168.	סָתַר
124.	בָּרַח	139.	טָהַר	154.	מָלַט	169.	עוֹר
125.	דָּבַק	140.	יָבַשׁ	155.	מָשַׁח	170.	עוֹר
126.	הִפֵּךְ	141.	יָבַח	156.	מָשַׁל	171.	עָנָה
127.	זוּר	142.	יָעַץ	157.	נָבֵט	172.	עָרַךְ
128.	זָנָה	143.	יָצַק	158.	נָרַח	173.	פָּרָה
129.	זָרַע	144.	יָצַר	159.	נִוַּח	174.	פּוּץ

175.	פָּלָא	184.	קָנָה	193.	רָפָא	201.	שִׁית
176.	פָּלַל	185.	קָרַע	194.	רָצָה	202.	שָׁכַם
177.	פָּעַל	186.	רָחַם	195.	שָׁבַע	203.	שָׁמַד
178.	פָּרַר	187.	רָחַץ	196.	שָׁכַל	204.	שָׁמַם
179.	פָּרַשׁ	188.	רָחַק	197.	שָׁבַת	205.	שָׁקָה
180.	צָעַק	189.	רִיב	198.	שָׁדַר	206.	תָּמַם
181.	צָפָה	190.	רָכַב	199.	שָׁחַט	207.	תָּפַשׁ
182.	צָרַר	191.	רָנַן	200.	שִׁיר	208.	תָּקַע
183.	קָלַל	192.	רָעַע				

## LIST V.

Nouns occurring 500—5000 times.

1.	אָב	11.	בֵּית	21.	לֵב	31.	קוֹל
2.	אָדָם	12.	בֶּן	22.	מָאָה	32.	קָדַשׁ
3.	אָדָנִי	13.	דָּבָר	23.	מִים	33.	רֹאשׁ
4.	אֵח	14.	דֶּרֶךְ	24.	מֶלֶךְ	34.	שָׁבָעָה
5.	אַחֵר	15.	הָר	25.	נֶפֶשׁ	35.	שֵׁם
6.	אַחֲרֵי	16.	חַי	26.	עֶבֶד	36.	שָׁנִים
7.	אִישׁ	17.	טוֹב	27.	עֵין	37.	שָׁנָה
8.	אֱלֹהִים	18.	יָד	28.	עִיר		
9.	אֲנִישׁ	19.	יוֹם	29.	עַם		
10.	אֶרֶץ	20.	כֹּהֵן	30.	פָּנִים		

## LIST VI.

Nouns occurring 300–500 times.

38. אָרֹן	48. זֶהָב	58. מָקוֹם	68. פֶּה
39. אֶהָל	49. חֹדֶשׁ	59. מִשְׁפָּט	69. רֶב
40. אֶלֶף	50. חֲמִשׁ	60. נָבִיא	70. רוּחַ
41. אַרְבַּעַה	51. חָרֵב	61. סָבִיב	71. שָׂדֶה
42. אִשָּׁה	52. יָם	62. עוֹלָה	72. שֶׁר
43. בְּהֵמָה	53. כָּלִי	63. עוֹלָם	73. שְׁלוֹשׁ
44. בֵּת	54. כֶּסֶף	64. עֵץ	74. שָׁמַיִם
45. גָּדוֹל	55. לֶחֶם	65. עֶשֶׂר	75. שָׁעַר
46. גּוֹי	56. מִזְבֵּחַ	66. עֶשְׂרִים	76. תּוֹךְ
47. דָּם	57. מִלְחָמָה	67. עֵת	

## LIST VII.

Nouns occurring 200–300 times.

77. אֶבֶן	87. בֶּשֶׂר	97. מָאֵד	107. עוֹזֵן
78. אֶדְמָה	88. גְּבוּל	98. מוֹעֵד	108. צֵאֵן
79. אֵיל	89. זֶרַע	99. מַחֲנֶה	109. קָרֵב
80. אֵל	90. חֲטָאת	100. מִטָּה	110. רִגֵּל
81. אִמָּה	91. חֵיל	101. מִלְאָךְ	111. רֵעַ
82. אָף	92. חֶסֶד	102. מִנְחָה	112. רִשָּׁע
83. אָרוֹן	93. כָּבוֹד	103. מַעֲשֵׂה	113. שָׁלוֹם
84. בִּגְדֵי	94. כֶּף	104. מִשְׁפָּחָה	114. שֵׁשׁ
85. בִּקְרֵי	95. לֵבָב	105. נַחֲלָה	115. תּוֹרָה
86. בְּרִית	96. לֵילָה	106. נֶעַר	

## LIST VIII.

Nouns occurring 100–200 times.

116.	אֵן	134.	יֵן	152.	מִשְׁכָּן	169.	צֶרֶךְ
117.	אַרְבָּעִים	135.	יָמִין	153.	נֹגֵב	170.	רֹאשׁוֹן
118.	בָּכוֹר	136.	יֵשׁ	154.	נָחַל	171.	רֶבֶךְ
119.	בָּקָר	137.	יִשְׂרָאֵל	155.	נַחֲשֶׁת	172.	רֶחֶב
120.	גְּבוּר	138.	כְּבֹשׁ	156.	נְשִׂיא	173.	רֶכֶב
121.	דּוֹר	139.	כַּחַץ	157.	סוּם	174.	רַעֲב
122.	זֶבֶח	140.	כֶּנֶף	158.	סֶפֶר	175.	שֹׁפָה
123.	זֶקֶן	141.	כֶּסֶף	159.	עֲבוּדָה	176.	שֶׁבֶט
124.	חוֹמָה	142.	כֶּרֶם	160.	עֶרֶה	177.	שַׁבָּת
125.	חוּץ	143.	לִשׁוֹן	161.	עֶפֶר	178.	שְׁלִישִׁי
126.	חֶכֶם	144.	מִגְרֵשׁ	162.	עֶצֶם	179.	שָׁמֶן
127.	חֲכָמָה	145.	מוֹת	163.	עֶרֶב	180.	שְׁמֹנֶה
128.	חֲמָה	146.	מְלָאכָה	164.	פֶּרֶךְ	181.	שְׁמִשׁ
129.	חֲמִשִּׁים	147.	מַמְלָכָה	165.	פְּרִי	182.	שְׁנִי
130.	חֲצִי	148.	מִסְפָּר	166.	פֶּתַח	183.	שֶׁקֶר
131.	חֶקֶךְ	149.	מַעַל	167.	צֶדֶק	184.	תּוֹעֵבָה
132.	חֶקֶה	150.	מִצּוֹה	168.	צֶדֶקָה	185.	תָּמִיד
133.	יָחַד	151.	מִרְאָה				

## LIST IX.

Nouns occurring 50–100 times.

186.	אֲבִיוֹן	191.	אֲחֻזָּה	196.	אֲלֻמָּנָה	201.	אֲרֶחֶךְ
187.	אֲדָן	192.	אֲחֵרוֹן	197.	אֲמוֹנָה	202.	אֲרִי
188.	אֵן	193.	אֲחֵרִית	198.	אֲמָר	203.	אֲרִיָּה
189.	אוֹצָר	194.	אֱלֹהִים	199.	אֲפֹד	204.	אֲרָךְ
190.	אוֹת	195.	אֱלֹף	200.	אֲרֹץ	205.	אִשָּׁה

206.	בָּטֶן	234.	חֲמוֹר	262.	מִצָּה	290.	פָּאָה
207.	בָּמָה	235.	חָמֶם	263.	מִקְדָּשׁ	291.	צוּר
208.	בַּעַל	236.	חֵן	264.	מִקְנֵה	292.	צָרָה
209.	בְּרִזְלִי	237.	חֵץ	265.	מָרוֹם	293.	קָדָם
210.	בְּרָכָה	238.	חֲרָפָה	266.	מִשָּׂא	294.	קָטוֹן
211.	גָּאוֹן	239.	חֲשֵׁךְ	267.	מִשִּׁיחַ	295.	קָטָרֶת
212.	גְּבוּרָה	240.	טְהוֹר	268.	מִשְׁמֶרֶת	296.	קִיר
213.	גֶּבֶר	241.	טָמֵא	269.	מִשְׁקָל	297.	קָנָה
214.	גּוֹרֵל	242.	יָאוֹר	270.	גִּדְרִי	298.	קֶץ
215.	גִּיאָה	243.	יוֹמָם	271.	נֶסֶךְ	299.	קָצָה
216.	גָּמַל	244.	יֶלֶד	272.	נַעֲרָה	300.	קָצִיר
217.	גִּפֶּן	245.	יָעַר	273.	סָלָה	301.	קָרְבָן
218.	גֵּר	246.	יְרִיעָה	274.	סָלַע	302.	קָרוֹב
219.	דָּבָר	247.	יְשׁוּעָה	275.	סָלַת	303.	קָרָן
220.	דָּבַשׁ	248.	כָּסִיל	276.	עֵבֶר	304.	קִשְׁתִּי
221.	דָּלַת	249.	כָּרוֹב	277.	עֵד	305.	רֵאשִׁית
222.	דַּעַת	250.	כְּתָף	278.	עֲדוּת	306.	רָחֵק
223.	הֵיכַל	251.	מִגְדָּל	279.	עוֹר	307.	רֵיב
224.	הֶמוֹן	252.	מָגֵן	280.	עוֹז	308.	רֵיחַ
225.	זָכָר	253.	מָדָה	281.	עוֹזֵב	309.	רָצוֹן
226.	זִרְעָה	254.	מְרִיעָה	282.	עֲלִיזִין	310.	שְׂמָאֵל
227.	חָבֵל	255.	מוֹסֵר	283.	עָמַל	311.	שְׂמַחָה
228.	חָג	256.	מִזְמוֹר	284.	עָמַק	312.	שְׁעִיר
229.	חֲדָשׁ	257.	מִזְרַח	285.	עָנִי	313.	שְׂאוּל
230.	חֲטָה	258.	מָחָר	286.	עָנָן	314.	שְׂאֵרִית
231.	חֶלֶב	259.	מַחְשַׁבֶּת	287.	עֲצָה	315.	שְׁבִיעִי
232.	חֵלוֹם	260.	מַלְכוּת	288.	עֲרָבָה	316.	שְׁבָעִים
233.	חֶלֶק	261.	מָעוֹט	289.	עֲרוּהָ	317.	שׁוֹפָר

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318.	שׁוֹר	322.	שְׂמָמָה	326.	שִׁשִּׁים	330.	תְּפִלָּה
319.	שִׁיר	323.	שֵׁן	327.	תָּמִים	331.	תְּרוּמָה
320.	שְׁלַחַן	324.	שְׂפָחָה	328.	תְּפֹאֶרֶת	332.	תְּשַׁעָּה
321.	שְׁלָם	325.	שֶׁקֶל	329.	תְּפִאֶרֶת		

## WORD LISTS—TRANSLATION.

### LIST I.

Verbs occurring 500–5000 times.

- |                |                |                 |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Eat         | 10. Sit, dwell | 19. Command     |
| 2. Say         | 11. Take       | 20. Rise, stand |
| 3. Go in       | 12. Die        | 21. Call, meet  |
| 4. Speak       | 13. Lift up    | 22. See         |
| 5. Be          | 14. Give       | 23. Put         |
| 6. Go          | 15. Pass over  | 24. Turn        |
| 7. Know        | 16. Go up      | 25. Send        |
| 8. Bring forth | 17. Stand      | 26. Hear        |
| 9. Go out      | 18. Do, make   |                 |

### LIST II.

Verbs occurring 200–500 times.

- |               |                 |                     |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 27. Love      | 40. Possess     | 52. Fall            |
| 28. Gather    | 41. Deliver     | 53. Snatch, deliver |
| 29. Build     | 42. Prepare     | 54. Turn aside      |
| 30. Seek      | 43. Complete    | 55. Serve           |
| 31. Bless     | 44. Cut         | 56. Answer          |
| 32. Remember  | 45. Write       | 57. Visit           |
| 33. Be strong | 46. Be full     | 58. Multiply        |
| 34. Sin       | 47. Be king     | 59. Be high         |
| 35. Live      | 48. Find        | 60. Lie down        |
| 36. Be able   | 49. Make known  | 61. Keep            |
| 37. Add       | 50. Stretch out | 62. Judge           |
| 38. Be afraid | 51. Smite       | 63. Drink           |
| 39. Go down   |                 |                     |

### LIST III.

Verbs occurring 100–200 times.

- |                |                 |                    |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 64. Perish     | 70. Redeem      | 76. Kill           |
| 65. Be firm    | 71. Be great    | 77. Sacrifice      |
| 66. Be ashamed | 72. Sojourn     | 78. Pollute, begin |
| 67. Trust      | 73. Reveal      | 79. Encamp         |
| 68. Perceive   | 74. Tread, seek | 80. Impute, think  |
| 69. Weep       | 75. Praise      | 81. Be unclean     |

82. Thank	93. Depart	104. Hate
83. Be good	94. Surround	105. Burn
84. Be left	95. Number	106. Ask
85. Be heavy	96. Abandon	107. Swear
86. Conceal	97. Turn about	108. Break in pieces
87. Cover	98. Bury	109. Do obeisance
88. Put on	99. Be holy	110. Corrupt
89. Fight	100. Draw near	111. Dwell
90. Capture	101. Pursue	112. Cast
91. Touch	102. Run	113. Be whole
92. Approach	103. Feed	114. Minister

## LIST IV.

## Verbs occurring 50-100 times.

115. Be willing	141. Reprove	167. Shut
116. Seize	142. Give counsel	168. Conceal
117. Bind	143. Pour out	169. Awake
118. Curse	144. Form	170. Assist
119. Choose	145. Cast, instruct	171. Be afflicted
120. Swallow	146. Wash	172. Arrange
121. Consume	147. Be provoked	173. Redeem
122. Cleave, split	148. Stumble	174. Scatter
123. Create	149. Lodge	175. Separate, be won-
124. Flee	150. Learn	176. Pray [derful
125. Cleave, cling	151. Measure	177. Do, make
126. Turn, overthrow	152. Hasten	178. Break, fail
127. Sojourn [tion	153. Sell	179. Spread out
128. Commit fornication	154. Escape	180. Cry out
129. Sow	155. Anoint	181. Watch, cover
130. Cease [forth, wait	156. Rule	182. Distress
131. Be pained, bring	157. Look, regard	183. Be light
132. Be sick	158. Drive away	184. Get, obtain
133. Distribute	159. Rest	185. Rend
134. Be gracious	160. Inherit	186. Have mercy
135. Delight	161. Plant	187. Wash
136. Be angry [silent	162. Know, be ignorant	188. Be far off
137. Plow, engrave, be	163. Set	189. Strive
138. Be dismayed	164. Be pre-eminent	190. Ride
139. Be clean	165. Keep, watch	191. Sing, cry aloud
140. Be dry	166. Reach	192. Be evil

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193. Heal	199. Kill	205. Drink
194. Be pleased	200. Sing	206. Finish
195. Suffice	201. Put	207. Catch, seize
196. Act wisely, pros-	202. Rise early	208. Strike, blow (a
197. Cease, rest [per	203. Destroy [tonished	[trumpet)
198. Destroy	204. Be desolate, as-	

## LIST V.

**Nouns occurring 500—5000 times.**

1. Father	14. Way	26. Servant
2. Man, mankind	15. Mountain	27. Eye, fountain
3. LORD	16. Living, life	28. City
4. Brother	17. Good	29. People
5. One	18. Hand	30. Face
6. After	19. Day	31. Voice
7. Man	20. Priest	32. Holiness
8. God	21. Heart	33. Head
9. Man, mankind	22. Hundred	34. Seven
10. Earth	23. Water	35. Name
11. House	24. King	36. Two
12. Son	25. Soul	37. Year
13. Word, thing		

## LIST VI.

**Nouns occurring 300—500 times.**

38. Master	44. Daughter	50. Five
39. Tent	45. Great	51. Sword
40. Ox, thousand	46. Nation	52. Sea
41. Four	47. Blood	53. Article, vessel
42. Woman	48. Gold	54. Silver
43. Cattle	49. New, month	55. Bread

56. Altar	63. Age, eternity	70. Spirit
57. War	64. Tree	71. Field
58. Place	65. (Ten)-teen	72. Prince
59. Judgment	66. Twenty	73. Three
60. Prophet	67. Time	74. Heavens
61. Around	68. Mouth	75. Gate
62. Burnt-offering	69. Many	76. Midst

## LIST VII.

Nouns occurring 200-300 times.

77. Stone	90. Sin	103. Work
78. Ground	91. Strength	104. Family
79. Ram	92. Kindness	105. Inheritance
80. Mighty one, God	93. Honor	106. Boy, servant
81. Cubit	94. Palm of hand	107. Iniquity
82. Nose, anger	95. Heart	108. Flock
83. Ark	96. Night	109. Midst
84. Garment	97. Exceedingly	110. Foot
85. Morning	98. Season	111. Friend, neigh
86. Covenant	99. Camp	112. Wicked [bor
87. Flesh	100. Rod, tribe	113. Peace
88. Boundary	101. Messenger	114. Six
89. Seed	102. Offering	115. Law

## LIST VIII.

Nouns occurring 100-200 times.

116. Ear	130. Half	144. Pasture
117. Forty	131. Statute	145. Death
118. First-born	132. Statute	146. Work
119. Herd, cattle	133. Together, alike	147. Kingdom
120. Hero	134. Wine	148. Number
121. Generation	135. Right hand	149. Above
122. Sacrifice	136. There is	150. Commandment
123. Old man, elder	137. Straight, upright	151. Appearance[nacle
124. Wall	138. Lamb	152. Dwelling, taber-
125. Abroad	139. Strength	153. South country
126. Wise	140. Wing	154. Valley, brook
127. Wisdom	141. Throne	155. Bronze, copper
128. Heat, fury	142. Vineyard	156. Prince
129. Fifty	143. Tongue	157. Horse

158. Book	168. Righteousness	177. Rest, sabbath
159. Service	169. Adversary	178. Third
160. Congregation	170. First	179. Oil, fat
161. Dust	171. Abundance	180. Eight
162. Bone	172. Breadth	181. Sun
163. Evening	173. Chariot	182. Second
164. Bullock	174. Famine	183. Falsehood
165. Fruit	175. Lip, shore	184. Abomination
166. Door	176. Rod, tribe	185. Continuity
167. Righteousness		

## LIST IX.

## Nouns occurring 50-100 times.

186. Needy	213. Mighty one, man	240. Clean
187. Socket	214. Lot	241. Unclean
188. Iniquity	215. Valley	242. River, Nile
189. Treasury	216. Camel	243. Daily
190. Sign	217. Vine	244. Child, youth
191. Possession	218. Stranger	245. Forest
192. Last	219. Pestilence	246. Curtain
193. Latter end	220. Honey	247. Deliverance
194. God	221. Door	248. Fool
195. Leader, ox	222. Knowledge	249. Cherub
196. Widow	223. Temple	250. Shoulder
197. Faithfulness	224. Multitude	251. Tower
198. Saying	225. Male	252. Shield
199. Ephod	226. Arm, strength	253. Measure
200. Cedar	227. Line, destruction	254. Province
201. Way, path	228. Festival	255. Chastisement,
202. Lion	229. Fresh, new	256. Psalm [warning
203. Lion	230. Wheat	257. East
204. Length	231. Fat	258. To-morrow
205. Fire-offering	232. Dream	259. Thought
206. Belly	233. Portion	260. Kingdom
207. High-place	234. He-ass	261. A little
208. Master, Baal	235. Violence	262. Unleavened food
209. Iron	236. Favor, grace	263. Sanctuary
210. Blessing	237. Arrow, handle	264. Property
211. Pride	238. Reproach	265. High place
212. Might	239. Darkness	266. Burden, tribute

- |                    |                   |                        |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 267. Anointed one  | 289. Nakedness    | 311. Rejoicing         |
| 268. Observance    | 290. Side         | 312. Hairy, goat       |
| 269. Weight        | 291. Rock         | 313. Underworld        |
| 270. Vow           | 292. Adversity    | 314. Remnant           |
| 271. Libation      | 293. Before, east | 315. Seventh           |
| 272. Maiden        | 294. Small        | 316. Seventy           |
| 273. Pause         | 295. Incense      | 317. Trumpet           |
| 274. Rock          | 296. Wall         | 318. Ox                |
| 275. Fine flour    | 297. Stalk        | 319. Song              |
| 276. Over, beyond  | 298. End          | 320. Table             |
| 277. Witness       | 299. End          | 321. Peace-offering    |
| 278. Testimony     | 300. Harvest      | 322. Desolation, waste |
| 279. Skin, leather | 301. Offering     | 323. Tooth             |
| 280. Goat          | 302. Near         | 324. Maid-servant      |
| 281. Strength      | 303. Horn         | 325. Shekel            |
| 282. High          | 304. Bow          | 326. Sixty             |
| 283. Labor, misery | 305. Beginning    | 327. Perfect           |
| 284. Valley        | 306. Distant      | 328. Glory             |
| 285. Affliction    | 307. Strife       | 329. Glory             |
| 286. Cloud         | 308. Savor        | 330. Prayer            |
| 287. Counsel       | 309. Desire       | 331. Heave-offering    |
| 288. Plain         | 310. Left hand    | 332. Nine              |

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